THE FARMER AS A MECHANIC

He Ought to Know Something of Smithing.

BY GEO. T. PETTIT, ONEIDA, KAN.



THERE IS, WE BElieve, considerable wisdom in the old and oftrepeated saying, "Every man to his trade." One general line of work is

all most men can carry on and secure the very best of work, as a man of his natural faculties and abilities would surely be had he made a specialty of tome branch that was in line with his nherent aptitude. We see, in every walk of life, the work of the man or woman who knows how to do a few things just right is more remunerative than that of the person who knows how to do a great many things in a mediocre style. Perhaps

THE TEMPTATION FOR FARMERS to spread themselves over too many lines of work is greater than in any other calling, and yet, as a rule, the successful practical farmer is something of an "allround" man. Indeed, owing to the necessarily varied character of his work and his comparatively isolated condition, it is necessary that he should not only know how to do several kinds of work, but just when to drop one line and take up another. In asking himself the all-important question

"WILL IT PAY?"

before the work can be done.

-awake American farmers this day. have those tools at hand which enable them to make simple repairs in wood, but did it ever occur to the reader that comparatively little wood now enters into the construction of farming tools, and that wood-working tools will not suffice to repair the

"ALL-STEEL" IMPLEMENT or machine of to-day?

beams and handles broken and repairs | would be speedily remedied. made on the farm, while the typical Western plow of to-day is made almost entirely of steel, and they can be had without a particle of wood.

More than once have we broken the old wooden harrow on a snag and with few bolts, or with hatchet and nails, repaired the break. The harrow we now use is "all steel" except the draw-bar.

Many a day have we used a cultivahalf as many.

Thus we might proceed through And while metal machinery is, generally speaking,

## LESS LIABLE

As before stated, many simple jobs of pulled off, or a hundred other little jobs would prove a manuscine problem that the minus of the control of the that with a set of blacksmith's tools N. C. Experiment Station. such as is offered by the excellent AMERICAN FARMER can be done on the farm at a saving of time and

write from experience, and can say they are honestly made for business and are ready for honest business at any hour; just such an outfit as the bright farmer or farmer's boy will appreciate and find very convenient to have around.

Last Spring when starting a new cultivator we found the inside shovel shanks too long for the work in hand, with no extra holes by which they could be adjusted. Driving to the barn we slipped a half-inch bit in the drill and quickly boring other holes went back to work, having lost a half hour, whereas without the drill a half day would have been spoiled in going to the

The morning father went out to mow he soon sent the pitman-one of those that fork near the lower end-



to me with one prong or jaw broken off close to the main shaft. I cut a piece and arriving as near as may be at a of iron a little longer than the broken correct answer, he finds there are on the jaw, shaped it, drilled a small hole farm frequent simple jobs of construc- in one end and a corresponding one in tion or repairing that, while they, the pitman above the break, united the strictly speaking, belong to lines fol- two with a tightly-fitting rivet, letting lowed by tradesmen in town, can, with the free end of new piece with large hole the aid of suitable tools and the ex- come down to match the unbroken iaw ercise of a little skill, be done on the and in a short time the machine was farm quicker, cheaper and in some ready to finish the cutting in good cases even better, or at least in a more shape. At another time the casting satisfactory manner, than by calling on which holds the knife-head down was the village mechanic, sometimes several broken. As a new one could not be miles distant, and with the possibility procured short of St. Joe, we went to of having to wait a considerable time work and in half an hour had the old one so well plated that it is good unto

While we could give other similar examples, these will serve to illustrate how and why we found this set of tools

## A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

in a single season's use. Very often a through an entire season because of the trouble and inconvenience of taking it to the shop for repairs or adjustment,

Value of Corn and Cobs Ground Together for Stock Food.

The N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station has issued another bulletin (No. 97) on the digestibility of cattle a bit of timber, brace and bits and a foods. One of the experiments will be of much value to feeders.

Common dent corn meal was digested and also corn and cob meal from the same lot of corn. The latter was found for made almost entirely of wood, and to have been digested better than was many new parts have we supplied in expected. The following is taken from place of broken or wornout ones. To- the discussion in the bulletin: "Shellday our cultivator has but eight pieces ing a 100 pound sample of ear corn of wood all told, while some have only gave a yield of 81.5 pounds of kernels

and 18.5 pounds of cobs. "By feeding the cobs as corn-and-cob nearly every line of modern farm ma- meal, 7.11 pounds of digestible dry matchinery, including the steel harvester ter was added to the 61.84 pounds diand binder, the iron mower, and others. gestible from the kernels. This is equivalent to saving 10.31 per cent. of the digestible food in 100 pounds of ear corn. Or, calculated on shelled corn. it adds 9.84 pounds of digestible food to breakage than the old wooden imple- in the cobs to the 75.88 pounds in 100 ment of like construction, it is also much | pounds of corn meal. This is an more complicated and delicate, and is addition of 12.96 per cent. to the digest by no means exempt from the disabilities that farm machinery is heir to, as Who would not try to save 10 per cent. can be abundantly proven by any coun- of the corn crop as it is cured in the try blacksmith who at certain seasons is ear, or add one eighth to the value of kept busy early and late making all the shelled corn meal? This is what manner of repairs, from tightening a these figures mean to make the corn rivet to welding and readjusting a these natures mean to make the repairs, from tightening a these natures mean to make the repairs, from tightening a these natures mean to make the repairs, from tightening a these natures are the repairs, from tightening a tree to welding and readjusting a crop go 13 per cent. further than if shellheavy steel bar or plating a broken ed and fed as meal, and throwing away

the cohe The Maine Experiment Station ha repairing can be profitably done at also shown that nearly 5 pounds more home, but the farmer must change his of the corn in a bushel is saved by feedtactics to meet the requirements of the ing meal than by feeding whole corn. changes that have been made in construction. It will not pay him to enter enough to pay for grinding. It should competition with the skilled village cost no more to grind cobs with corn mith, neither does it pay him to run to than for corn alone, and even less than town every time he wants a thread cut to shell and grind. Then, the gain from on a bolt, a hole drilled, a bent piece cobs would be net, and the precentage straightened, a broken one welded or shown by this digestion experiment plated, a horse's feet trimmed, his shoes would prove a handsome profit for the

The man who keeps on year after year raising good, salable animals-hogs, sheep, cattle and horses-regardless of Having in use on our farm a kit of fluctuations in the market, will get good tools exactly like the one referred to, we prices oftener than he misses them.

SOMETHING SWEET.

Sorghum Sirup-How to Make a Superfine Article.

BY G. H. TURNER, BURGESS, MISS.

OR OVER 20 YEARS
we have been in the habit
of raising a sufficiency of
sorghum for home consumption. We have raised it for tion. We have raised it for the sirup, of which we obtain from 100 to 200 gallons per acre; for the seed, of which we obtain quantum sufficit to keep our poultry up to the "laying point" the year round; and for the for-

the roads. We regard a sorghum crop as the most profitable crop we raise, if not the most profitable crop that can be raised three weeks we have been actively engaged in sirup-making, have still six or eight weeks steady work ahead, and thinking a few "dots" on the "how" and the "why" and the "wherefore" of the modus operandi of sirup-making might help the amateur sirupmaker, as well as some of those who have a crop to "work-up," we throw out a few hints which we have learned from experience (and paid high for) on the same.

Our experience has been with portable mills exclusively. Too often we come across sorry samples of sirup and sorry sirup-makers-men who believe in "luck" instead of management, and with whom the making of a really firstclass article of sirup is mere "chance" work, and is the exception rather than the rule. As there are 1.095 mealtimes in a year, at all of which sirup in some form is quite a "standard article and takes its regular place, it is with feelings of dissatisfaction and oftentimes of mortification that a sorry, indifferent and decidedly inferior article have been and should have been a strictly first-class article.

There is a difference (in regard to tool is permitted to do imperfect work article that is "hard to beat" in both good article of sirup (leaving out "darknot on "chance" or "peradventure" but wholly and solely on the degree of low: never darker than this. It should "puttering," "puffing'

In making sirup we try to keep the three back sections (those next the chimage, with which we feed our cattle during the Winter, or as long as it lasts; even the "bagasse" is used to stop washes and fill gullies and in working the with the lower bars; the three front sections (those next to and over the fire) filled with green juice level with the lower bars; the three front sections (those next to and over the fire) filled with green juice level with the lower bars; the three front sections (those next to and over the fire) filled with green juice level with the lower bars; the three front sections (those next to and over the fire) filled with green juice level with the lower bars; the three front sections (those next to and over the fire) filled with green juice level with the lower bars; the three front sections (those next to and over the fire) filled with green juice level with the lower bars; the three front sections (those next to and over the fire) filled with green juice level with the lower bars; the three front sections (those next to and over the fire) filled with green juice level with the lower bars; the three front sections (those next to and over the fire) filled with green juice level with the lower bars; the three front sections (those next to and over the fire) filled with green juice level with the lower bars; the three front sections (those next to and over the fire) filled with green juice level with the lower bars. ney) as near half full as possible, or filled with green juice level with the upper or highest bars. The back section should be sirup, or nearly so, the second section not quite so far advanced, the third still less so, while the front that elapses between the stripping, topon the ordinary farm. For the past half of the evaporator should be juice steadily undergoing the evaporating process, until, by the time a "run" is made it is at the right stage (i. e., highly colored) to be run into the back sections.

The nearly-finished article should never be allowed to occupy more than two sections, or the probabilities are that some of the sirup will get scorched (unnecessarily) before it can be gotten off the pan. A good boil should be kept up the entire length of the pan (with the single exception of the first section, where cold juice is kept running out of the tank into the evaporator,) from the beginning to the end of the evaporating process. Two good "skimmers" should be provided, and these should be kept busy in the three back sections. The skimmings, foam, etc. may be put in the front sections where it may be allowed to stay until it (together with the green scum of the front sections). solidifies or "cakes," when it should be skimmed off and thrown out. Thorough skimming is one of the essentials of good sirup, but the bulk of the skimming should be done in the back usurps the place of that which might sections among the almost finished prod-

quality of sirup made) in (1) varieties of on the part of the sirup-maker are, a cane, and (2) land on which it is grown; clear head, a quick eye, a deft hand, black lands invariably making a dark and last, but not least, he must know sirup, while mulatto clays, buckshot his business and have confidence in himand whitish or pipe clay soils make an self. Now for a few negatives. Never allow the pan to get too full (i. e. full taste and appearance, fully equal to from one end to the other.) Never be the very best of refined sirup and vastly afraid of a "burn-up" (or the chances superior to any of the "glucose" sirups are that you will run off your sirup be-We have seen many wooden plow when with home facilities the fault on the market. The making of a really fore it is sufficiently cooked), but keep plenty of juice behind you and the tank ness" or "brightness" of product) rests full as practicable. Never make a "run" until the sirup is fully "ripe," which may be easily told by the sirup knowledge, ability and skill of the "sinking" or "going-down" on the pan sirup-maker. Sorghum sirup (at its and losing its tendency to boil over; (2) best) should be of a pale, rich, golden- its "roping" when held aloft on the vellow color, or at most a reddish-yel- skimmer; and (3) by the peculiar be thick enough to "rope" in warm the air bubbles as they "burst" or "ex-



CHARLEY, THESE HOT CAKES AND SIRUP ARE JUST THE THING YOU NEED TO TAKE THAT FROWN FROM YOUR FACE.

SOME POINTS.

article, an article that will please the product will be a lumpy, jelly-like mass most fastidious and find ready sale at that is hardly fit for a hog to eat. All remunerative prices on any market, it is essential (1) that you have a good outfit; a good mill with a good copper "dark" sirup with a hard, biting flavor, pan or evaporator. Don't fool away is a close attention to business, with time and money with a galvanized iron plenty of juice behind you and more pan unless it is absolutely unavoidable. in the tank. Never allow ju'ce, either The mill and the pan should be of a in the mill, tank or evaporator, to size to correspond with each other; as "sour." Never grind out the juice if the pan is too large for the mill it long before it is evaporated, or it will will evaporate the juice too fast, the fire sour (12 hours is amply sufficient time will occasionally have to be slacked to turn a sweet juice to a sharp, sour As a consequence, the juice is left on "beer"), necessitating the addition of As a consequence, the juice is left on the future, as the proverb goes. half so dangerous as galloping with a There is no reason why South Carolina the pan too long and the sirup will lime or soda in quantity sufficient to in the future, as the proverb goes. necessarily be "dark." The less time neutralize the acid. the juice stays on the pan and the

weather and yet thin enough to run or plode"; and (4) by the "color" of the to be drawn from the barrel in cold product.

Never allow raw or partially-cooked juice to be mixed with the finished product in order to prevent "scorching' In order to have a really first-class or even a "burn-up" or the resulting

In spite of all the care that may be it will be a small job to do it.

speedier the process of sirup-making is exercised in straining the juice, there is carried on, the better, clearer and still a sediment settles on the bottom of brighter will be the product. On the the evaporators. To prevent this adother hand, if the mill is too large for hering to and baking on the bottom of Heav-y or Broken-winded the pan, a head of juice is too easily the pan, thereby giving to the sirup a kept up and an idle team and idle hands "scorched" flavor, if not causing an are the consequence. We mention this actual "burn-up," the bottom of the because it is so often the case that the pan should be repeatedly and thormill and pan are out of proportion. The oughly scraped with the edge of the second essential is strict cleanliness skimmer, or rubbed with a wooden throughout the entire sirup-making pro-cess. The juice should be strained at necessary just previous to and during a the mill, again strained at and before run. All vessels, receptacles and imgoing on the evaporator, and (3) the sirup plements used in the holding of the must be strained as it leaves the evapor- juice and in the manufacture of the sirup should be kept

SCRUPULOUSLY CLEAN: even the sirup-maker himself may wear article of sirup. Never cut the cane until it is ripe, which may be known by the color of the cane and ripeness of the head, and let the period of time ping and cutting of the cane and its manufacture into sirup be as short as possible. Never permit the blades to become frost-bitten before they are stripped off; but if Jack Frost should steal on you unawares, then strip the blades off immediately, before the sun has time to wilt them. Frost-bitten cane and the sirup made from it is a little worse than none. In the making of an absolutely perfect article of sirup a great deal depends on (1) the degree of ripeness of the cane; (2) the kind of land on which it is grown; (3) variety of cane; (4) time it is allowed to stay on the pan; (5) the fireman; (6) and more than all, the sirup manufacturer.

Maple Sugar Growers Protest.

The licensed maple sugar producers Vermont will unite to institute a suit against the United States Government for the earned bounties on the crops of 1894, the payment of which has ward of 40,000. From March 1 to icensed makers were received and underwent the polariscopic test at the Government laboratory. Fully 90 per cent. of the sugar produced this season under the McKinley act passed inspection above the 80 per cent. requirement, which made about 4,000,000 pounds entitled to receive the bounty of 13 cents per pound, the product of something like 3,500 makers. The amount of claims involved exceeds \$60,000.

This action is to be taken on the advice of ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, who says: "The refusal of the bounty to licensed producers on the crop of 1894, which was accepted and tested by the Government, cannot be as that of roaring, but not so loud. justified in law or equity."

Corn Smut.

to the plant, but it is a deadly poison to and bronchitis oftener than that attendor the diseased ears. This fungus is flammation, and probably, thickening various grains and grasses and the rather than of congestion of the air the extremities, as the tail and feet, of times of long continuance, is the founanimals. Some years ago the corn in dation of the disease, or indicates that Kansas being much infested with this parasite, the cattle fed in the stalk fields and reports to the effect that it was the duced the trouble among the cattle, but thousands of them died miserably from starvation and the distress occasioned by the entire loss of the feet.

It is quite possible to eradicate this pestilent fungus. If the diseased stalks food that lies in little compass, and and ears are gathered and burned, it their hours of feeding and of exertion will be only a question of time when are so arranged that they seldom work the plant will be free from it. But, as on a full stomach. The agricultural with similar diseases of crops, it is horse is too often fed on the very refuse the farmers there have gone into the necessary that all shall concur in this work, for one plant left will mature frequently irregular; and the carriage and the results are very gratifying. millions of seeds that are carried far and wide by the wind, and thus infect the food, is often summoned to work by his King Tobacco inaugurated in his stead. soil again.

Care of the Meadows.

It will pay well to run the mower daisies, ragweed, goldenrod, and other flowers that are not in their proper place among the grass, and all now These should be destroyed at once, and "BELLOWS TO MEND."

Horses.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: This is immediately recognizable by the man- the consequence as well as the cause of ner of breathing. The inspiration is broken-wind, and there is no pathologperformed in somewhat less than the ical fact of more frequent occurrence natural time, and with an increased de- than the coexistence of indigestion and gree of labor; but the expiration has a flatulence with broken-wind. The narpeculiar difficulty accompanying it. It row-chested horse is more subject to is accomplished by a double effort, in the first of which, as Mr. Blaine has deeper-chested one, for there is not so. well explained it, the "usual muscles much room for the lungs to expand operate, and in the other the auxiliary when rapid progression requires the muscles, particularly the abdominal, are full discharge of their functions. pulsion more perfectly; and that being lieve so. It may be referred to hereditary done, the flank falls, or the abdominal conformation—to a narrower chest and

are foul feeders, because they devour almost everything that comes in their way: and thus impede the play of the lungs; but there is so much sympathy between the respiratory and digestive systems, that one cannot be much deranged without the other evidently suffering. Flatulence and a depraved appetite may be

put on the stretch to complete the ex- Is broken-wind hereditary? We be-



spasm." fore the United States Court of Claims, ever, overcome that obstruction and fill wind of more probable occurrence. The licensed sugar producers of Vermont for the season of 1894 numbered up-May 1, 1894, more than 4,500,000 left chiefly to the elasticity of the parts however, we cannot cure, we may in pounds of maple sugar produced by sufficient when the bronchial tubes are some degree palliate broken-wind; and in their ordinary unobstructed condition, first of all, we must attend carefully to but not sufficient when they are so ob- the feeding. The food should lie in structed as to require considerable force little compass-plenty of oats and little to press the air through them. Accord- hav, but no chaff. Chaff is particularly ingly the air remains imprisoned in the objectionable, from the rapidity with cells, and every succeeding inspiration which it is devoured and the stomach introduces more air into them until distended. Water should be given in they are ruptured, or the dilated condi- moderate quantities, but the horse should is preceded or accompanied by cough likes until the day's work is over. by which horsemen would, in the dark, Carrots are particularly useful. They detect the existence of the disease. It are readily digested, and appear to have is short-seemingly cut-short grunting, a peculiarly beneficial effect on the resthe Secretary of the Treasury to pay and followed by wheezing. When the animal is suddenly struck or threatened, there is a low grunt of the same nature

Broken-wind is usually preceded by cough; the cough becomes chronic, leads to thick-wind, and then there is but a step to broken-wind. It is the consequence The smut of corn is not only injurious of the cough which accompanies catarrh animals that may eat it with the fodder ing or following pneumonia; and of inclosely related to the ergot which infests of the membrane of the bronchial, effect of which is to cause gangrene of cells. A troublesome cough, and someirritable state of the bronchial membrane with which broken-wind is almost became largely affected by this disease, necessarily associated. Horses that are greedy feeders, or devour large quanepizootic aptha, which is one of the most tities of slightly-nutritious food, or are destructive of all animal diseases, were worked with a stomach distended by current. Fortunately, it was only the this food, are very subject to brokeneating of this poisonous fungus that pro- wind. More depends upon the management of the food and exercise than is generally supposed. The post horse, the coach horse and the racer are, comparatively, seldom broken-winded. They are fed at stated periods on nutritious of the farm, and his hours of work are business with intelligence and energy, horse, although fed on more nutritious King Cotton has been knocked out, and

muscles relax with a kind of jerk or a more fragile membrane, and predis-This is attributable to an em- position to take on those inflammatory physematous state of the lungs. The diseases which end in broken-wind: and inner membrane of the bronchial tubes the circular chest, which cannot enlarge een refused by the Secretary of the swell and partly obstruct them. The its capacity when exertion requires it, Treasury. The suit will be brought be- powerful muscles of inspiration, how- must render both thick and broken-

ion becomes permanent. Broken-wind not be suffered to drink as much as he -a cough perfectly characteristic, and Green feed will always be serviceable. piratory system.—A FARMER, Columbiana Co.

Stinking Smut.

The Michigan Experiment Station has given out a sure cure for stinking smut. The treatment consists in soaking the seed wheat affected with bunt, or stinking smut, in a saturated solution of lime for 24 hours and then sowing as soon as possible. The seed should be thoroughly cleaned through a fanning mill before treatment. To make the solution, take 10 pounds of unslacked lime for each barrel of solution and slake it, using just enough water to make a thick, pasty mass. Add enough water to this to make 32 gallons. The wheat should be poured in and allowed to stand 24 hours. On removal, it must be spread out thin to dry. This may be hastened by throwing on slaked lime and mixing. The wheat should not be allowed to heat, especially when wet. Use more wheat to the acre than usual, as the kernels may be swollen by the treatment.

Tobacco in South Carolina.

The people in South Carolina have only turned their attention to tobacco raising within the last 10 years. Six years ago not 100 pounds were raised in the country around Darlington. But capricious master the moment his meal The annual sale or "break" began in is devoured. A rapid gallop on a full Darlington, Sept. 1, and the first day stomach has often produced broken- 30,000 pounds were sold, and 60,000 wind; but generally, probably, there pounds during the next three days. Mr. over the meadows and cut down the has been some gradual preparation for C. S. McCuliough got the highest price, weeds before they seed. There are the result. There has been chronic 50 cents a pound. Over 30,000 pounds cough, more than usually disturbed were sold at an average of 121 cents a respiration after exercise, etc. Gallop- pound. The acreage will be largely ining after drinking has been censured as creased the coming year, and much more maturing seed for seven years' weeding a cause of broken-wind, but it is not attention given to raising the finer gradest should not raise a large quantity of the It is said that broken-winded horses fine wrappers which we now buy abroad.



Kansas Experiment Station made an exhaustive trial last Winter of the relative values of soaked and dry food, grain, and, where is it possible, corn for fattening young steers, and also buttermilk. A dose of castor oil is also some shoats, which were placed behind found excellent. A very good vermithem. The conclusions arrived at fuge is made as follows: Calomel, one-

Will it pay to soak corn? Whether the answer to this question will be a yes or a no will depend upon circumstances. The foregoing facts prove that steers get ment, nor is it likely to pay if it involves this experiment would indicate that it is a profitable practice, at least, during mild weather.

In conclusion, the facts brought to fight by this experiment may be summarized as follows:

1. The five steers fed on soaked shell-

Pigs have a special gland under the

skin on the fore legs, back of the knee more out of soaked corn than they do of on the inner side, which has some dry corn, and that the reverse is true of function as yet not well understood, but the hogs which follow. It will not pay it is known to be excretory, and when it to soak corn whenever it is necessary to is obstructed in any way lameness of the take the precaution against freezing that we were obliged to take in this experi- trouble is to scrub that part of the leg with a stiff brush soaked with hot water more extra labor than can be done by and soap. On the restoration of the the regular force in charge of the cattle. function of this gland, the pig recovers. But when a feeder is so situated that the corn can be soaked at slight expense, and its healthful function preserved.

This Poland-China sow, Finish L., 6894, was bred by Michael Rich, of Flanagan, Ill. She was sired by Husted corn gained a total of 1,632 pounds seven pigs in March this year by Victory,



In 150 days on 282 bushels of corn, | 28225, the hog that took first at the while the five steers fed on dry corn gained a total of only 1,468 pounds on

290 bushels of corn. 2. The steers fed on soaked corn owing to their better condition, brought a higher price in the market than the steers fed on dry corn. Balancing both cost of feed and market value of the two lots, there is a difference of \$25.50 in spread, and offering timely suggestions favor of the soaking of the corn.

3. The hogs following the steers fed on soaked corn made a total gain of 635 pounds, while the hogs following the dry-corn steers made a total gain of 747 pounds. This makes a difference of 112 pounds gain in favor of the dry corn, and the market value showed a difference should be governed by well-defined flock is infected, but beyond that, of \$5.58 in favor of the hogs following rules which will prevent the disseminothing. the dry-corn steers.

4. Based on the foregoing figures, it will pay to soak corn if it can be soaked for 6 cents, or less, a bushel.

In connection with this subject, it is of interest to know how long it takes a feed of corn to pass through the alimentary canal. To this end, each lot was fed with 50 pounds of red corn during the three last feeds Januray 15, namely, at 12 m., 3 p. m., and 6 p. m. Previous to this, and also immediately after, they were fed exclusively upon white corn. By 9 a. m. on the 16th it was found that the red kernels, fed the day before, began to appear in the manure. They appeared in increasing numbers until the maximum was apparently reached on the afternoon of the 17th. They then began to decrease, until on the 19th only a few kernels of the red corn were found in the washings from

## Feeding of Colts.

From Mr. J. F. Scott, of the Alamance Farm, Graham, N. C., the following notes have been received by the Experiment Station. Mr. Scott has had a large experience in feeding and training young horses: "All youngsters require plenty of exercise in a good grass paddock, and while running out days seldom need any laxative food. Good, clean oats and hay free from dust are generally all that is necessary to keep the in growing fix. When handling time comes, at about two years old, of course we feed liberally and as the grass has been taken away we make up for it for the grain. Corn returned 50 cents, by feeding one quart bran with two quarts and peas 65.36 cents. The wheat oats and hay. This keeps the colt's ground coarsely made the best quality system in a good, healthy condition, of pork, and returned two and a half and if regular feeding and attention is cents only a bushel more for the feed adhered to there will seldom be need for than the whole grain. Thus the differchange of diet. Sometimes cases occur where bran mashes or some condition as it was found that when the wheat was stantly repelled; they acquire no footpowders or a handful of linseed meal are needed, while carrots and other cooling things are beneficial. Distemper sometimes appears and should be taken in hand at the first symptoms of cough, failing to eat, etc., and preventives administered. Chief among these may be mentioned tar. Thus many bad

cases are prevented. "As the colts advance the treatment is much the same. Sound food and regular care being the main requirements in raising good horses that will sell well. As to training, one cannot give information of much value in so short an article.

tion in clothing wool and at the same yet do as much work as the slow team—time furnish a high grade of mutton. do it easier and do it better.

Pigs that are suffering from worms should be given a liberal diet of green half dram; oil of turpentine 10 to 12 grains. This dose veries according to the size and age of the animal.

Pen Notes.

An Exceptional Animal. ler, 24963, by King's Magnet, 14789. Her dam was Goldie, 44782. She raised

Illinois State Fair in 1891.

Hog Cholera.

Since the disease has made its appear ence in several localities the Tennesse State Board of Health has compiled a very comprehensive circular calling attention to the many ways in which the disease is as to methods which may be employed for the suppression of it.

The circular says: The dead animals should be immedination of virus on the roads, in wagons cars, etc.

The proper disposal of dead animals is a matter of the greatest importance, for the bodies not only contain the the barn. The contest is unequal; the ence, leaving the Saxony in full posses to fattening, and especially for securing and the idea of the sort of a mutton sheep germs of disease, but the latter will multiply enormously during Summer heat in the internal organs after life has been extinguished. Each dead body must, therefore, be regarded as a focus to the Government for scientific investiof the disease unless properly disposed of. It may be buried. In such case it must be so deep that no animal can get at it. It should be covered by a layer ers lose their sheep and complain that powdered or slaked lime, and the ground over the body also sprinkled with a layer of the same. If the carcasses are burnt, (which is by far the most effective way of disposing of them,) care should be taken that any parts not consumed are buried as directed. If they are carried away some distance to rendering establishments-at best a dangerous proceeding-employes of such establishments should be compelled to wrap around the carcasses impervious cloths wetted with a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid, so as to protect the roads from the virulent drippings.

Streams should be carefully protected

from pollution. No animals should be removed from any infected herd or locality to another free from the disease for at least six months after the last case of disease.

## Feed Values.

Experiments made in South Dakota recently showed that ground wheat fed to hogs returned 58.39 cents a bushel ence did not pay for the grinding, and steeped in water it was about equal to hold. But if the sheep receive salt only the ground grain, the grinding is not recommended.

## Yard Echoes.

The latest cure for a balky horse is to lift up his foot and hammer on the nails in the shoe. It is the old idea of giving him something else to think about.

For a horse affected with distemper, a mixture composed of one ounce tincture of muriate iron, two ounces ammonia muriate, two ounces glycerine and 12 ounces of water is a very effective

The saving on a farm when the horses walk three miles an hour, over when The depression in wool gives an in- they walk two miles and a half, is 20 creasing demand for mutton breeds that per cent., or in other words the fast team can find a way of dodging the competican rest a whole day in the week and

# SHEEP AND WOOL.

Shearings.

London now sets the prices of the world's clips, and wool is higher there han in New York.

The United States leads the world in Merino breeding and will in time show up with England in mutton production.

The Suffolk sheep have to show along with the Hampshires this Fall at the Western Fair, one of the leading fairs of Canada.

would understand the markets nearest their doors should receive the circulars of Silberman Brothers, Chicago, Ill. H. H. Williams Salesville, O., who

advertises registered National Delaine-

Merino sheep and Poland China hogs, writes of extending his business this Fall. and says his sheep are all doing fine. The Shropshire breeders can point with satisfaction to the advanced prices of Shropshire wool both last year and

wool has a special quotation of its own. Special attention should be given to the growing of roots for sheep at this time of the year, and between now and next Thanksgiving enough roots can be of Germany, to investigate and report raised to keep the flocks in fine condi-tion all through the year.

this. So marked is this that Shropshire

It is found that flockmen who have faith and zeal in their business, invariably have mutton characteristics. These may not mean enormous size, but must mean early maturity, quick fattening, broad-backed, short-necked, full, deep, round-quartered, short-legged sheep, that carry the most meat where the best is looked for: that cut up to advantage and give juicy, luscious chops. It is to be kept in mind all the time that big, fat sheep have too much tallow for the best class of customers; that tallow does not mean meat, and is the only decent sort of mutton discriminated against.

The sheep was the first animal that mesticated by our race. It is also the only animal that we have any reason to suspect has been in closest relations with civilization from the first parents, with all peoples, to the present day. It has contributed more to the refinement and happy environments of man than all other animals combined. It is the only animal that has universally conformed itself to suit the wants and tastes of man and to adapt itself to the conditions providing and sustaining the intelligent, industrious tribes of men. It has not only been man's companion and benefactor but it has been a factor in the betterment of the soil from which it was ordained that sinful man should earn his

Sheep farmers are realizing that they lose more from parasites than all other causes combined. Of these too little is known and still less is done because of grown. ignorance of the nature of these broods, as to where they come from, when they ately disposed of either by burning or enter the sheep, and how to expel them burial, or if they are taken to rendering from their host. Veterinarians tell us establishments, their transportation what to do when it is known that the located in western Pennsylvania, West are not so large, though regarded as

well as carefully harvested and stored in new that they had seen go out of existfarmers are compelled to go on blindly fighting an unseen, mysterious, deadly, persistent, hydra-headed foe against fearful odds. The intelligent farmers look gations that shall help them to understand and overcome these troubles in a sheep do not pay as they used to.

## Cyclops Sheep.

The revolution in sheep raising is not confined to the United States alone. There is not a wool growing country on the globe to-day that does not look to the mutton product as the balance wheel of their sheep industry.

Polyphemus was the first shepherd mentioned in profane history. He had but one eye, which was situated in the middle of his forehead; he was the son of a giant, and lived in Sicily, according to the fable. This cyclops offended Ulysses, who burned out his eye. His sheep are reported to have been of so large size that some enemies who would unperceived go from this cyclops's presence fastened themselves to the bellies of the sheep, and so passed out in safety and escaped merited and just punishment.

A Salt Pointer Worth Salting Down.

"Sheep grazing on the sea coast where the vegetation is impregnated with salt, where the salt is sometimes seen to glisten on the grass and weeds, deposited there by evaporation from the salt-laden spray, are almost entirely exempt from parasitism. Every mouthful of their feed has salt in it. The parasites are cononce a week, between the saltings the stomachs will be filled several times with feed in which there is no trace of this useful insecticide. There may be salt enough taken into the blood for the animal's health, but the great point is that between times the door is left open to the invasion of the deadly parasites.'

If this is true, and experience and observation shows that it is, why not suptures, especially on low, moist places, where the parasites are most likely to be found. Sow salt on rank and coarse grasses, on weeds, briars and brush, thus encouraging the sheep to feed upon the flocks. Try it for all it is worth. large.

# The History of Saxony Sheep in the United States.

The Saxony sheep were introduced into the United States about 1820. The Spanish Merino had been introduced about 18 years, and apparently established themselves in the hearts and homes of the most enterprising farmers of the country. The tariff of 1824 gave a tremendous impetus to the raising of broadcloth wools, and a boom was created in favor of the Saxony or Electoral sheep. The pure-bred and grade Merino flocks, though giving elegant wools, could not meet the demand for XXX, pick-lock and picknick wools, and as nothing else would suit the then The wool growers of the West who popular demand for broadcloth, the manufacturers discriminated against such clips and in favor of Saxony.

Saxony rams were in tremendous demand for crossing purposes. There was hardly a flock that did not have Saxony blood infused into it. Prices were fabulously high and the craze for Saxons was shared by every progressive sheep raiser. The United States Government was favorable to the perpetuation of this industry. Congress passed laws that were regarded as helpful and proper to establish the growing of this class of wools. It was to this end that the United States Congress in 1842 sent the late Charles L. Fleischman, a native his observations on German agriculture and its system of raising broadcloth wools, to the intent that the Saxony industry might have the benefits of the experience of those painstaking agriculturists. But owing to the red-tape delays this valuable report was not printed until 1847, when by changes in the tariff laws a reaction had set in, and Saxony sheep husbandry was doomed to retire before the advance of the victorious Spanish Merinos that had been almost eliminated from American agriculture. This revulsion had begun in 1840, but the expectation of permanence and still greater victory had hinged on the greater knowledge to be obtained from Mr. Fleischman's mission to Saxony, where the breed were cultivated with we have any account of that was do- the greatest assiduity and success. The retirement of the Saxony sheep continued without any abatement before the victorious Spanish Merino.

Unfortunately for the Saxony sheep the great popularity of the breed gave occasion for the most reckless frauds and speculations. As anything would sell at high prices that was imported from Saxony, there were vast numbers of inferior and grade sheep introduced into this country. The sheep did not possess the constitution of the more hardy Spanish; they sheared from two to three pounds with ewes and four to six pounds with rams; but the prices were so much higher for the Saxony wool that the the two breeds and continued to follow the crowd who shouted for the Saxony

Never was a vanquished foe so fortunate as the Saxony sheep were in falling ful, intelligent, persistent farmers, mainly breeders were not the kind of men to the lowlands adjoining. abandon an old love, to leave a breed of they possess the pastures; they exist in sheep that had made them all wealthy, the feed, both green and growing, as to leave the old and take up with the Leicesters, a highly artificial breed, to sheep raiser can get the idea of price and sion of the field. The few friends of the Saxony sheep are still breeders and are doing so from choice. They have, without going outside for new blood, greatly improved the usefulness of their flocks, and notwithstanding the low price of clips they find about as little occasion for discouragement as other sheepmen. The mutton is of the highest value in the cester blood shows itself. It may be said city markets, and it is an open question

if they cannot grow as many pounds of is due to this cross in a very marked deas good mutton to the acre as anybody. As to the future of Saxony-Merino sheep, and Saxony clips, in the United States it is not easy to forecast. Should pets. It is a characteristic of this breed fickle Dame Fashion inaugurate the to show long locks of wool coming down wearing of broadcloth goods again, there from the top of the head. These are that the sheep raisers of this country would occur an expansion of this hus- called "love locks" and add immensely bandry and give a golden reward to the few breeders who have stayed by the high character of their flocks. If there is anything else that can stimulate and increase Saxony flocks it does not now appear. No one questions the facilities of the country for producing the finest Electoral wools. No one who has studied the fitness of climate and pasturage for these sheep can doubt the profitable use of certain lands to this industry. In the meantime these old and reliable breeders will stay by their flocks: they have enlisted for life in the culture of Saxony sheep and broadcloth wool, and they are made of the stamina that knows no retreat from a good thing that they have tried and understand.

ing to the Secretary of the American Saxony-Merino Record Association, and live weight. Lambs 10 and 12 months altogether too much common mutton in are recognized as choice types of the old often 200 pounds when well kept. breed, since this flock/have stood all the tests in the show-pens for many years. Mr. Clark's statement of the history of tried it, and who give liberal nourish. All this poor practice can be avoided it this flock is every way trustworthy and reliable. He says:

"My flock was established by Joseph Clark, father of the present owner, about 1820. They have been bred in line ever since, with special regard to the highest class of wool; but due attention has been form. Under more liberal treatment it given to form, size and vigor of animal. They will compare in size with any of weight of fleece from three or four pounds the Merino classes. They are good feed- to seven and eight and 10 pounds, as an ply this abundant salt ration to the ers and healthful; always meeting a ready average of the flock. Southdown wool not subject to foot rot or paper-skin; flocks not so fortunately situated? Salt sale at the highest prices. My sales of is cheap enough to be sown on the pas- wool for the last 25 years have averaged about 18 cents per pound. over 62 cents per pound."

The Lincoln and Leicester cross has given value to fleeces and also given value to the carcasses. When this cross them and preventing the parasitic germs shall be better understood the demand which they may harbor from infesting for rams of these breeds will be very

### The Cotswold vs. Southdown Sheep-Which?

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Will you kindly describe the characteristics of the Southdown and Cotswold sheep, giving approximate weight of wethers at two years of age, and difference in wool and for what particular purpose each one is used in manufacturing? Also approximate weight of wool in grease per fleece; whether they have been used in breeding to cross-bred Merino (Spanish and French) for range purposes, to your knowledge or not; if not, what would you think of this breeding, the object being, primarily, mutton? What is the approximate weight of lambs of these two breeds at four months (live or dressed)? Please give me addresses of one or more breeders of Cotswold sheep.-GEO. R. WILSON, Elko, Nev.

Answer: The Southdown is the com pletest type of the English short-wooled

rams, 140 pounds; ewes, 80 pounds; two-year-old rams, 175 pounds; ewes, 130 pounds; fat wethers at nine months old, 120 pounds; fat wethers at two years old, 200 pounds.

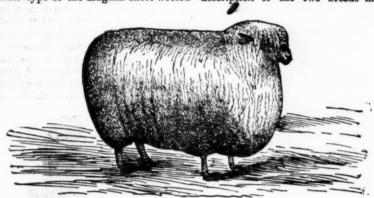
The Southdown-Merino in the first cross is equal to the pure Southdown for mutton and almost equal to the Merino in fleece qualities.

The Southdown is, next to the Merino, the hardiest of all pure-bred sheep. They are possessed of desirable flocking qualities.

We refer to Mr. John G. Springer, Secretary American Southdown Association, Springfield, Ill., as the highest authority on Southdown sheep in America

For Cotswold sheep, Geo. Harding & Son, Secretary of the American Cotswold Association, Waukeshau, Wis., is perfectly reliable.

The illustrations accompanying this description of the two breeds may be



COTSWOLD RAM.

sheep and the highest in the grade of safely regarded as the best types of each agricultural mutton. The mutton of this | breed. breed gives a standard for mutton the world over. Other mutton is graded according to its comparison with the standard-English Southdown mutton. good, bad, and indifferent. The Southdown is a native of the English downs, a range of chalk hills 70 miles long and from four to 10 miles wide, running diagonally from the southwest to the northeast across the south part of England. The feed is short, fine and highly nutritious, and this sheep, the product of such feed for more than 2,000 years, has taken its characteristics from such a healthy habitat and retains these high

qualities wherever it is transported. The Cotswold comes within one (th Leicester sheep is here referred to) of being the very opposite of the Southdown in size and character of fleece. The Cotswold is the oldest breed of the longwooled sheep. It, too, belongs to hillsthe Cotswold hills from which the breed as generally supposed takes its name. This, however, is not so, since the range of hills, which runs through the eastern side of Gloucestershire in a direction farmers forgot to compare the merits of from southwest to northeast, took the name from the fact that the sheep that occupied the region in early times were XXX and picklock and picknick protected at night, and from Winter grades of wool—the finest of all wools storms, in cotes or low sheds, and really gave the name "Cotswold."

The soil of the Cotswold hills is thin. but susceptible of cultivation, and the into the hands of a lot of wealthy, care- food supply is sufficient to give greater size to the animals. The sheep from hills Virginia, and eastern Ohio. These more pure-blooded than the Cotswolds of

healthy breed, but in crossing with the wooled and long-stapled sheep. The gain a better form and greater aptitude quality of wool from the local wool buyer, early maturity, the hardiness of the breed was much depreciated. To remedy this weakness, recourse was had to the Southdown cross, and hence the black spots so often found on the face, ears and legs of the best Cotswold to this day.

The Cotswold wool is long, open and curly, varying more or less as the Leithat the fineness and value of the fleece gree. The wool is used for combing purposes, the finer for dress goods and the coarser for braids, tassels, and car-

### The Future of Sheep. J. S. Crosby writes to the Detroit Free

Press as follows : The true test of wool, so far as the

The time of year is with him now curate information. Let him visit the wool rooms in his nearest markets, in fact, take time and visit a number of them, and see the kind of fleeces the buy- and tennis games, pony racing, etc. The ers pay the most for. See what kind the manufacturers want. The Eastern wool commission men, the manufacturers and Full particulars can be obtained from the local buyers of wool seldom know anything about sheep. They know wool, but care very little about sheep. The buyers do not seek wool worth only six. eight, or 10 cents per pound. They find this readily enough without looking for it; it is the great bulk of the market supplies. The producer should grow wool worth 12 to 20 cants per pound from.' now, and he will find a market for such wools if he will find out how to produce thing I can't raise from it."

The men who produce, if it be done intelligently, must know both wool and sheep, for, as conditions now are, the sheep that produces the highest priced wool brings the most per pound as mut-The Cotswolds were regarded as a very ton-the low-down, thick-meated, well-

By observing the foregoing, the sheep raiser is not left to the advice of the ram breeders, nor to the special stock papers or advertisements, but has the facts as shown by market tests in both cases, and can select such sires as will bring the best

fancy prices heretofore paid, and if the manufacturers do not buy it the jobbers in wool cannot. It must be quality that makes the difference in price.

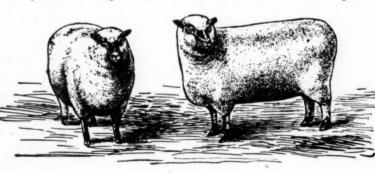
Remarks: Friend Crosby is talking

producer is concerned, is the price per bound at which he can sell his production. The producer will apply the price test and not enter into the question further. He will take environments into account if he be wise, and select the kind of sheep that will produce the highestpriced wool and the greatest amount of

now wanted from the local stock shipper. price results.

The manufacturers of wool are not going to buy the grease and dirt at the

right along the lines, the plain paths, must follow if they would meet the conto the style of the sheep. The fleeces ditions of success in this sheep and wool



SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

run from eight and 10 pounds to twice | business. There is altogether too much Our illustration represents a pair of as much in best-kept flocks. The weight wool of one kind, a kind, too, that other naimproved Saxony-Merino sheep belong- of carcass varies, for the same reason, tions can produce cheaper than the often reaching from 175 to 300 pounds | American farmer produces it. There is

> with especial favor by those who have ment. The writer has seen most excellent results in the first cross. The Southdown wool is classed as

> medium, and enters into the manufacture of cassimeres, flannels, and the best yarns. It is a heavy wool producer in its best has increased during the last 25 years in sold in the Eastern market last year for

They are early maturers; lambs eight and nine months old averaging with almost any of the breeds, and have the desirable trait of always being fat from the earliest age. The following may be considered a fair statement of the weights at different ages: Six-months-old rams, 75 cent. of best meat to the carcass, than c

the markets, which brings a lower price The Cotswold-Merino cross is regarded itself, and, worse yet, cuts down the price of the limited supply of the better grades. the sheep farmer has the inclination and intelligence to attempt the changes and meet the conditions.

### 'Mauchamp Merinos." Mr. Smith, the originator and breeder savs of them:

They are standard bred, pony built

smooth, graceful forms, good nurses, easy feeders, mature early, hardy and sound, combing Delaine or Paisley wool three to five inches long, white, crimp and glossy, not greasy. They can live on grass and hay alone, without housing or extra nurs-

meat to the acre, and cut a larger per

## Use of Sheep Dip.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: If there are any of the readers of your paper that have a practical knowledge of the use of sulphur and lime as a sheep dip for curing scab, they would confer a favor on many sheep raisers, I for one, by giving information through your valuable paper as to the proper preparation of each to be used to correct the proper of the limit of the proper preparation of each to be used to a correct to the proper of the limit of the proper preparation of valuable paper as to the proper preparation of each to be used to a certain number of gallons of water to effectually cure the disease; and if there is any danger, in any reasonable limits, of damaging the sheep.—B. H. WILHELM, Vernon, Ariz.

The Australian sulphur and lime dip s made as follows: Take of flowers of sulphur 100 pounds, quicklime 150 pounds, water 100 gallons. Mix and stir, while boiling, for 10 minutes, until the mixture assumes a bright-red color, then adthree gallons of water. Hold the sheep in the mixture until the scabs are thoroughly soaked. Immerse the head at least once. Use the dip at 100 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

In various sections of the United State

the following proportions are used:
Texas and New Mexico—30 pounds of tobacco, seven pounds of sulphur, three pounds concentrated lye, 100 gallons of

Nevada—Sulphur 10 pounds, lime 20 pounds, water 60 gallons.

California-Sulphur four pounds, lime one pound, water enough to make four gallons.

Kansas-Sulphur 22 pounds, lime seven pounds, water 100 gallons.

Sulphur and lime are probably the cheapest recipe, but the lime is apt to injure the staple. Tobacco and su form the best combination known treatment of scab. To every 100 gallons of water there should be used 35 pounds of good strong tobacco (if stems or other inferior parts are used there should be more) and 10 pounds of flowers of sulphur. This should be used at a temperature of 120 degrees, and will leave the wool in healthy condition, while killing every sort of a parasite. Where tobacco is used, care should be taken to keep the wash out of the eyes, nostrils and mouth of the sheep. To insure entire success, dip again within 10 days or two weeks, so as to catch the larvæ which may have hatched out.-EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER.

### The New England Kennel Club.

The New England Kennel Club will hold a Fall Terrier show at the Country when he can get the best and most ac- Club grounds, Brookline, Mass., near Boston, beginning Oct. 30. In connection with it will be whippet dog racing, sheep dog trials, polo matches, golf meeting, which is a novelty in this country, promises to be a great success. D. E. Loveland, Secretary, 125 Tremont street, Boston.

Too Foreign. "You ought to be a happy man," remarked the visitor to the farmer, "to own land that you can raise cotton, corn, wheat and, in fact, anything

"You're wrong, mister, there's one

"What is that?' "A mortgage."-Exchange.

A Decided Novelty. The editorial announcement of the Picture Magazine of New York declares that "A choice and varied assortment will be gived each month, of odd, useful, interesting promise is well fulfilled in the September number which has just come to hand, for it contains eighty illustrations, while the price is only five cents per copy or fifty cents

The publication is certainly a novelty in this country, for in its twenty large pages (equal to forty ordinary magazine pages) it contains no reading matter aside from the briefest of titles to each picture with an occasional necessary line of explantion. A similar but more expensive magazine in England has been very successful though it is of less actual merit than this one, and the one now

put forth in New York by the Page Publishing Company can hardly fail to succeed.

The pictures are of all imaginable sorts, barring the improper, and are gleaned from all over the world. It will be furnished with the AMERICAN FARMER for 75 cents a

# WATERPROOF OVERCOATS.

The Mackintosh Brought Within the Means of Every One.



hay alone, without nousing of extra lides ing; will produce wethers that feed to 120 pounds and clip 10 to 12 pounds.

He claims he can grow more wool and surface cloth, that is less showy than the blue, but will surface cloth, that is less showy that the surface cloth is surface cloth, that is less showy

pounds; ewes, 50 pounds; one-year-old be done with any other breed of sheep. THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C



The exhibit of Mr. Edward S. Schmid,

pigeons, rabbits and pet stock, which

were shown in his nine large wire show

The Rockville Fair.

Fair Association was held in Rockville.

The attendance was unusually large

The poultry exhibit was larger than

could not accommodate one-fifth of the

Practical Ideas.

I poured the ashes out on the

ground, and one day, after my

careful to grease each hen several

her and grease her with lard and

coaloil mixed, under the wings,

top of the head, and in the thick

"scaly leg." I have never had

a hen lamed by this disease since

I have used this remedy. Per-

fect cleanliness is one of the

greatest factors in success in poul-

I think my henhouse is on the best

As regards lice, "an ounce of preven-

I have never lost many chickens with

Equal parts of alum and resin (pow-

tion is worth a pound of cure."

the hen's feathers.

variety known as mites.

times a year.

Md., from Sept. 4 to 7, inclusive.

The Annual Fair of the Rockville

tive to the feathered tribes.

and no doubt will make his mark in the of this city, well merits the favorable comments so generally bestowed upon him by the visitors. His exhibit was principally

THE GRANGE CAMP FAIR.

A Fine Display of Feathers on Alexander Island, Virginia.

The Fair given by the Grange Camp Association, on Alexander Island, Va., from Sept. 10 to 22, was a grand and decided success. The location of the this year, owing partly to the fine weather Fair grounds, at the southern terminus of which prevailed during Fair week Long Bridge, afforded an opportunity The exhibits were numerous and of the for the people of the District of Colum- same high standard which usually distinbia to attend a genuine industrial guish this occasion. country fair. During the entire time the patronage was large, and far exceeded has previously been, and the quality of the the expectations of the Association in birds shown surpassed any previous their first attempt in the fair business. shows of the association. The space

Generally, the exhibits were very fine, provided for poultry and pigeons and embraced the usual number of subjeets that prove of interest to the birds shown, and the birds were shown in farmer and city resident alike. But the the coops and baskets in which they part which interested us the most was were shipped. This should be an the large three-poled tent containing the incentive to the association to provide exhibit of poultry and pigeons. Here ample show room for this class during the loud bass tones of the Brahma and the coming year, as no industry is growthe sharp, shrill voices of the tiny ban- ing so rapidly as the breeding of poultry tam awakened the interest of the poul- for practical and show purposes. The terer, and afforded music to his willing birds that were shown, had they been ears that nothing but chickens can cooped properly, would have been the satisfy. Who can express the feelings of greatest feature of the Fair. It was a genuine chicken crank when he is at evident from the large gathering always an exhibition of this kind? Here he can around the coops that the farmers linger from sun to sun and feast his eyes appreciated the high quality of the birds, on the beauties which feathers give to and that they were awakening to the him. He is human, and a most lovable fact that the old barn-vard fowl must person when nature unfolds its beauties be abolished, and the modern thoroughbim; a fancier loves nature, and his bred substituted in its stead. When it whole life is wrapped up in the develop- is considered that the cost of keeping ment of nature as he sees it. A single full-blooded birds is not greater than feather speaks volumes to him, and he that of keeping mongrels, should not the reads and sees the future that develops farmer realize the profit that is in it for through the mating of his birds. This him by keeping only such birds as will eeling explains the mysteries of the pay for their keeping? If you keep numerous breeds and many fine speci- fowls at all, why not make them pay mens which we see to-day; this same you for your trouble?

About 1,000 birds were on exhibition, with few exceptions. comprising representatives from over 40 varieties of breeds. The largest and finest display of any one breed was the everof the show season. Mr. Boileau had ashes. of Silver Scabright bantams were ex- proposition; and, also, ashes had no effect

tremely good birds. town, was the largest exhibitor of the ashes, in the henhouse infested with lice. show. He had on exhibition 231 fowls It was early in Spring; the hens left the and 40 pigeons, comprising 20 varieties nests-the lice were too many for them.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK of breeds. As an outcome of such a 50 seconds. He had 19 breeding pens can expect to be very successful in poulin his collection.

The next exhibitor to Mr. Kefauver was Mr. Jesse Reifsnider, of Frederick City, Md. Mr. Reifsnider had 70 pairs of birds on show, of 15 varieties. He is fancy varieties, and claims distinction by other day. I keep a pan of lime in my having the points of excellence developed in the minutest detail. His Black Su- it, I sprinkle lime in every crack and shape and color. These birds had the finest combs yet seen on the Sumatra came. There will be a friendly rivalry Setween him and Mr. Nelson R. Wood, sumatras, at the Hagerstown and New ork shows.

The dainty little Leghorns were prominent birds, as they always are. Their popularity is renowned and when eggs are spoken of reference is invariably made to this fowl as the leader of the egg type. The pair of Single Comb White Leghorns exhibited by Mr. Oliver dered fine), copperas, sulphur, and caywere splendid specimens, and well worthy enne pepper. Mix thoroughly, and use of the blue ribbon. The pullet shown by in soft feed—scalded bran is best. Two

fine and put where chickens can get it. Pounded glass is equally as good, I

Cholera sometimes results from not having grit furnished with which to grind their food, especially when fed principally on corn or grain foods.

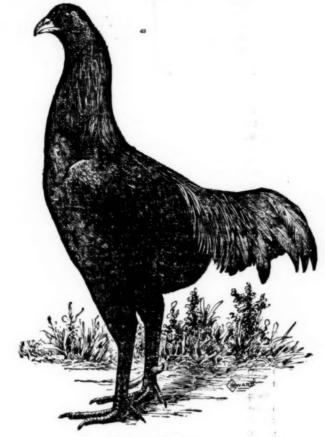
Milk, either sweet or sour, is a valuable food for chickens .- Mrs. E. M. B., Kan-

A Good Hint on Poultry Yards.

Mr. R. W. Davison, Glendela, N. J., writes the Poultry Keeper that he made a discovery by accident, and found out how to have a crop of grass and a crop pens. Mr. Schmid has won numerous of hens in one yard at the same time. premiums on his stock, and he is always As Mr. Davison is one of the most exconsidered an authority on subjects rela- perienced poultrymen and expert breeders in the United States, anything that he writes is worth reading. He says:

When fowls are kept in confined runs, in Summer, the question of green

on. The weeds stand up to my shoulder and so thick that you can't see through them. The grass has been hurt very much, but where I have pulled the weeds I see it is coming up, although I fear I shall have to cut out an objectionable variety of wild grass. One of my yards has been let go so long-and it is a little smaller than the rest-that it was devoid of every kind of vegetation. The last of shall. June I turned the heps out and took a horse cultivator and cultivated it thoroughly. I then sowed it thickly with rye and cultivated this in good shape, after which I sowed alfalfa clover seed. This was right after a shower, and in five days the rye and clover came up and have grown like shootin'. I expect to let this grow until Fall, and if the rve gets too high I will mow it off while green and it will come up again. In the Fall, about the middle of October, I will pnt in the pullets and will cover over more than half the yard with brush. After the unprotected portion is worked down I will remove the brush from a portion of the yard and place it on this previously unprotected part. I hope, in this way, to preserve the grass roots all Winter so that they will be able to take hold in the Spring and grow. I have food is a serious one, and not only that, given the above merely to draw attenbut a way has to be devised whereby we tion to various ways in which we may



INDIAN GAME COCK.

feeling has given us many thoroughbreds instead of the mongrels which we had a sthose spoken of in the Grange Camp we have plenty of time we will find it in, say, July, then by letting them lie idle Fair, and the birds were about the same, EDITOR POULTRY DEPARTMENT: do unless we can turn the fowls out. In green yards. popular Barred Plymouth Rocks. These Although your paper did not reach me order to purify the ground some advohirds claimed the attention of everyone, till after the time had expired for cate spading or plowing, but the best and were without doubt the best birds on competition on the subject of "How way is to keep them in grass or sow rye show. Part cularly may be mentioned to Prevent and Exterminate Lice," I thereon. The question of growing grass available at reasonable expense, if a but little surplus therefrom, because uneven ground, this year, 1894, received the cockerel of Mr. Boileau of Middle- will give some of my experiences with in the yards is one that should occupy little time is taken to study the need much of it comes too early, before they 12 bushels of extra seed. A part of the town, Md. This cockerel has won first these pests. Mrs. P. E. C., in copy of our attention far more than it does, as it and to obtain that which is within are strong enough to work it. at every show so far this season, and if he continues in his present condition, he is the place where hens live," and proceeds portant consideration for Summer. Green bone contains the natural juices are strong enough to work it.

Doolittle uses pans inside likely to keep up his record the balance to tell how she disposes of them with Fruit trees should be in every yard and and is not only soluble but is a food. It many other good specimens, and the trio I think she is mistaken in the first protection then we should give artificial nitrogen for the white, a proportion of on the lice in my henhouse. I once set orchard, with one or two stately old There is nothing which can approach it Mr. S. M. Kefauver, also of Middle- two hens in boxes filled with strong wood trees whose limbs nearly touch the as food for poultry, so far as a combina-

long by 30 feet wide. with lice on chickens since I have the ground in a good sward, and then I for all human calculations! Two years ago we had a very dry Summer, and Every time a hen wishes to set, the grass in some yards entirely disand I don't want her to, I catch appeared, while in others it appeared as ounce for each hen per day. This is though it too would succumb. In the latter part of that year we had a very on the legs, around the vent, on severe rain and wind storm. Several trees were broken and one old fellow feathers on the back of the neck. was blown clear over. This tree was This treatment also cures the cut up for fire wood and the small limbs has no plow. The bone cutter may cost or brush were piled up in a heap to be removed later. Somehow or other these little jobs seem to get neglected, and the consequence was that it never was removed from the yard, and probably try raising.

In fact, "eternal vigilance is the price duty that paid big. This Spring I fine display he won 73 first prizes and of success" in anything, and no woman noticed that while the grass in other parts of the yard was kept down very try raising, unless she is so situated as to close by the hens, yet in and around the be able to give time and attention to it. brush heap the grass stood nearly two feet high. This set me to thinking, plan I have ever seen. Though small, with the result that I spread the brush 10 x 12. I Winter 100 chickens in it. evenly over nearly half the yard and an old and enth siastic breeder of the The house is cleaned thoroughly every added more. The brush being free of leaves did not prevent the sun from henhouse all the time, and after I clean shining on the ground, and, as the hens do not seem to like climbing through matra games were par-excellence both in cranny, on floor, roosts, etc. After a the limbs of this twisted stuff the grass hen is done setting, I clean the box out has started up and is growing nicely, and sprinkle lime in it. I usually put a and I will soon remove the brush to spade full of fresh earth in the box first, another part of the yard and expect to have this half in good grass before the then hav or straw; and also sprinkle of this city, the veteran breeder of the sulphur in the nest, and dust it through other is eaten off. One other yard seemed to be losing its sward, so I took the hens out and now the grass is fine again. I was troubled a great deal with daisies and other weeds and I knew that in time they would choke out the grass. cholera since I have used the following

up and the "grass grows green." The record prize winners were shown by lon of feed, may be fed every week or on this, however, and expect to bring up sell the ones we have for 10 times the one that the ones we have for 10 times the one that the ones we have for 10 times the one that the ones we have for 10 times the one that the ones we have for 10 times the one that the ones we have for 10 times the one that the ones we have for 10 times the one that the one is the one of the o Mr. J. M. Dailey, of this city. His cocktel will devel. His cocktel will devel. trel will develop into a very fine bird, and broken dishes should be pounded yard that, as I find time, I am working us the cost by laying more eggs.

Mowing don't seem to check them much,

so, little-at a time, I have pulled them

can purify the ground and thus provide | work our yards to advantage. If we difficult to provide sufficient green food | we can thus give the grass a chance to even in Summer. The best way is to take a new lease of life, and in this way, grow it in the poultry yard, but, as and by the judicious use of brush, we can every one knows, this is a hard thing to rest assured that we will always have tant honey plants. They yield enor-

Green Bone for Poultry.

where these do not afford sufficient contains lime for the shell of the egg, shade. My yards are in an old apple oil and fat, and also serves as grit. ground in each. The yards are 75 feet tion of excellent materials for egg formation is concerned. Bear in mind My houses are each twelve and one- that though we also recommend ground half feet by eighteen feet. A partition bone, there is quite a difference between through the center divides them into green cut bone and ground bone. The little daughter had played in two pens, 12½ by 9 feet. Thus one is ground, while the other must be them, I found she was covered the division yard fence runs straight cut with knives. The green bone conwith lice. They were the small out from the center and each tains also adhering meat and combines double house is situated about 60 feet flesh and bone forming elements which I have never been troubled apart. Before I built my yards I got make the complete chick. Ground bone becomes hard and brittle, having lived in Kansas, for about 12 hoped by putting only 15 hens in each lost the natural solvents by evaporation; years. I think it is because I am pen to keep them always green. Alas, but green bone is readily dissolved when eaten, and is also an economical food.

A pound of cut bone will be an excellent allowance for 16 hens, or an cheaper than corn, and has the advantage of containing more egg-producing food than cora.

If you have no bone cutter, then you are in the predicament of the farmer who you a little at first, but as it is made of iron and will last for years, it soon repays all that is expended in that direction. Bone cutters are often advertised in this journal, and as they are now improved to the highest capacity one cannot fail to get more than the cost. We simply make this statement in order to reply to some of the readers who occasionally inquire in regard to bone cutters. Now, as we stated, do not confound the bone mill with the bone cutter. One grinds dry bone and the other cuts green bone. It is very difficult to grind green bone, but it can be easily cut. Then there is the increase in eggs by the use of the bone. When the hen is supplied with a complete ration she will lay, and if bone is allowed the hens do not readily become overfat, as they will receive food that is more suitable.

food if one receives no results. Bone cutters will also cut vegetables and roots. They will even cut dry bones; but what you should have for honey in 60-pound cans, and sent sample your hens to make them lay is the fresh green bones from the butcher, and cut them so as to convert them into food for hens. The poultry droppings will then also be more valuable, and the young There is still another yard that I have, stock will grow more rapidly. We as yet, done nothing with, and I fear that have used bone cutters, and will state, the grass roots are completely gons out for our part, that if we supposed we this gentleman is hard to beat in any show. In soft feed—scalded bran is best. Two the grass roots are completely gots of part at least. I shall use the bring up sell the ones we have for 10 times the and save the freight and expense of

Anything that produces eggs is cheap.

Corn at 10 cents a bushel is not cheap

THE APIARY.

Hummings.

The honey demand is growing, and prices are stiffening considerably.

A drone lives a brief existence, and dies when the workers decide that he

When comb gets black and old, it should be renewed, they say, and yet one beekeeper announces that some of his are 25 years old, and that his bees prefer them to new ones.

In the North no tree is so valuable for honey as the Linden. It is also called Basswood, and makes a beautiful shade tree. Beekeepers should encourage the planting of them. When the weather is warm, combs

should be guarded from the wax-moth. A cool cellar is a good place to keep

During the working season the life of worker is about six weeks. The work does has much to do with the length of its existence. It does not begin work till about 16 days old, and through the Winter they live nearly dormant.

Much discussion has lately been given to the merits or disadvantages of big and little hives. The largest amount of evident.

This time of year, many queens are superseded. They live on an average of three years, then a third will be superseded every year. Cases have been known where the queens lived five or six years, and sometimes they have not lived a month.

After comb honey is taken from the hive it should be well cared for. Place it in a warm, dry room, but not warm enough to melt the wax. Pile the cases on end so that the air may circulate about it. Let it stay in the cases until put on the market.

A Massachusetts beekeeper savs: I have always wintered my bees on the Summer stands; the loss has been extremely small, and I have found it no less in colonies supposed to be well protected than in those that were allowed "to go as they please."

Little is known as yet about bee paralysis. It has been called nameless bee disease, shaking palsy, etc. The Central California Beekeepers' Association has made investigations, and recommends as a remedy 30 drops of carbolic acid to a gallon of extracted honey. It is worthy of a trial.

The principal sources of honey in California are white sage, ball (or black). blue phacelia, California clover, small blue phacelia, and wild buckwheat. This last and the sages are the impormously, remain in bloom a very long time, and the honey from them is unsurpassed in appearance and flavor. The fruit pounds of seed, in 1893 received two and The proper food for poultry is usually bloom is important, but the bees secure a half bushels; in 1893 sowed on 10 acres,

ping cases to catch the dripping from any leaking section. He makes them of manilla paper in the following manner: A piece of board was fitted to the inside of the case, the board being seven-eighths of an inch thick. The paper was now cut 13 larger each way than was this board, so that when this paper was folded up evenly all around t the sides of the paper pans were just seven-eighths inch deep. The pan was then slipped inside of the case, and a little strip of wood, just as long as the case is wide and half an inch wide by threesixteenths thick, was placed at such distances along the inside of the paper pan as was necessary, so that the ends of the sections rested upon it, thus keeping then up three-sixteenths of an inch from the paper, thus allowing the drip to rest below the sections, so that the outside of the cases was never soiled. kept clean also if anything should occur to start the honey in them leaking. This, of course, requires the cases to be made three-sixteenths of an inch deeper than they would be were it not for these little strips of wood, but the keeping of the sections clean is of fully as much importance as the preventing of the drip through the cases.

A Market for Surplus Honey. Among the papers read at the Kansas State Convention was the following by

R. B. Leahy: Some eight years ago I had my had only about 2,000 inhabitants, I

ages in as many grocery stores for the climate Winter and Summer. As soon past three months, with only an oc- as one thing comes off another can be casional sale of one of said small pack- put in, thus raising many crops per year ages. By this method you will see I had of garden stuff. But our young men honey enough to last the town many mostly want to work for wages, and then years. As most of my honey at this time was San Diego, Cal. extracted. I wrote to some commission houses in the large cities, asking them what they would pay per pound for my

with each inquiry. The best offer received was six and a half cents, as they said they could afford to give this much owing to the fine quality of the honey. The thought occurred to me then, and I have never changed my mind since, honey in large quantities at these prices, and if so, why not give them a chance,

acted on the impulse of the moment, got a large pitcher, and started out to sweeten the town.

I went from house to house and took orders for honey from sample-no order for less than one gallon, and from that to five, and charged nine cents per pound per gallon where only single gallons were ordered, and eight cents per pound on five gallon orders, each party to furnish his own vessel to put it in. I made my round at 12 o'clock, noon, and when I could not take an order at once, I asked permission to leave a sample which was usually about half a pound. Well do I remember how I had to stay up till 12 o'clock that night filling orders, and the space in my honey house was insufficient to hold the crowd that was there with their tin buckets, lard cans, and pitchers, and it took a small sack to carry my money to the bank the

next day.

Many of those people had never before them, but on the hive where the bees may care for them is the best place of able prices, as this extracted honey in one-pound packages, when retailed in a grocery store, would have to be sold at 18 cents. Pretty expensive eating, but will tell you how it all occurs.

If this honey is worth eight cents per pound, it surely is worth two cents per pound to put it up in one pound packages; a glass tumbler, four cents; a nice label, one-half cent, and three and onehalf cents commission to the grocer. Since that time I have had regular customfavorable testimony is for layer hives. ers who take their five gallons of honey Others still cling to the old Langstroth until improvements shall be more plainly annually, and they have become so used to having it in their houses for Winter use that I have to send off and get honey to supply this demand.

## North American Beekeepers' Associ-

The quarter-centennial meeting of this society will be held at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 10, 11 and 12, 1894. It is the first 50 cents for one year's subscription will convention of the North American As- get a premium worth the subscription sociation beyond the western bank of the price. Plants, bulbs, and seeds given Mississippi, and large delegations from away. Send for premium list.-C. S. the great West will be present. We hope TAIT, Publisher, Brunswick, Ga. the East, the North and the South will gather with them .- FRANK BENTON, Secretary North American Beekeepers' Association, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Medicinal Uses of Honey.

Sore throat in the early stages can be cured by honey taken warm. Public speakers should freely use

honey. The formic acid which it contains cures affections of the mouth, throat, lungs, and chest. A heaping teaspoonful of honey stirred into a raw egg is a very good corrective for a cough, and should be continued for

several mornings. Coughing may be quickly relieved by mixing barley water with honey and the juice of lemons, and drinking it warm.

## Scarlet Clover.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Something more in favor of scarlet clover. In Tuscarawas County, O., Mr. Garver, a farmer near Strasburg, Franklin Township, sowed in September, 1892, 10 ground stood thin and other heavy, so hat it depends on the condition, quantity of seed sown, and seasonable weather.

He will sow again on the same field this year. By proper cultivation may prove more valuable for seed, and I am interested in knowing the coming grow-

ing crop. This year I sowed a half bushel-middle May-Russian millet from South Dakota, on town lots, one acre very thin ground. It stood the drouth fairly well; will get about six bushels seed. It will do well in good ground for hay, pasture | FERTILIZE'S ARE UNPROFITABLE. and seed .- ISAAC N. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover, O.

## The Flowers.

Pick off the faded flowers and dead eaves from your plants, if for no other reason than that they injure the appearance of the plant.

Do not water newly-potted plants too freely. It is best to give a liberal quanwhile the bottoms of the sections were tity of water at the time of transplanting, and then not water again until new growth starts.

Seed of the nasturtium may be sown at intervals throughout the entire year, thus giving fresh plants at all times. They make a very pretty plant for the windows.

Do not let withered flowers remain on the plants unless you wish the seed. They should be picked as soon as they show signs of withering, as they are a great drain on the vitality of the plant.

## Good Chances in California.

first large honey crop—that is, large for me—about 7,000 pounds. As the lions of acres of good land lie idle all town in which I lived at that time over our State. On a very few acres a man can make a living for a big family. never dreamed of finding a home market | All up and down this Pacific Coast are for as much honey as this, especially rich valleys that on less than two acres when I had from one to two dozen a man can raise more stuff than a big tumblers and one and two pound pack- family can use, because of the warm, even

> National Swine Breeders' Association. The 12th annual meeting of the National Swine Breeders' Association will be held at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, Nov. 29, 1894.

The program will include papers and addresses by leading breeders and writers. The discussions thereon, as well that the people at home, too, would buy as ideas presented by those in attendance upon other matters pertaining to the swine industry, will make this meeting one of especial interest.—John G. Springer, packages or vessels to ship it in? I Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

# SAVE 1/2 YOUR FUEL

By using our (stove pipe) RADIATOR.

It has 120 Cross Tubes where 4866 sq. in. of iron get intensely hot, thus making ONE stove or furnace do the work of TWO. Send postal for proofs from prominent men.
To introduce our Radiator, the first

order from each neighborhood filled at WHOLESALE price, thus securing an agency. Write at once. ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.,

When writing mention this paper.

# **ALL ABOUT TEXAS.**

The Southwest Texas

Illustrated Magazine

Tells all about what is being said and done in the way of the development and settlement of The Great Southwest. Invaluable to the Homeseeker, Investors, Landowners, and the average reader. \$2 per annum.

### SPECIAL.

To the first 500 sending in this clip-ping and \$1.50 this Magazine and AMERICAN FARMER will both be sent one year. Address

T. J. SKAGGS. Publisher. BEEVILLE, TEXAS. When writing mention this paper.

## DO YOU GROW FLOWERS OR VEGETABLES?

The Seaside Gardener will help you. It tells how to grow plants and vegetables. Through its columns you may ask any question of general interest to plant culture. Subscription price only 50 cents per year. Published monthly. Twenty pages. Every person sending



THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO...

334 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



JUMPING They hop, skip, jump, slide, turn somer-saults almost incessantly from August to BEANS May. Wonderful product of a Foreign Tree. Greatest curlosity to draw crowds wherever shown, on streets, in shop windows, etc. Just imported. Everybody wants one. Full history of Tree and sample Jumping Bean to Agents or Streetmen 25 cents, postpad(; 3, 60c.; 6, 41; 12, 41,60-100, §10. Rush order and he first. Sell omnities?

## TO FARMERS AND HORSEOWNERS "The Horse From Birth to Death."

Enlarged edition, pocket size, handsomely bound nd illustrated. By a well known author, The best

Rosswalde, Box 140,

Unless they contain sufficient Potash.

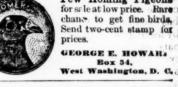
Complete fertilizers should contain at least six per cent. of Potash.
Fertilizers for Potatoes, Tobacco, Fruits, and Vegotables should contain from 10 to 15 per cent. of Potash.
Farmers should use fertilizers containing enough Fotash, or apply Potash saits, such as Muriate of Potash,
Sulphate of Potash and Kalnit. For information and
pamphlets, address, German Kall Works, 93 Nassau
St., New York City.
When writing mention this poor.

Hens Lay and more fertile eggs—bard shell and double the number when fed on GREEN CUT BONE.
You can save—in money;
DOLLARS labor and bushels of grain by using
Mann's Bone Cutter.
Best and cheapest. Price \$10 and upward,
Illus.Catalogue Free If you name this paper
F. W. MANN CO., Milford, Massa;

# ECCS! ECCS! ECCS!

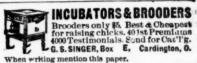
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Greatest Egg Producers of the 19th Century.
No Inbreeding. No Disease. Field Range.
Eggs, \$1 per 13: \$2 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Morgan Ave., Holmead Manor, Washington, D. C. THE KING OF PICEONS. Few Homing Pigeons





J. S. COLLINS' SON, Moor



GROUND MOLES When writing mention this paper.

SPINDLES. DROP GASES, BOOKNAERS'S WITEELS Swithing When writing mention this paper.

# Established - - - 1819.

75TH YEAR. THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Published Monthly at Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., by The American Farmer Company. 729 New York Ave.

SOUTHERN EDITION OFFICE: 228 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D., and Baltimore, Md., as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE. - -

Write for special inducements to club raisers. Advertising rates made known upon applica-Our readers will oblige us, when writing to parties advertising in this paper, if they will state that they saw the advertisement in The AMERICAN FARMER. This is liftle trouble and costs nothing, but it helps us, and is information wanted by the advertiser.

whether for General or Southern Editions. Unless specially directed for the Southern Edition, all subscriptions will be entered for the General Edition.

### OUR NEW CLUB OFFERS.

We have arranged to club with the Weekly Witness of New York. Its price is \$1 a year when taken alone. The Witness is a 16 page weekly paper and among its contributors Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D.; Rev. John Hall, D. D., L. L. D.; Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, D. D.; Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D.; Rev. M. C. Lockwood, D. D., of Cincinnati; current weekly sermon by Dr. Talmage; Sunday school lesson by Dr. George F. Pentecost, etc. It is one of the strongest and most popular family newspapers publised.

The Witness and THE AMERICAN FARMER will be sent to any address for one year post-paid for the small sum of \$1.20 for both pub-

Sabbath Reading is a 16 page weekly paper. non-political, non-sectarian; no secular news. "Determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ." Good, not goody. Religious, not dull. Contains Sunday school Lesson; Christian Endeavor Topic; Sermons; Stories; Live Reports of City Missions. Six-teen pages filled with the best Christian thought of the age. Sabbath Reading alone costs 50 cents a year, but we have made an arrangement with its publishers so that we can send both it and THE AMERICAN FARMER, postpaid, to any address for one year for only

At Home and Abroad, the leading musical monthly publication of New York City, will ne year, with THE AMERICAN FAR-MER, for \$1.10, both papers postpaid. Every number of At Home and Abroad contains a collection of vocal and instrumental music that could not be bought separately in sheet form in the stores for less than 70 cents. Remember, that by our arrangement 12 numbers of this publication and THE AMERICAN FARMER for a year for only \$1.10.

These offers are open to all subscribers in connection with THE AMERICAN FARMER. Neither the Weekly Witness, Sabbath Reading. nor At Home and Abroad can be furnished by out a subscription to THE AMERICAN FARMER for one year accompanying the

## OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The American Farmer Will be Sent in Connection With Any Other Paper or Magazine.

We will send THE AMERICAN FARM-ER and any other paper or magazine in the country at a reduced rate for the two. The following is a partial list of that this will reach over 500,000,000 the periodicals that we club with:

Name of Periodical.	Reg	ular	With the Ame		
Pansy		00	\$1	25	
Women	1	00	1	25	
Pebend.	. 0	50 50	2	50	
rican Gardening.	. 1	00	1	25	
**************************************	. 3	00	S	00	
The Young Sportsman		50		75	

## Almost a New York Daily

That Democratic wonder, the New York Weekly World, has just changed its weekly get the two papers a week for the same old export.

pric -\$1 a year.
Think of it! The news from New York right at your door fresh every three days-104 papers a year. We have made arrangements by which we

can furnish THE AMERICAN FARMER and the twice-a-week New York World all for only \$1.15 a year. Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the New York
World twice every week at extraordinarily

THOUGH we raise about 2,000,000. 000 bushels of corn in this country, and it is the principal source of our wealth, but three of the 68,000 post offices in the country recognize its importance by taking its name. These are: Corn. Blount Co., Tenn.; C. rn, Mason Co., W. Va.; and Corn Creek, Trimble Co., Kv. There are three "Wheats"-in Alabama, Tenuessee, and Texas, respectively: three "Wheatfields"; and 18 "Wheatlands." Oats are recognized in the names of six offices; rye in 12; grass in 30; milk and butter in not a single one, broken up along the railways in the provinces and cheese in but one-Cheeseville. Door Co., Wis.

## SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD. Number 15 NUMBERS CHANGED EVERY ISSUE. Out this coupon out and forward it, to-

Five Two-Cent Postage Stamps,

to the Coupon Department of The American Farmer, and you will receive the elegant portfolio of photographe as advertised. See our advertisement on another

CUT THIS OUT.

PROSPECT OF FOREIGN COMPETITION It is no longer a question of extending the sale of our grain abroad, as the Tariff Deform demagogs have been deluding us, but that of saving our home markets. This is our most serious prob-

The Tariff Bill took off the protection of 25 cents a bushel on wheat, and substituted a 20 per cent. ad valorem duty. As everybody knows, ad valorem duties are levied according to the cost at place of production. What this may be in regard to wheat remains to be demonstrated, but it will probably not be placed higher than 25 cents a bushel on Argentine and Russian wheat. Indeed, the heads of the big English syndicates which are operating the Argentine farms have always claimed that they could make large profit raising wheat at a shilling-24 cents-a bushel. This would make the duty on it, when imported under the present law, less than 5 cents a bushel, and it can therefore he landed at the seaboard cities of the United States for 30 cents a bushel, plus the transportation from Buenos Ayres. The transportation, let us say, will be from 15 to 25 cents a bushel, making the total cost of Argentine wheat delivered at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore in the neighborhood of 50 cents a bushel.

The latest estimates are that Russia will have 140,000,000 bushels, and Argentine 80,000,000 bushels to sell, which together make perhaps 25,000,000 bushels more than Europe is likely to want. Therefore we may expect at any day an offering of wheat from those countries in our seaboard exchanges, which will make a break in the prices in our home mar-

Such is the pass to which blatant demagogism has brought us. Our home wool market is ruined, and now our grain market is seriously threatened.

## THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT.

It must be admitted that the prespect for an enhanced price for wheat is not

The most important event of each year is the annual Grain Congress at Vienna. At the one held last August the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture carefully prepared tables of the wheat crop of the world. These footed up a total of 2,476,000,000 bushels, or very nearly 200,000,000 bushels more than last year. The estimates for our crop was 406,000,-000, whereas it is now pretty certain bushels, so that the crop of the world will be at least 300,000,000 bushels more than last year.

The crops of all the wheat-importing countries are so much better than last year that they will not need so much wheat by 15,000,000 bushels. Last year we sold abroad 164,000,000 bushels. This year we shall have, unless the use of wheat for stock takes large dimensions, about 175,000,000 bushels to

Now comes the question of competition with our great rivals-Russia and the Argentine Confederation. As to the Russian crop nothing very definite can be known, as agricultural statistics are in a very chaotic condition in the Czar's empire. All that we know is that the crop has been good, and, like last year. grain will keep coming out of the Russian ports in seemingly exhaustless

From the Argentine Confederation the outlook is equally unfavorable. The 38 cents a bushel which the growers have been receiving is "big money" to them and has encouraged them to put in much more land. A correspondent from Buenos Avres to the London

"In spite of the low prices now ruling for wheat, a large increased area of land is being of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios. Should the next harvest be a favorable one, it is estimated that the amount available for export will not fall fer short of 2,500,000 tons. This will, of course, give plenty of freight for the railways traversing the grain districts, and, if other circumstances are favorable, may mean the beginning of better days for many

This increase in the wheat-growing area of the Argentine is somewhat curious when the starvation prices of to-day are considered. But the production is chiefly the work of Italians who have emigrated with their families of late years from Italy. These people take up a piece of land and do all the manual labor themselves; they grow what food they need, and are content with very little; they spend nothing beyond what is absolutely accessory in the matter of clothes and nothing in luxuries. Hence, whateve return they get from their crops is a pure gain for them, and is available to pay the installments due on the land they have selected. In many cases the land owner gives the land and receives 12 per cent, of the gross product of the crops as his rent. Under

of wheat is extremely small and compare favorably with cost of cultivation in other

It is estimated that the Argentinians may throw into the markets as much as 100,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.

### THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Some years ago a President of the United States said: "It is a condition not a theory which confronts us." This is what confronts the farmers of the United States to-day. Of theories, they have had more than a sufficiency in the past few years. Theories on money, on tariff, on taxation, have been dinned into their ears incessantly, and usually by men whose study of these questions and mental capacity for understanding them were ridiculously disproportionate to the amount that they talked and wrote. The rule has been that the less a man knew about money, tariff, and taxation, the more glibly he talked of them, and the more certain he was that his ill-digested fermentations were gospel truths.

seeing these theories attempted to be carried into practice. There could have been no more damaging demonstration of the folly of following the lead of these quacks than the country has had.

The question before the farmers is whether they will allow these mountebanks to continue their ruinous rule. They have absolutely failed to accomplish a single one of the good results that they have been so loudly promising their dupes; most of the promises they have forgotten or ignored. On the other hand, they have done the country, and particularly the farmers, an incalculable injury. The worst calamity-howler could not have predicted more misfortune than they have brought about.

The time for applying the remedy and ending this misrule is now at hand. Next month the people are to select the men who are to rule the country for two years. Let the farmers make sure that these shall be men who have an intelligent comprehension of the needs of the country, of the policy which will restore general prosperity, and which will adequately protect the farmer's interests, and insure to him a fair return for his labor, care, and skill. Let us everywhere have the demagogs, the visionaries, the economic quacks sent to the rear, and safe, practical men sent to Congress in their places. We want no more men who will be chasing the pot of gold at foot of the rainbow of "foreign trade," but men who will see that the best market in the world-our own-is carefully preserved to our own people, farm products which we buy abroad every year are raised on our own soil.

Let us have an era of business common sense succeed this nightmare of demagogic folly and incompetence.

THE 17th Ohio Congressional District is composed of the Counties of Licking, Holmes, Coshocton, Tusearawas and Wayne, and raises a large share of the wool produced in Ohio. It has been represented by J. A. D. Richards, who was elected by a majority of over 6,000. But he forgot the interest of his constituents so far as to vote for free wool. The results have simply been ruinous. Three years ago the farmers-who raise some of the finest merinos in the world-were getting from \$3 to \$4 a head for their sheep. taking the run of the flock. Now they are glad to take from 65 cents to \$1 for the finest of the lot. At a recent sale at Pataskala a large number were sold at \$4.50 a dozen. There were a year ago 400,000 sheep in the district, worth \$1,500,000. Now it would be a rash man who would give \$500,000 for the lot, and Mr. Richards is felt to have cost his constituents \$1,000,000 in this item alone. Consequently he is standing by his political grave, and the interment will take place early in November.

An encouraging experiment has been tried in working convicts upon the roads in the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C. A Good Roads Convention was recently held in that city, and the members, upon inspection, found the roads that had been nade by convict labor were equal to the best made anywhere. The entire cost of guarding, feeding, lodging, clothing, etc., of the convicts, and medical attendance, averaged 21 cents a day, making the expense of employing 50 convicts for 30 days only \$315.

THE English farmers are feeling the competition of Russia and Argentine very severely. They are only getting 55 cents a bushel for wheat now, when they though themselves rained last year, these circumstances the cost of the production | with wheat selling at 75 cents.

## PERSONAL

Franklin Lawton died at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 7. He gained some fame and a moderate fortune by introducing the blackberry which bears his name.

Until the appearance of the Lawton black-berry, also called the New Rochelle and the Secor Mammoth, the market was supplied from the woods by the various wild varieties of the Rubus villosus, or high blackberry, so common all over the country, and, in fact, the original of nearly every variety at present

About 1840 Lewis A. Secor found growing a blackberry with very large oval fruit of an intensely black color and very juicy. Its flavor was rich and sweet, and it was less eedy than any he knew of. He dug up some of the bushes and transplanted them into his arden as an experiment, and found that cultivation greatly improved the fruit. For nine years Mr. Secor grew his berries, but could ot get anyone to accept a plant even as a gift. At last Mr. Lawton, at that time a young lawyer of New Rochelle, took a lot of the plants and berries and exhibited them in this city, where he created a sensation with them the plants.

The biggest farmer in the South is Col. Jas-Smith, of Smithsonia, Oglethorpe Co., Ga. He has 23,000 acres, on which he employs 200 convicts and 500 free laborers, runs 300 plows, and raises 3,500 bales of cotton, 30,000 bushels of corn, 500 head of cattle and 500 sted fermentations were gospel truths.

We have all had the affliction of of butter a day. He has a guano factory, cottonseed-oil mill, and a grist mill on his place. He was an overseer before the war, began after the war with a "three-ho

Aug. 9 Mr. Lester, of Salt Creek, Ill., went out to the barn to shoot a steer. The animal kicked over a tank of gasoline, which caught fire, and burned up, among other things, Lester's vest, which was hanging near, and contained \$122 in money, \$350 in notes and a

Mr. C. S. Chapman, of the People's Bank, Mar wille, O., has received word from the sition, that he had received the highest award for the best fleece of Demaine wool. Mr. Chapman has been engaged for 25 years in de-veloping this style of wool and is one of the largest wool growers in the country. Al-though a Presbyterian, he does not allow himself to talk about the present tariff tinkers for fear of making a break and saying something not authorized in the Westminster confession of faith.

Trustees of the University of Illinois cepted the resignation of Professor Morrow, of the Agricultural Department.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NNATS OF HORTICULTURE. By Prof. L. I. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture, Cornell Iniversity. Published by Orange Judd Co., New York. Price \$1.

This most recent issue of this indispensable ear-book is conspicuous for its full history of orticulture at the Chicago World's Fair. The author spent most of the Summer at Chiago for the express purpose of collecting facts for this volume. This is the only complete history of horticulture at the Columbian Ex-Review of the World's Fair Hortiultural Exhibits, with names of all Plants and Exhibitors; the only correct catalog of World's Columbian, Plants. The volume also contains a full discussion of the yields and prices of fruits, vegetables, and all other hor-ticultural crops in North America during the year. There is a History of the Orange Trade, and accounts of the efforts to introduce Amercan fruits into European markets. also a full set of statistics of the horticultural mports and exports of the year. Floriculture interests are well represented. account, with awards, of the World's Fair Chrysanthemum Show

RELATION OF TAXATION TO MONOPOLIES. By Emory R. Johnston, of Haverlord Codege. Published by the American Academy of Polit-ical and Social Science, Philadelphia. Price

A very thoughtful essay upon an important

HE QUEEN OF E ADOR. By R. N lished by the H. W. Hagem can Publishing 114 Fifth Avenue, New York. Price 50

The plot is highly original and sensational, but the author tells a startling story in so quiet a manner that he escapes the too great strain after effect. The tale contains pleasant love-making, some gentle satire and many dramatic situations.

The Overland Monthly for September has a ignificent story by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen Zee-Wee, a Story of the Indian Agencies his is accompanied by a full bill of fare of her good things, serious and instructive, exiting, entertaining, bright, lively and amus-Published at San Francisco, Cal. Price

W. D. Griffing, proprietor of the Pomona Nurseries, Maccienny, Fla., has gotten out a new and most valuable descriptive catalog. southwestern border from western Texas It has one great feature in an absolutely cor rect nomenclature, something that other cata-logs have been weefully deficient in. It has lso full description of the best method of transplanting and caring for trees.

A B C in Cheese-Making is a short manual for farm cheese-makers in cheddar, gonda, Danish export (skim cheese), brie, French cream cheese, and neufchatel; also, sour milk cheese, such as cottage, "schmierkase," pullost" and "nichemer" and "whey eese" (Norwegian). By J. H. Monrad, Winnetka, Ill. Price 50 cents.

The famous musical composers have taken hint from their literary brethren, and are securing an advance magazine publication for their compositions just as the authors publish their novels in serial form The Ladies' Home Journal, which was practically the first maga zine to offer this cutlet to composers of repute finds all the musical men rallying to Arthur Sullivan announcing that the new ong which he has just finished will be pub ished in that magazine. Patti's veteran conductor, Arditi, has given his new waltz to the Journal, while Reginald de Koven's new song goes also to the same periodical. Stranss has ent his new waltz to the editor, Sousa a new march, and Mascagni, of "Cavalleria Rusti ana " fame, is writing a piano score.

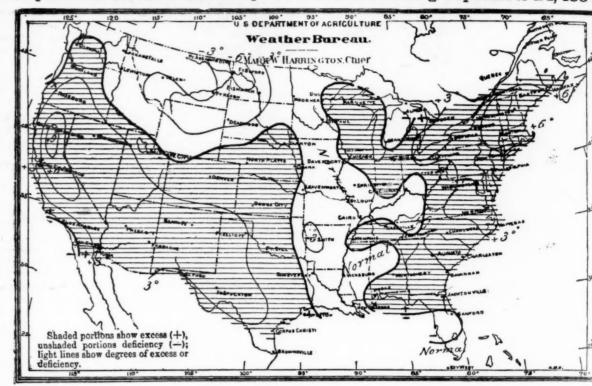
The fourth number of Uncle Sam has tell ing colored cartoons on the political, social and religious situation. It was many bright pic-tures and bright, spicy seading matter. It is intensely American, and its motto is "Ameri-can Institutions Must and Shall be Preserved." Published in the Schiller Building, Chicago.

an Francisco, which seems to have abundant Intellectual Pacific and states its object to be An exposition of the material and intellectual resources of the Pacific Coast." It is paper, and an abundance of the highest grade of illustrations. Monthly; \$1 a year.

THE best answer to the absurd state ments of the free wool liars, is given by Bradstreet's weekly review of business:

London wool sales have proved disappointng to those who predicted or anticipated heavy purchases for the American market and rapid advance in prices. On this side quotations are off one cent, fleeces particularly being weak.

Departures from Normal Temperature, Week Ending September 24, 1894.



Departure from Normal Rainfall for Week Ending September 24, 1894,



Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1894. TEMPERATURE.

Average temperature conditions prevailed during the week ending September 24 in southern Florida, through out the Mississippi Valley, and in the lower portions of the Ohio and Missouri valleys. On the Atlantic coast north of Florida, and over the greater part of the Lake region the week was warmer than usual, the excess in temperature amounting to more than 3° per day northward of the Carolinas, and exceeding 6° in New England.

The week was also warmer than usual from Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas, westward to the Pacific, except California, northern Oregon, Washington, where it was slightly cooler than usual. From western Texas northwestward to southern Oregon the average daily excess amounted to more than 3° per day, and in interior portions and central and northern California ranged from 6° to 10°. Over the extreme northern districts from Minnesota. westward to eastern Washington, the week was cooler than usual, the deficiency in temperature exceeding 3° in Montana, Wyoming, and the Dakotas, a maximum deficiency of 6° occurring in western North Dakota.

Some unusually high temperatures to California, stations in Arizona and southern California, reporting 100° or more, while freezing temperatures occurred in Montana, the Dakotas, and northern Minnesota.

More than the usual amount of rain fell during the week in Florida and from the Carolinas northward to New England. There was also more than the average rainfall over portions of the Lake region and upper Mississippi Valley, eastern Montana, and over limited areas in Arkansas, Kansas, and

Texas. Abundant rains have fallen during the week generally throughout the Atlantic Coast States, and in portions of Georgia, the Carolinas, Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and southeastern New York the rains have been very heavy, nearly seven inches of rainfall being reported from northern New Jersey. Unusually heavy rains also occurred in portions of Texas and Iowa. In the States of the lower Ohio and lower Mississippi and upper Missouri valleys and throughout the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions less than

the usual amount of rain has fallen. No rain fell during the week in Nebraska, western Kansas, and throughout the region from Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho, northwestward to the Pacific

## GENERAL REMARKS.

Upon the whole the week has been very favorable. Abundant rains have relieved drouth conditions in all sections except in Nebraska and portions of Kansas, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. Fall plowing and seeding have progressed rapidly, and much of the earlysown Winter wheat is up and looking

Corn cutting has been pushed vigorously, and in Minnesota husking has begun. Indiana and Wisconsin report that from is turning out better than was ex-

cected. In Indiana, and for the most part in Illinois, the crop is beyond danger om frost.

The week has been very favorable for cotton picking, which has been pushed rapidly. South Carolina reports that nearly half of the crop in that State has cen gathered.

On the Pacific coast the weather was specially favorable for securing crops and drying fruit. In Oregon the grain crop has been secured and harvesting is nearly completed in Washington. In California the weather was especially fine for gathering raisins, grapes, and beans, all other crops having been

## SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

New England.—Warm, with much sunshine; moderate rain in north, and from four to five inches in southwest; late forage, garden crops, and grass lands improve i wonderfully; harvesting well along; apples variable, but generally good crop of fine quality. Warm, heavy rains in all sections; New fork.—Warm, neary rains in air sections; it in time condition; pastures, meadows, and truck growing finely, but secting slightly leyed; late potatoes still impro ing.
New Jersey.—Heavy rains first of week reded all farm work; some damage to late field ops by flooding reported; last naif of week vorable for piowing and seeding on high ourd. Pennsylvania.—Conditions favorable for com-

of seeding and development of late Fall work well advanced; passurage improved and retting in good condition; sown wheat looks thrifty and buckwheat arly sown wheat looks thrifty and buckwheat letter than expected.

Maryland.—Soaking rains at beginning of seek; conditions favorable for plowing, seeding mail grain, and gathering corn; late tobacco benefited by timely rains, and housed crop of rool color; buckwheat thrashing delayed by wet weather; tomato crop larger than anticlinated.

Virginia.—Rainfall ranged from one-half inch nd east-middle sections; drouth effectually oken in valley and east of the Blue Ridge ountains, but still too dry from Roanoke west-ard; tobac o cutting and fallowing and seedard; tobac o cauting and agrapidly progressing.

Nath Cardina.—Very favorable week, with Nath Cardina.—Very favorable mormal, and sunshine above normal, and sunshine above normal.

A: Ath Carolina.—Very favorable week, with temperature and sunshine above normal, and bea-skeial rains putting land in good condition for Fall plowing; cotton half open; corn being housed and peanut digging about to begin.

South Carolina.—The rains of the week stained cotton somewhat and checked its rapid opening. picking is progressing rapidly, with nearly

eneral.
Florida.—Temperature normal; excessive ains in southern portion but rainfall deficient rains in southern portion but rainfall deficient in northern and western sections; good week for cotton picking and farm work generally; pastures good; stock in fine condition; cotton will not make a full crop.

Alabama.—Dry and seasonable week, with

will not make a full crop.

Alabama.—Dry and seasonable week, with warm, sunshiny days; cotton opening rapidly and much of it picked; sorghum making excellent sirup; corn curing well; harvesting peas, potatoes, and some peanuts with good yield.

Mississippi.—Temperature normal; a week of clear weather has produced a decided improvement in crop prospects; cotton opening rapidly, and harvesting being pushed; corn cribbed in a damaged condition; hay making has progressed well; small crops continue to prosper.

Louisiana.—Dry, sunshiny week, with nearly normal temperature, favorable for growing of crops and harvesting of hay, rice and corn; cotton opening rapidly, picking being rushed, and ginning general; cane growing finely and commencing to mature.

Teras.—Precipitation below normal, except in scattered localities, where it has been above; the weather has been generally favorable for rhe cotton crop, and picking has progressed rapidly, except in some sections, where labor is scarce; full forage crop good.

Arkansas—Weather more favorable and slightimprovement noted in condition of cotton; not so much rust, rot, and shedding reported, and boll worms are not general; bolls opening unore rapidly and picking becoming general; corn being gathered and fall plowing progress.

ing rapidly; minor crops good.

Tenuesse.—Temperature and sunshine about normal; precipitation confined to poorly distributed showers during fore part of week; according to progressing fairly well, but a good general rain would be exceedingly beneficial in numerous ways. umerous ways.

Kentucky.—Scattered showers in early part of nearly normal temperature; conditions favorable for farm work; corn matur-

Missouri.—Rainfall sufficient for present needs, except in a few localities; seeding pros, except in a few localities; seeding pro-ed favorably; wheat and rye couling up, corn cutting finished in many Counties; ares good; light frosts in northern sections, area first.

lamage slight.

Illinois.—Temperature above normal in northern portion: elsewhere about normal or slightly ortion: elsewhere about normal or slightly v: rainfall, except central, below average; sunshine above average; corn cutting progress-ing, bulk of crop practically beyond danger from frost; Fall grain up, looking fine; decided improvement in meadows and passures. Indian.—Corn safe from frost, most is in shock, yield better than expected; plowing and

sceding nearly done; wheat and ryc nicely; pasturage much improved; superior quantity and quality, curin West Virginia.—Conditions favore west righted.—Condisons in farming operations, several some buckwheer trashed; gra-gardens holding out fancy well. Oido.—Drouth thoroughly re-pastures and early sown wheat wheat plowing and seeding an well advanced; tobacco mostl

-Corn cutting has progressed rapidl lova.—Corn cutting has progressed rapidly; more Fall plowing and seeding done than average of last two seasons; early seeded grain and pastures growing nicely.

Nebroska.—Ground very dry and Fall plowing and seeding progressing slowly in most sections of the State; some early-sown Fall grain coming up nicely; pastures much improved.

Kansas.—Abundant rains in east half of State, light showers in west half, with nearly normal light showers in west half. ght showers in west hall, with nearly emperature and sunshine, have bron-eard pastures, gardens, and late crop-nd rye growing; hallstorm injured so Oklahuma.—Temperature above norm

with no precipitation; seasonable Fa and the soil is in good condition for ng. Idaho.—Weather during past week unfavorable to agricultural interests; sever tress-solar aged vines and vegetables, and rains and sno in southern sections delayed harvesting thrashing; yields of grains unusually larg most successful season in past decade. Colorado.—High temperature early in we beneficial to corn, the only crop not harvestono serious damage from recent frosts; grouing good condition for Fall plowing.

New Merico.—Warm, dry weather very favorable for ripening and harvesting crops, which able for ripening and harvesting cronearly completed, with very satisfa Arizona,—Late crops doing well water for irrigation; maximum si Utah - Week of fine weather without rail

warm days and cool nights; late g well; good for fruit drying, thras plowing, tshington.—Cool, with small rainfall; event weather for harvesting, which is new in many Counties, with good grain crop-noor hop crops in western Counties.

r light. der, except beans and raisin grape ather is exceptionally fine for gather ring of these crops, which is being

### H. H. C. DUNWOODY. Acting Chief of Buren Get After the Candidates.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Now wor be a good time to see how the candidates for Congress stand on the rural free mail livery question. This will be about the thing that they can do as they please us get all the candidates to promise or at least not oppose, some kind of a free mail delivery bill, and then it w matter who is elected; we will be sure of ing some kind of a bill passed.—WM Couch, Sioux City, Iowa.

THE Boston Journal of Commerce of last Saturday says:

The failure of the London sales to advance prices materially has frightened dealers here and prices on American wools have bre further. Even one-quarter and three-eig blood wools have gone down, and 18 cents is the highest price paid this week. Pulled wools are accumulating and the large stand has crushed down prices I and 2 cents again on territory and free sales in quence. Australian wool is selling freely American mills are experimenting with Cape, Montevideo, Canada and North African wools. There is still much timidity as to the competition of foreign wool goods after January 1.

Wheat sold in England last week for 21 shillings 7 pence, the lowest price recorded in over 200 years.

## GARDEN.

Pluckings.

Spinach is a profitable crop.

Cut off asparagus tops before the seed peatters, or you will have a lot of seedlings on hand.

The small-fruit plots, such as blackberries, raspberries, currants, etc., should be thoroughly cleaned out and fertilized

Have no idle land, but let crops follow one another in quick succession. Delay in this matter will not only result in weeds, but in loss and dissatisfaction.

There is a disadvantage in late planting of strawberries. They are liable to be injured by alternate thawing and reezing, because of not being sufficiently

Alternately the drouth, blight, and bugs seem to play havoe with late pocrop in many regions. Fertilizers are untrustworthy; stable manure causes

These who have sown their turnips in drills will get the best results. Cultivate thoroughly as long as the tops will permit. The old neglectful way will not do. Air and moisture are essential even to the hardy turnip.

In the Fall is a good time to set out both rhubarb and asparagus plants, and there ought to be a good bed of both on well established and given good treatment they will last for years.

There is a field for a cross-bred race of geoseberries. Valuable introductions are Red Jacket and Columbus. Mildew may be subdued by growing on high soil, well drained, in rows running north and south. They should be well exposed

Always plow garden land in the Fall and leave no green perennial plants in vicinity to soil intended to be planted with cabbage, tomatoes, or other plants to which cut worms do damage. After that frequent plowing and close hunting seem to be the only way to eradicate

Many varieties of squashes may be preserved a long time after harvesting, with proper care. When first gathered, they hould be stored in a cool, dry place. As the weather becomes colder, they should be removed to a room where the temperature is several degrees above freezing. Among the best squashes for preserving are the Hubbard and Turban.

There are three ways in which the truck farmer may dispose of his products. He may sell his produce direct to the grocer; he may build up a regular route, or he may have a stand in some market where his customers can always find him. Although the profits are not so great, the first method is most practical with the majority of farmers, as it requires less time, and the exposure to the weather is not so great.

If melon leaves are found to have dry brown spots and a dead appearance, the plant is afflicted with a fungus disease of the genus phyllostica, which reproduces by means of spores. It cannot be cured after having once started, but its attacks may be prevented by keeping the vines in a fast growing condition by means of liberal manuring and frequent cultivation. Preventive spraying with Bordeaux mixtures as for other fungi is also recommended.

A gardener of Geneva, N. Y., last Winter experimented in forcing beans, with the following result: About 14,-000 string beans were shipped from eight successive sowings in pots. The first sowing was made Sept. 29, the beans being shipped Nov. 2; the last used and six beans planted in each: 50 pots were sown each time. The best yellow bean was Flageolet; the best green, Early Warwick.

A simple plan has been given for preventing cabbages from bursting. It is to select the heads which show signs of bursting, and starting the roots by pulling the cabbage partially out of the ground or by cutting off some of the roots with a hoe. Pulling is about the best plan; that is, putting both hands under the head, pull until many of the roots are loosened and then the plant is pushed over to one side. This treatment effectually stops the bursting, and not only that, but the cabbage continues to

Early tomatoes make a handsome profit. Start early-maturing plants in February, in hot-bed or window-box. Transplant to make stocky plants, and set out as early as possible in soil made rich the year before. Apply nitrate of soda, cultivate frequently; staking will not be necessary.

In raising large fields of tomatoes for market, staking would no doubt be too much labor, but for the home garden the trouble is not great and the plan is very satisfactory. Walking among the plants is more convenient, and the fruit skept clean and the garden has an artistic appearance, so that it is a pleasure to look on it or pass through it.

Lime Will Injure Stable Manure. Please let me know if lime is injurious to hat contains stable manure or cotton posed to sun and air for several days,

practiced by some farmers before they their manure.—J. B. G., Goldsboro, (Answered by H. B. Battle, Director, N. C.

The addition of lime to stable manure is not advisable, because it will tend to decompose it and liberate the ammonia; it will also have this effect upon cotton manure to be exposed before

applying to the land.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin, No. 19, for October, 1894.

If you would grow berries successfully in a Northern climate you must give them protection in Winter. Winter protection should be practiced

in all localities where the temperature reaches zero or below. Even with the most hardy plants, and

in localities where they show no injury, the vitality is often impaired and the succeeding crop very much reduced. With high cultivation a large and

tender growth is produced, hence the greater necessity for maintaining as uniform a temperature as possible throughout the Winter and early Spring. There is safety only in protection.

The first warm days in March are especially trying. A protection of earth or other muich carries them safely through the severest Winter and beyond this critical period.

The best Winter protection for blackberries, raspberries and grapes is obtatoes, making them a very uncertain tained by laying them down and covering lightly with earth.

If plants have been mulched in Sumcoarse manure, as they should be, use the mulching first, then cover lightly it is merely a matter of chance if a with dirt.

The process of laying plants flat on the ground before covering is an impor- tuberculin injection, is not erroneously tant one, and is easily acquired with a little practice.

If rows run north and south, commence at the north end, remove the dirt about every farm and in every garden, and four inches deep from the north side of the hill, gather the bushes in close form, with well protected hands and pull gently towards the north. At the same time a second man places his foot firmly on the south side of the hill and presses hard towards the north, bending the plants in the root until nearly flat on the

If ground is hard or bushes old, the first man may use a wide two-tine fork to push the bush carefully over, and the second man a potato fork instead of the foot, inserting the same deeply close to south side of hill, bending in the root as before, until nearly flat on the ground.

The first man then holds the bush down until properly covered; the top of succeeding hill resting close to side of preceding hill, making a continuous covered row. In Spring remove the dirt carefully with a fork, and slowly raise

Two men should lay down and cover from one-quarter to one-half acre per

Canes are more flexible and less liable to break if this work is done soon after frosts, but may be done any time before ground is frozen.

With hardy varieties and in mild Winters sufficient protection may be had by covering the tips only. Grapes being more flexible are laid

down without removal of dirt near the There is no more important work on

the fruit farm or garden than Winter

protection, and there is no work more generally neglected. Let it be done early and thoroughly.

### -M. A. THAYER, Sparta, Wis. Fall Planting.

blackberries, Jos. Meehan says he would and keeping it permanently reduced is wish no better time than early Fall. one necessary condition for the success-In an exchange he gives the following ful eradication of tuberculosis." manner of treating raspberries:

"The situation selected for raspberries should not be a damp one, or the plants will continue growing late in the season, is more frequent under existing condithe same reason I do not care to have extent and rapidity of the disease dethe soil too rich. The plants are wanted to make a fair growth and to finish it about the close of Summer, then, when Winter comes, a sturdy, well-ripened cane results, which will not rot when sowing was on Feb. 3, and the beans buried up. I say buried up, because lung affection as a pre-existing, favoring shipped March 6. Eight-inch pots were even in Pennsylvania it is found much the better way to bend the canes over to the ground and cover them with earth as in most cases, a result of a food infec-Winter comes, there to remain until the tion. Tuberculosis of the serous mem-Spring days come. For the same reason brane seems to cause least danger to being hardier than others, for one and all principally by the escape of bacilli from of them are better buried up. We look on Cuthbert as a particularly good and hardy sort here, yet one of the handsomest plantations of raspberries I ever saw was of this kind which had been buried up over Winter.

"I would set the plants toward the close of September or early in October, getting all the root possible, setting them three to four feet apart each way, and cutting them down to about six inches above the ground. Tramp the earth in firmly about them, as the closer the contact of soil and root the better the prospect of success. Before Winter comes mulch about the plants heavily with manure. Apply enough to keep frost from the roots if you can, as to keep the roots free from frost helps wonderfully towards success. If manure cannot be had, place an extra quantity of earth about them, to be taken away in the Spring, keeping in mind that it is placed there only to keep the frost out. Where snows are always to be looked for all Winter, extra

# precautions will not be so important."

Cutting Hay in the Mississippi. A harvesting machine run along the bed of the Mississippi River near its center is the queer scene that was witnessed several miles above Alton, eralized infection, both chronic and Ill., Sept. 4. The unusually low state acute, has obtained considerable attenof the river this year has exposed several hundred acres of sandbars lightly ing on the infectiousness of meat and covered with alluvial soil about the little island of Eagle's Nest, and upon ease the milk should be regarded as these has grown a crop of wild millet dangerous. The difficulty from the which stands four feet high, and so practical standpoint lies in the recognithick as to be almost impenetrable. It tion of the generalized infection dur is clean, and would make a fairly good ing life. With the meat the question quality of hay. An enterprising is simple, and resolves itself into Missouri planter noticed this, and con- thorough inspection of every carcass It would be best not to allow the veyed a mowing machine and a team of at the abattoir by a trained inspector, horses to the island, and secured a large and with the living animal there are only a few guides, such as the condition

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

Suggestions for the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Disease.

The results of investigations dealing with the serious question of tuberculosis in cattle, from both the economical and sanitary standpoints, are embodied in an substance as follows:

only once before a tuberculin injection, high temperature, natural to the animal satisfaction than a small, fine one. Seven or eight hours after the injection the temperature should again be taken, and from then on every two hours, until a decided reaction, continuous during several hours, has occurred, or until 18 or 20 hours have passed since the time of the injection."

The report suggests that a careful inspection of all dairy herds, with the object of detecting and removing all advanced cases of tuberculosis, especially of cows with diseased udders, would probably exclude the sale of most infected milk. Observations show that occasionally the presumably mixed milk of dairies may contain enough tubercle bacilli to prove fatal to guinea pigs in

TO ATTACK TUBERCULOSIS. To attack tuberculosis as it exists at present, continues the report, " is a most difficult problem, and no single measure, however sweeping, is likely to be successful. The present wide dissemination of the disease and its prevalence among other domesticated animals, as dogs, cats, horses, and, above all, its prevalence among man, makes the complete extinction of the malady an unrealizable problem. Infection through the air is the most serious problem to be dealt with. A question of such practical consequence is the effect of repeated infections. That cattle may be infected more than once is self-evident. The more frequent the infections the more rapid the disease and the speedier the danger of the one case to other animals. The fewer the tubercle bacilli in the air the more reduced the danger. It is highly probable that the cattle may, under conditions, inhale a few tubercle relative danger of the stable air to hubacilli without permanent injury. The man beings is another phase of the In the planting of raspberries and infection in a herd by all possible means Why Pull Your Corn Fodder?

The summarized important facts bearing on tuberculosis of the lungs in cattle are: Primary infection through the air and will fail to ripen their canes. For tions than any other mode of infection; pend, at least in part, upon the number of tubercle bacilli inhaled either within short and long periods of time; tuberculosis of the lungs is not necessarily associated with any other recognizable

condition. Tuberculosis of the liver is probably. it is hardly worth while naming some as the animals affected. It takes place some forms of the disease situated under one of the serous coverings, as lungs, liver, intestines and associated lymph

GENERALIZED INFECTION.

It does not appear probable that organs are invaded to any extent by tuberculosis starting on their serous covering. The tubercle bacilli appear to be usually carried in lymph channels with the current. But a case of evidently retrograde movement of the bacilli has been noticed. The virus of tuberculosis does not vegetate in the blood, its presence there being accidental. In the more advanced stages of the disease infection of the blood may occur repeat-

Generalized infection may be recognized by the discovery of foci of disease in the organs nor accessible to the virus in any other way than through the circulation or in the lymph glands of such organs. Tuberculosis of the subcutaneous lymph glands and of those situated in the muscular tissue of the trunk and limbs are universally accepted as indicative of the generalized disease. Such glands may be infected from without, but infection through wounds of the skin is quite rare. Gention owing to its important bearmilk. In all cases of generalized dis-

of the udder lymph glands or enlargement of some of the superficial lymph

glands. SEATS OF THE DISEASE.

The region of the throat and the small intestines are more likely to absorb tubercle bacilli early in life than later on, while the lungs seem to become important report of the Agricultural with age the preferred seat of the dis-Department prepared by Theobald ease. Demonstration of this assumption principal results of the investigation of farm and home proprietorship which Division. It reviews the examinations, are more exposed to food infection than was made in all of the States and Terdiscusses the history and character of adult animals, because of the dangers of ritories. This is the first investigation tuberculosis, and presents many valuable tubercle bacilli in the milk. There is of the kind ever conducted for this or suggestions for the diagnosis and pre- every reason to believe that most of the any other country. vention of the disease. The report is in tuberculosis of cattle is not demon- Of the 12,690,152 families in the strated at or before birth, but is con- whole country, 47.80 per cent. own their "In making tests the temperature of tracted by contagion later on in life. farms and homes and 52.20 per cent. the inspected animal should be taken Cattle owners should pay special hire, and of the families owning their every two hours, at least six or seven attention to the condition of the farms and homes, 27.97 per cent. times, before making the injections, as udders, disease in which is particularly have incumbrances thereon and 72.03 without a knowledge of the variations dangerous, because the milk at first appear cent. no incumbrances. before the injections it is frequently pears normal for some weeks, and theregreat that if the variation is not deter- est danger exists in the immediate sur- of land owners as may be living in tenmer with green clover, clean straw, or mined, and the temperature is taken roundings of the infection, and loses ant families. itself as the distance increases.

In order to effectually control any tected at the first test.

The precise composition of tuberculin ject to incumbrance. s unknown, but with further improvements in the means of determining its can be expected.

GENERAL SANITARY MEASURES.

In recommending sanitary measures the report concludes:

Cattle owners should become familiar with the general nature of tuberculosis, thereby lifting themselves above the plane where quackery and specifics abound, and understand precisely what to expect after the disease has entered the herd and how to meet the demands of public health. Sanitary precautions should begin with the removal of diseased and suspected animals. Attention should be paid to the stables, and owners should look out for the inhalation disease so common in tuberculosis cattle. Each animal should have plenty of room, always occupy the same place, and be housed as little as possible. The infection of food and water should be cautioned against. Much of the difficulty which arises when radical measures for the suppression of the disease are discussed is the economic value of the cattle products-the meat and milk. The investigations show that the milk of tuberculosis animals is not so frequently infected as supposed. Milk of animals in the earlier stage of the disease and with perfect udders does not contain tubercle bacilli. Only those showing signs of labored breath and emaciation should be gravely suspected and their milk excluded at once from sale. The

The above is the title of a bulletin (No. 104) just issued by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station. It treats that there is a great loss in the present method of pulling fodder and leaving N. Y. the stalks to rot in the field. Nearly one-half of the total value of the corn plant is lost by pulling fodder according to the present plan.

The simplest way to get the most od out of the corn crop is to cut close to the ground with short-handled hoes at about the time the fodder would be pulled, and cure in a silo. Lacking the silo, cut the corn in the same way a few days later or about the time fodder is generally pulled, and shock in the field. Put 400 to 600 pounds in a shock, and stand the butts out open enough to make the shock stand firm and let in the air to dry the corn. Bind the tops

When cured, shock out the ears, and cut what is left, known as stover. (the stalks, blades and shucks). Cut in one-half inch lengths with ordinary hand feed cutter, or, better, power if you have it. Feed to cows or work teams with cotton seed meal, wheat bran, or such other nitrogenous materials as can be most readily obtained. For nearly balanced ration, feed one pound of meal to four of stover and two of oat straw. The stover alone, fed freely, will support an animal at rest and not giving milk.

Great Falls, Mont., is rapidly growing as a wool market. Nearly 4,000,000 pounds have been marketed at that point so far this season.

# Taste

has lost lives. In former years people wouldn't take Cod-liver Oil on account of

# Scott's **Emulsion**

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, which is palatable and easier on the digestive organs than plain oil, besides being more effective. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggista.

# FARM AND HOME STATISTICS

Value of Town and Country Dwelling Properties.

The Census Office has made public the

Among 100 families, on the average, impossible to estimate correctly the fore would be used with impunity. 52 hire their farms and homes, 35 own value of the elevations of temperature With this disease the only danger to free of incumbrance, and 13 own subafter the injections. The variation in other herds lies in direct contact, or in ject to incumbrance. The number of the temperature of an animal during the transfer of a diseased animal or of resident owners of land in the United the course of the day is frequently so milk from such an animal. The great-States is 6,066,417, plus such a number

The farm families number 4,767,179, of which 65.92 per cent. own their own infectious disease it is of the utmost im- farms and 34.08 per cent. hire, while of and independent of the action of the portance to recognize in the living ani- the owning families, 28.22 per cent. mal not only advanced stages, but even have incumbrances on their farms and taken for a reaction. The most con- the slightest infection. It is essential 71.78 per cent. have none. In 1880, venient place for an injection is the side that the tuberculin test be repeated no 25,56 per cent. of the farms were hired. of the neck, where the skin is thin, and later than after an interval of six Among 100 of farm families, on the a large, strong needle gives much more months, so as to reveal cases not de- average, 34 hire their farms, 47 own free of incumbrance, and 19 own sub-

> The results for 7,992,973 home families are that 36.90 per cent. own their exact qualities, and the methods used to homes and 63.10 per cent. hire, while of test its strength and purity, more accu- the owning families, 27.70 per cent. own rate results from tuberculin injections their homes subject to incumbrance and 72.30 per cent, free. One hundred home families, on the average, contain 63 that hire their homes, 27 that own free of incumbrance, and 10 that own subject to incumbrance.

The cities and towns of 8,000 to 100,000 population are aggregated for the 1,749,579 home families that live in them, and of their families 35.96 per cent. own their homes and 64.04 per cent. hire, while of the owning families 34.11 per cent. own subject to incumbrance, and 65.89 per cent. without incumbrance. In 100 home families, on the average, 64 hire their homes, 24 own free of incumbrance, and 12 own subect to incumbrance.

In the cities that contain over 100, 000 population, there are 1,948,834 home families, of which 22.83 per cent. own their homes, and 77.17 per cent. hire, while of the owning families 37.80 per cent. own subject to incumbrance, and 62.20 per cent. free of incumbrance. In 100 home families in these cities, on the average, 77 hire their homes, 14 own free of incumbrance, and 9 own under incumbrance.

Among the cities having 100,000 population and over, New York has the highest percentage of home tenancy, namely, 93.67; Boston is next, with 81.57 per cent.; Brooklyn, third, with 81.44 per cent.; Jersey City, fourth, with 81.20 per cent., and Cincinnati fifth, with 80.82 per cent. The percentage for Baltimore is 73.94; for Buf- entire set at one time can now do so falo, 60.03; for Chicago, 71.24; for by cutting out this coupon, putting on importance of reducing the amount of question that should not be overlooked. Cleveland, 60.90; for Denver, 70.69; it your name and address, and sendfor Minneapolis, 68.86: for New Orleans, 78.51; for Philadelphia, 77.24; ing it to us with \$2. Any of for St. Louis, 79.53; for St. Paul, 59.80; for San Francisco, 78.46; for Washing- of the Parts from No. 14 to No. 20, can of a very important subject and shows ton, D. C., 74.80. The smallest per- cut out this coupon, indicating thereon centage-56.02-represents Rochester, the numbers wanted, and send it with

To bring the urban population into contrast with the non-urban population, totals have been obtained for 4,224,560 home families living outside of cities and towns of 8,000 people and over, and of these families, 43.78 per cent. own their homes, 56.28 per cent. hire, while of the owning families, 23.09 per cent, own with incumbrance, and 76,91 per cent, own without incumbrance. Among 100 of these home families, on the average 56 hire their homes, 34 own free of incumbrance, and 10 subject to incumbrance.

The value of the 1,696,890 farms and homes subject to incumbrance, is tight to hold together and keep out \$5,687,298,069, and the incumbrance on them is \$2,132,949,563, or 37.50 per cent. of the value. The 886,957 farms subject to incumbrance are worth \$3,054,923,165, and the incumbrance is \$1,085,995,960, or 35.55 per cent. of the value. The 809,933 homes subject to incumbrance are valued at \$2,632,-375,904, and the incumbrance is \$1,046,953,603, or 39.77 per cent. of the value.

The cities of 8,000 to 100,000 population have 214,613 incumbered homes, occupied by owners, worth \$739,-846,087, with an incumbrance amounting to \$292,611,974, which is 39.55 per cent. of the value.

In the cities of 100,000 population

and over the value of the 168,159 incumbered homes occupied by owners is \$934,191,811, and these homes are incumbered for \$393,029,833, or for 42.07 per cent. of their value.

In the country outside of cities and towns of 8,000 people and over, the value of the 427,161 incumbered homes occupied by owners is \$958,337,006, and the incumbrance is \$361,311,796. or 37.70 per cent, of the value.

Of the incumbrance on farms and homes 22.20 per cent. bears interest at rates less than 6 per cent, 34.44 per cent. at the rate of 6 per cent., 43.36 per cent. at rates greater than 6 per cent., and 10.96 per cent. at rates greater than 8 per cent. The average value of each owned

and incumbered farm in the United States is \$3,444, of each incumbered home \$3,250, and the average incumcumbered farms, \$76,728,077; on the classes.

# A WONDERFUL COMBINATION

A New Stem-Wind and Stem-Set Watch, a Souvenir Chain, and Our Paper

## FOR ONLY \$1.80.

The Best Watch Ever Before Made for Five Times the Money, and the Best All-Round Farm Paper in America.

The publishers of THE AMERICAN FARMER, ever alert for the best interests of its subscribers, have now surpassed all previous achievements in the way of a premium. It is a watch which is a stem winder and a stem setter in solid gilt. The chain, which is given without extra cost, is a curiosity. It is a souvenir made of a combination of links and medals, as shown in the cut. Special dies were made for these medals to secure faithful reproductions of the portraits of Washington, Columbus, Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman. This chain, itself, for which no charge is made, is an interesting and valuable souvenir of American history.





This watch and chain are not sold without the paper, but will be sent, postpaid, to any address in the United States, delivery guaranteed, with THE AMERICAN FARMER for one year, postpaid, for only \$1.80.

year, postpaid, for only \$1.80.

The watch and chain will be sent free of charge, postpaid, to any one who will send a club of only six yearly subscribers to The American Farmer at 50 cents each.

The cuts above give an accurate representation of the watch and the chain.

Go to work at once if you want a good watch. Remember, this is no toy, but an accurate timepiece, good enough for any one to carry. The first club raiser in any community has the easiest work in securing names, as a matter of course; so get a watch and chain quickly, and begin the very day you get the paper containing this offer. Your neighbors will be in the field if you are not. Send in the names as fast as you get them, and they will be placed to your credit. If you get enough for two or three clubs, we will send the addial watches and chains, which you can sell and make good wages.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.

# SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD!

These afford all fortunate possessors a feast for eye and intellect which is grateful, perpetual, unsurpassed: These superb views are reproductions in the highest style of art from photographs which picture Gorgeous Palaces, Grand Castles, Notable Buildings, Historic Views, Ancient Ruins, Cathedrals, Theaters, etc., together with Earth's Fairest and Most Inspiring Scenes, all forming a complete

PICTORIAL AND DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY OF THE WORLD PART FIFTEEN CONTAINS:

The Bank of England, London.
The Bromielaw, or Harbor, Glasgow.
The Homburg Warehouses.
The Patti Paince, Florence, Italy.
Street Sceic in Napies.
Hall of Justice in the Alhambra, Granada, Spain.
Port Said, Suez Canal.
The Acropolis, Baaibek, Syria.

Native Street, New Zealand.
 English Parade, Hong Kong, China.
 Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.
 Washington's Headquarters at Newburg, N. Y.
 Postoffice, Buenes Ayres.
 Carmen Church Ruins, Guatemala.
 St. Martyn's Church, Canterbury, England.
 Shane's Castle, Ireland.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

SPECIAL COUPON.

Sights and Scenes of the World, to

American Farmer:

\_\_\_\_, for which

To the Coupon Department,

The Acropolis, Baalbek, Syria.

HOW TO OBTAIN THE SERIES: In every issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a "Sights and HOW TO OBTAIN THE SERIES: In every issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a "Sights and Scenes" coupon and locents—coin or stamps—to "Coupon and locents—coin Scenes" coupon will appear. Mail the "Sights and Scenes" coupon and 10 cents—coin or stamps—to Department, National Tribune." Be particular to (1) sate the number of the part desire full mane and address; (3) inclose the necessary coupons and 10 cents.

I inclose .....

send by mail Parts

SPECIAL NOTICE.

20 parts of Sights and Scenes, from Number 1 to 20. Any of our readers who have been waiting to get the readers who may desire to order any 10 cents for each part wanted.

Coupon for Part 14 will be found on page 4 as usual.

owned and incumbered homes, \$65,182,-029. The average interest charge for one year on each owned and incumbered farm is \$87; on each home, \$80. The average rate of interest on the incumprance on the owned farms is 7.07 per cent.; on homes, 6.23 per cent.; total for farms and homes, 6.65 per cent.

In the cities of 8,000 to 100,000 population the average value of each owned and incumbered home is \$3,447; the average incumbrance, \$1,363; average annual interest charge, \$86; average rate of interest, 6.29 per cent.

In the cities having at least 100,000 population \$5,555 represents the average value of each owned and incumbered home. New York has the highest value, namely, \$19,200; San Francisco is second, with \$7,993; Brooklyn third, with \$7,349; Omaha fourth, \$7,179, and Washington fifth, with \$7,054. The annual interest charge on each owned and incumbered home in these cities is \$134, the highest amount being \$438, in New York, and the lowest amount \$33, in Louisville. Denver has the highest average rate of interest on the incumbrance on owned and incumbered homes, namely, 7.87 per cent. and New Orleans is second, with 7.86 per cent. New York has the lowest rate. 4.95 per cent., and Boston stands next, with 5.14 per cent.

It was ascertained that 74.22 per cent, of the incumbrance on owned farms was incurred for the purpose of buying real estate and making improvements, and that 83.51 per cent. of the incumbrance was for the purpose of buying and improving real estate, investing in business, and purchasing the more durable kinds of personal property. In the case of homes, 81.24 per cent. of the incumbrance was incurred to secure purchase-money and to make improve-ments, and 92.86 per cent. was incurred for purchase-money, improvements, business, and the purchase of the more durable kinds of personal property.

Although the roads of Germany are the best in the world, the vehicles used brance on each of the farms is \$1,224, there are heavy and cumbersome, while on each incumbered home \$1,293. The the horses are of small size and seem uninterest charge for one year on the in- equal to the task imposed upon them. cumbrance on owned farms and homes This is not only true of the farm wagons, is \$141,910,106; on the owned and in- but also of the carriages used by all

# TWO USEFUL BOOKS

FISHER'S GRAIN TABLES.

A neat little book in pasteboard cover containing 192 pages, giving valuable information to the farmer in weights and measures of grain, legal rates of interest in different States, Wintering stock, profitable age of

sheep, wood measure, etc. SCRIBNER'S LUMBER AND LOG BOOK.

For ship and boat builders, lumber merchants, sawmill men, farmers, and mechanics. Contains 160 pages full of valuable informa-

The price of these books were 30 cents each, but we have secured a few copies of each, which we offer to our readers until the stock is exhausted, at the following prices:

any person sending us two new subscribers at 50 cents each, or both of the books to anyone sending three new subscribers at 50

Send in your orders early, for we have only

## GOOD PRACTICAL BOOKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

By special arrangements with the publishers, we are enabled to offer the following good, practical books, which every farmer should have, at reduced prices: have, at reduced prices:
"INJURIOUS INSECTS." By Prof. Frank W. Sempers. This is a handy little manual of all the insects injurious to crops, with pictures and descriptions of them, and full directions how to treat them. We will send it postpaid to any address for 50 cents, or we will send it and Tha American Farmer for one year for 85 cents.

MANURES: HOW TO MAKE AND USE THEM. By Prof. Frank W. Sempers. This is a book for which farmers have waited for years. It tells all about manures in a plain, easily understood way, and gives full directions as to their management and that of the land. Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 50 cents, or with TRA AMERICAN FARMER for one year for 85 cents.

# ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

If So, Here is a Chance. 150 NEW HOUSE PLANS



If you are a Builder or about building, don't fail to buy the new book for 1894, Pulluar's Model Ducklings, coult at hing plans and specifications of 180 houses, coulting from \$400 to \$6,000. It contains 128 pages, size 13.44 inches bound in paper cover, \$4.00



worn.

colors.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Very full capes of all sizes will still be

A stylish jacket for Fall is short and

double-breasted, fitting the figure closely,

and has a border of pretty gray fur all

around and on the wide cuffs and revers

worn with many gowns.

Enormous collars of heavy lace are

Gray serge is serviceable and a pleas-

Black velvet ribbon which has been

so much used on dainty Summer gowns

children until the ages of 12 or 14.

or frizzes. It is brushed smoothly on top

A SATISFACTORY WORK-DRESS.

Shall We Continue to Follow Fashions?

a letter advocating the calico wrapper for the farmer's wife. I find wrappers cumbersome

to laundry. I tried blouses and shirts, but being of the unfortunate long-waisted class

My overdresses were cut by the shirt part

My overdresses open in front. It is an excel-

Of course, a large bibbed apron is required

I wonder if there are many who feel as I do

about fashion following? One of our neigh-

bors, for the first time since her marriage, has

opportunity to attend divine service regularly. She has her wedding dress in the three-years-gone-by style, which will not remodel without

the addition of material. That little amount of money is needed to sustain the service she

wishes to attend. Nay, more, she must not hire the change made, and it must be done at

the expense of her own overtasked strength.

Once, a garment was worn out before a new

one was considered necessary or any change made, but now it must follow the fashions set

mainly by silly and extravagant persons, or

A New York paper, in speaking of woman's

extravagance says:
"The woman of wealth ought to spend of

her abundance in every direction. Compara-

tively speaking, the poor are a great deal more extravagant than the rich." I know those

who keep themselves fashionably arrayed, but

they have more intelligent demands upon their time and strength from the little ones calling

them mother. All those who find any trouble

in this direction speak up. Aren't there enough of us to adopt a costume of our own? What shall we do? Go on striving to

keep Dame Fashion in view, fall behind, or

adopt a distinctive costume suited to our

pocketbooks, tastes and intellects?—S. A. M., Rhode Island.

The Hair.

Crimping and curling is no longer

oing on in the matter of hair-dressing.

Women are now aiming to acquire that

glossy smoothness to their locks which a

long time ago was considered the only

night, will make the hair as glossy as

satin, and if it is washed thoroughly in a

strong suds of brown soap and cleanly

rinsed, every two weeks at least, it will

become soft and easily managed. Very

tall and wide shell combs are much

the wearer be the cynosure of all eyes.

for housework.

of a round-yoked wrapper pattern and are shir-red at the waist-line. My guimpes are made

accompanying cut represents the idea

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: Sometime ago I saw

ant change from the long-worn blue and

### The Stones by the Roadside. BY JULIE M. LIPPMANN.

Along the country roadside, stone on stone, Pust waving grainfields, and near broken stile, The walls stretch onward and uneven pile, With rankling vines and lichen overgrown So stand they sentinel. Unchanged alone They're left to watch the seasons passing slow; The Summer's twilight, or the Winter's snow, The Springtime's birdling, or the Autumn's moan.

Who placed the stones now gray with many And did the rough hands tire, the sore hearts The eyes grow dim with all their weight of tears?

Or did the work seem light for some dear sake?

Those lives are over. All their hopes and fears

Are lost, like shadows in the morning break.

### Home from School.

Now here I am in the sweet old place—
Yes, little mother. I'm here to stay;
Let me hold your hair against my face
And kiss both checks in the dear old way.
Just look at me hard—I'm well and strong;
Just feel my arms—they'll stand the test;
I'll go to the kitchen where I belong;
You go to the porch and rest.
Now, hear, little mother, you dear little mother,
Sit under the porch and rest.

I like my teachers, I like my books; I had my share of the pranks and fun; But my heart came back to the sweet home nooks

and drawn back loosely at the sides. nooks
And rested with you when the day was done.
used to think what you had for tea;
Just what you were doing, and how you were
dressed;

dressed;
And somehow or other it seemed to me
You didn't take half enough rest.
You shy little mother, you spry little mother,
I'm going to have you rest.

Dear little mother, it brings the tears
Whenever I think what I've let you do;
You've planned for my pleasure years and

years: It's time I planned a little for you.

Bo drop that apron and smooth your hair; Read, visit, or knit—what suits you best; Lean back in your chair, let go your care, And really and truly rest.

You neat little mother, you sweet little mother, Just take a soft chair and rest. -Exchange.

## ABOUT WOMEN.

could never be sure of being presentable with-out seeking the mirror. The shirts would sag. I have found something I like. It is comfort-able, easy to laundry, and becoming. The MISS ASHLEY is the name of the champion woman sculler of America. She is a Norwegian by birth, but has lived in America since her babyhood. She has developed great strength and full in front and drawn up at the neck on a skill, and thinks little of rowing 12 or 15 miles in her 27-pound shell.

MRS LYDIA C. MULOCK, of Middletown, Conn., has celebrated her 100th birthday. She shows no sign of her venerable age. Her parents came to this country before the Revolution. Mrs. Mulock not only takes a keen interest in current events, but reads the daily papers, and attends church fre

MISS SADIE MONROE SWIFT, of Massachusetts, has in two ways made herself distinguished. She is the official reporter of the Middlesex and Barnstable terms of the Supreme Court, being the first woman officially recognized as a court stenographer; and this Summer she made a bicycle record of less than 10 hours over the route from Yarmouth to Boston, 881 miles. She is said to be the first woman to make the run.

## Book Cover.

ribbon, so no buttons are required. The collar is sewed to the back, and has little capes added in front which hold it down to the To preserve a paper-covered book, make a pretty cover for it in the followfront when that is tied over it. The guimpes ing way: Lay two pieces of cardboard reach below the arms, and the sleeves, of over the sides and then sew on a cover | course, are sewed to the yoke. Stylish sleeves, collar and girdle make quite a dressy affair. of chamois skin or silk, pasting down the first blank pages at the front and lent walking dress for the dewy mornings, fo back on the inside. Tie together with the skirt can be drawn up through the girdle narrow ribbons or with chamois strings and the hands be left free. Plenty of guimpes ending in tiny tassels made of the skin. ending in tiny tassels made of the skin.

### Ideas of a Sister on the Necessity of Cultivation.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: It is always a good idea for people who are going to be together to first get acquainted, so I will introduce myself as the wife of a Missouri farmer, one who takes an interest in everything that pertains to making home and life bright, happy, While I do not scorn or obje performing the most menial service, still I do spire and strive for thoughts and deeds of higher order. I do not think a woman should spend all her time cooking, washing and ironing, to the total or partial neglect of her own mental growth and to the disadvantage of her

We Americans, as a people, eat too much. It is detrimental to our health, happiness and intellect. Now, that it is the rule, rather than the exception, for the wife and mother to be ekeeper and cook as well, would it not be better for us to simplify our work and use a plain, wholesome diet on our tables? By so doing, it would leave us more time for social course and mental cultivation, thus givng us more ability to train our boys and girls for better men and women; for who of us knows but our son may be called upon to fill the Presidential chair, or our daughter be the mistress of the White House. While I admit it would not be much honor, if they should bring such as the present results upon the still. I point this out to the mother our land, as a warning to instill good principles in their little ones, so, should they be put in places of trust, money will not buy them to prove false to those who have honored

Methinks I see a few of our more conserva tive sisters smile and say: "Another woman" suffrage." Well, perhaps 'tis true, but it depends upon what constitutes "suffrage"; certainly, not voting and holding office. I respectable way to have the hair. Genconsider her right to be of a higher and more the brushing, a hundred strokes every sible order than that. Is it not she first gives man his being and teaches him the ways of life? Then, upon whom but our mothers does the management of this vast universe depend? Stir up, then, mothers of America; teach your boys the principles of governing and your daughters to use the power they have in their own homes.—Mrs. i H. McC., Missouri.

## WOMAN'S WISDOM.

Ought Women to Vote?

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: We are glad that this question is not as unpopular as it was 15 or 20 years ago. That people do change their minds and adopt opinions that they once discountenanced has been proved the provided the state of the provided the provid many times. All reforms meet more or less opposition, and this question, "Shall the women be allowed the same privileges of voting as the man," is not an xception. The Order of Good Templars is acknowledged to be the best Temperance organization in the world, and intelligent men tell us that the reason why this is so is because the women are allowed the same privileges as the men; they are considered their equals in every respect—are eligible to every office in the Order, and vote the same

We do not see why women should not attend town meetings as well as other places where the men and women go together. When we walk up to the ballot-box in the Lodge and deposit our ballot by the side of a man we do not feel that we are becoming demoralized or in danger of losing our womanhood. It has been said that "none nanhood. It has been said that but disappointed old maids and women who happily with their husbands care to vote," but we claim that this is not so. We do not see why happy wives and mothers would not enjoy voting for President of the United States as well as for Worthy Chief Templar in a Lodge of Good Templars. Women are just as much interested in the affairs of the Nation as the men. Why not tell the men they must not leave their hom duties to go and vote?—P. M. S., Vermont.

### OUR DAUGHTERS.

### Their Education and Influence at Home.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: How many of the farm mothers ever think seriously of the influence of their eldest daughters? I also include the only daughter; for if there be but one her influence is equal or even superior to the eldest of a number, be it two, three or

will also trim Winter gowns of different If she be not wisely trained, she often becomes selfish and overbearing. I have seen in some households such a usurping of authority that the mother seemed to take a second-The sailor dress is always suitable for

ary place.
But, on the contrary, when she is looked up Parted hair is universally worn, and to by the younger members of the family often called by the endearing name "sister," is a more womanly style than either bangs she is second only to mother when advice is assistance required, or sympathy needed, not only in childhood, but also in after years.

Pretty waists for Fall are very full Oftentimes the mother is called from the and made on tight linings. They are home circle, by what seems to our feeble sight a mysterious Providence, while the younger made of all colors and kinds of silk, with members of the family are yet children. velvet collars and belts contrasting in well for all if the eldest daughter can in a measure fill her place. What a power she then becomes in the home if she can perform those duties so successfully that the home life can go smoothly on without a break except sadness the change caused.

Again, what a comfort the eldest daughter can be to her mother in ordinary home life. She can advise, with her share at least partially her pleasures, her recreations, or rely on her for help when household cares increase or added years bring them beyond her strength We will assume she has been properly taught to assist "mother" in early years-for time like childhood to learn, and who so fit as a patient mother to instil in these young hearts those habits of industry. I do not insist on the mother educating the daughter, though it would be well if she could at least lay the foundation. All this would be more than the average woman should undertake, even though she were capable of it. But observation will teach you how apt the child is to learn to do trifling acts, like putting the meat over the fire, getting the vegetables ready, sewing on buttons, feeding the chickens, etc.; then, as years

pass, added duties may be required, so these habits of industry be formed.

I cannot say, though, that I approve the plan so prevalent some years ago, giving to the eldest daughter privileges of a term or two at a distant boarding school, to the neglect of the younger ones, some of whom might develop more talent than she. Perhaps the idea was that she might teach the others. This I think utterly a mistaken one, though my observation is confined only to the two States of New York and Maryland. For so often she mar-ries and goes from home, the others pick up what they can get at the country school, and in after years reproach their parents for not giving them a better education. I plead for the younger members of the family. Is it not our duty to give each child an equal chance so far as their talents are known, and to do our utmost to develop that special one, be it music, drawing, reading or sewing ?—A MOTHER IN THE COUNTRY.

## From a California Woman.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: From a remote corper of the United States this letter comes to you; almost entirely across the continent. We are in the foothills of the Sierras with a westerly view of our beautiful coast range. look across the Sacramento Valley almost any Summer day and get a view of them. South of us the Buttes are always visible. an excellent climate, and will say right here that if anyone who is afflicted with asthma should chance to see this, that no better place than this can be found for them. I never knew but three cases here; two are well and cannot say too much for the place; in, the third case the patient was so much better that he went East to sell his place, but could not do so in less than a year, and died just before he crossed the "Rockies."

Our little village has a graded school (90 cholars). a church, store, and two "country hotels. Here a doctor who would combine fruit or olive culture with his practice could make a good living, as there is a vast mining region north of us, and one must go 14 miles south to get a doctor. Of course accidents will happen, and some will get sick in the healthiest locality.

All kinds of fruit do well here, prunes olives and pears especially, as well as all small fruits and berries. Nut-bearing trees also are a success here. As this is required to be interesting to women, I will say that women here raise chickens and ducks to make their spending money. Chickens bring a good price, as well as eggs; there is more profit in ducks, as they are ready for market when 10 weeks old and bring 50 cents apiece, or \$5 a dozen. This year I intend to put some fruit in glass jars and send it to some of our Northwestern cities. I think it will pay, and if it does many women could find employment in Butte

this ever saw oranges growing. None grow here, but last week I went to visit a friend who lives in the midst of an orange grove. It is a beautiful sight to see the acres of green and vellow. One rides for miles and says,

truly, this is the "Golden West." Sisters, if you are interested in fancy work, don't read this, for with all my housework and two little boys I get but little time for anything of the kind. Not long since I saw a wool mattress which for cheapness and duranything of the kind. ability "took my eye." The parties raise a few fine goats, but not enough to pay for ship ping, so they had the wool cleaned and carded for a small sum. When the two maftresses were ready for use they had only cost \$4.50, and I cannot see any difference between them and those that cost \$7 or \$8.-F. S. D., Para-

## FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

finally found a safe and simple home treatment that completely cured her without the aid of medical at-tendance. She will send it free with full instructions how to use it to any suffering woman who will send her name and address to Mrs. D. L. Orme, South Bend, Ind.

## A VACATION.

Two Ways of Doing.

The farmer's daughter has had a vacation In that breathing spell that comes after all the pickles are pickled, the empty caus filled with fruit, the jelly, marmalade, catsup and preserves made, the farmer's daughter packed her trunk, kicked off the household shackles, and sped away as fast as steam could carry her. She felt no twangs of conscience in thus leaving her post of duty, for if the bookkeeper, banker, merchant and school teacher need ar annual vacation, why, so does the housekeeper. She settled herself comfortably in the car seat and looked out on the fleeing landscape, reso lutely trying to keep her thoughts from th home she had just deserted. Despite her resolution she soon found herself wondering if Maggie would not forget to feed the brindle calf and drive the turkeys home to roost. To guard against such fears she deliberately went to work to study her fellow-passengers. It was an interesting study. In the seat directly in front of hers there was a mother with her half dozen tired, saucy children. Just to watch them was a pleasure unequaled by anything outside of Barnum's circus. Then there was the inevitable spoony bride and groom and the dashy young girl, ready and willing to firt with any flirtable object she chanced

With such attractions before the eyes of the farmer's daughter, the five hours soon passed and she was at her journey's end. As speedily as possible she sought a conveyance to carry her to Aunt Martha's home. Now, Aun Martha is one of those individuals who live by cast-iron rules. It is hard to imagine any calamity so dire as to cause her to deviate an inch from her beaten track. Each Monday morning her washing is flung to the breeze at precisely nine o'clock. Her clothes appear ironed and folded when the clock hands reach the same dots on the following morning. bakes bread on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and it is doubtful if either a wedding or a funeral in the family would keep her from her kneading-board on those days. Fridays the house must be swent from garret to cellar: and so the whole week's work clicks round.

Knowing so well her methodical ways, the farmer's daughter was somewhat frightened as her watch told her that it was five minutes after Aunt Martha's supper time before the depot was reached. When at last she stood in the doorway of Aunt Martha's home, she knew that supper must have been waiting a whole hour.

'You are late," were the first words that greeted her. "Don't be long fixing, dear child," as she was led to her room. "I am child," as she was led to her room. afraid supper is spoiled now."

The farmer's daughter appeared at the table feeling much like a criminal. The very atmosphere seemed charged with the conviction that an unpardonable sin had been com mitted. Only spurts of conversation ensued The tablecloth was white as soap and strength could make it, and its folds lay straight with the points of the compass. Each plate, cup, saucer, knife and spoon occupied their relative geometrical positions. When Uncle Henry in passing a dish failed to return it to its proper place, Aunt Martha would give it a pat and a shove till it covered the exact spot she desired it should. The hostess commented that the biscuits might have been good, if eaten as soon as baked; that the steeped too long, and the omelet was a failure. A tirade against all flies and dirt in general followed. Uncle Henry and the boys, slippershod and meek-toned, said but little.

So it was during the days that followed.

Aunt Martha waged her ceaseless war with dirt and disorder from early in the morning till late at night. If the farmer's daughter wished to talk with her, it was only by following her about from cellar to pantry and kitchen and woodshed that it could be done Yet, Aunt Martha, was but one of many household slaves. Endowed by nature with a gift for housework, she had narrowed her view till, like the frog in the well, she thought her house was all there was of the world. She was not a homekeeper, only a housekeeper. She scrubbed, baked, scoured and brewed, but gave no thought to the necessities of the life. She had failed to fulfill a

woman's highest duty-to create a home. The farmer's daughter next visited Aunt Mary. She was ushered into that home boisterously. Two dirty-faced urchins grab-bed her hands, while two others rushed on before crying at the top of their voi come! She's come!" Aunt Mary Aunt Mary was picking up various articles and wiping the dust from a chair with her apron as the farmer's daughter entered the room. Papers and books were piled high on the table; playthings were sown thickly around; the chairs were filled with a motley array of things, ranging from a basket of eggs to a cat. Aunt Mary said her dress was too dirty to be seen, but that she would rather visit than take the time to change it; so she sat and talked while the clock ticked way past the time at which the farmer's daughter knew that farmers usually ate. Then there was the sound of booted feet clattering into the kitchen.

"Why," said Aunt Mary complacently, 'I didn't think it was so late. The men have come to supper."

She scrambled together a queer meal, and almost as quickly the dishes were shoved out

of sight when the meal was ended. She seated herself again amidst the reigning disorder and talked on. She quoted Spinoza and Plato; she talked of subjects on which the farmer's daughter was profoundly ignorant; She unfolded rare plans for reforming the social and political world, and was enthusiastic in telling how things ought to be. Meanwhile the children rampaged the house like conquerors. They overwhelmed the farmer's daughter with attention; they screamed and hooted, quarreled and swore in turn, while their mother, in seeming ignorance of their existence, soared through the realms of the invisible world.

When the farmer's daughter went to her room that night she resolved before she slept that she would never be like either Aunt Mary or Aunt Martha, but that she would try-oh, so hard-to find the middle path and walk therein.-LUTE KEANE.

## Arrasene Embroidery.

FDITOR FARMHOUSE: It requires an artist to embroider correctly. Before buying the material you shouldistudy your flowers to get the exact shade. Atways use the olive shades of green for leaves and stems. In shading, use arrasene one shade darker. In shading leaves use the lighter shade for the upper part and the dark for the lower. Have your work tightly framed. I would advise all amateurs to use a flat

surfaced cloth like felt, until they are thoroughly used to the work. Have a large spray of flowers stamped; and always avoid a jumbled-up pattern.

Begin at the lower end of your pattern and work all stems first, so the flowers will not look as if they were stuck on. Use a large embroidery needle; cut a thread about seven inches long, thread your needle and tie a knot. Bring your needle up through the cloth and twirl the needle through your thumb and finger until the arrasene is twisted. Then about a quarter of an inch from where you be gan, put your needle through, being careful to draw it through just slack. Now bring your needle up again on the outside of your line, just back a little from where you first put your needle through. Make your stitches irregular, always covering all stamping. In this manner work all stems and leaves solid, until not a particle of cloth can be seen. In working a leaf commence at the extreme point, always working to the center rib slant-Work your veins in long, irregular stitches of embroidery silk of any color. Your flowers should first be worked with coarse white zephyr, then worked over with arrasene being careful always to follow your lines. The same stitches are used in flat silk embroidery, only the zephyr is not used.—AP-PLE BLOSSOM, Blackwater, Mo.

### A PROBLEM

For Interested Suffragists.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: Perhaps some vone readers are W. C. T. U. women, and if so, I have a problem for them, to which I hope they will all send some reply through your valuable paper-for we consider it a

been popular and very prosperous, but this suffrage question has troubled us exceedingly. The first time women were allowed to vote in New York, and that only on education, our Union drilled for it, so as to be sure and make no mistake about such a weighty matter. One woman gave them instructions whom to vote for, and distributed her posters and enjoined them to get as many votes as possible for Mrs. House, the Prohibition candidate. Now, the President of that Union was a

ittle stubborn, and thought she had a mind of her own, and knew for whom she wanted to vote, and so had the audacity to vote for a man: only think of it, and he on the Democratic ticket! He had served as School Commissioner one term and done well, and she boldly declared she was voting for the best man for that office. If it had been an Excise Commissioner, she would have wanted the Prohibitionist. And so without any sentiment, or caring a straw for instructions, went ahead and voted for the man. "Just like a woman," I hear someone say; "always ready to help the other sex."

Now, that Union, to punish her for daring to have a mind of her own, drew up resolutions, wherein they said she, a Christian woman, had failed to avail herself of an opportunity to vote for temperance, and thus made them a butt of ridicule, etc., and asked her to resign.

Now, what think you, Mr. Editor? Did she hurt the cause of temperance, or detract from their influence as a temperance organization? Piease reply through the columns of your paper. - Mrs. R. A. GRENNELL, Eric

The problem shows forth our present crude and primary state. That one woman should prescribe to her sisters their way of voting, is bossism in its worst form, and one of the most objectionable features of men's methods. As a paper, we take no voice in politics, but it seems to us that the President was right, and that she did not hurt the cause of temperance. To censure her is a violation of the theory of Government, that in local matters party lines shall not be drawn, and it is also a contradiction of the claim made by the W. C. T. U., to non-partisanship.—EDITOR.

## Fall Hat.

A neat little Fall hat has rosets of either velvet or ribbon at the sides, and



a stiff aigret, or Mercury wing. The hat itself is stiff and trying to some faces, but if the hair is combed becomingly beneath it, it is stylishly

## White Aprons.

No matter how plain or homely her



looks dainty if she is dressed in a clean white apron. They should be made long and full, and many have sleeves and high necks. The one shown in the picture has neither, but is very becoming and pretty.

### Many Useful Helps. EDITOR FARMHOUSE: My husband re

eived a sample copy of THE AMERICAN FARMER a few days ago. We were very much pleased with it. Such a paper is a benefit to farmers' wives. I for one can and do enjoy picking up such a paper, where I can read letters from other women, with the different recipes and ways of practicing economy. The way "A Sister" made a rug would be very pretty and cheap. I will give another way: Take your scraps of flannel, all kinds of worsted, and even silk—no matter if they are soiled some, it won't show. Cut them about one-half inch wide and two inches long, all colors, and mix them up; put in all the bright colors you can find. Now take two coarse knitting needles and a ball of coarse cotton—about No. will do-and put all the stitches on one needle that you can conveniently knit. Knit one stitch, take one of your scraps and lay between the needles, with a little more on the lower side than the upper; knit another stitch and put the lower half of the scrap up through between the needles; knit the next stitch and take another scrap; keep on until

it done, clip smooth and line, and you have a lovely rug.

I think an Exchange Department will be very nice, and a great help to us.

I must tell you of some drop cakes I make

clear across; knit back plain. Make your

strips just as long and just as many as you

of plain black, red or green, or any color you

wish, and put around the rug. After you get

ew them together and knit a border

from a recipe found some time ago, and I know they are good. Try them. One cup of sugar, one of molasses, one of meat fryings or drippings, three eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, a little nutmeg, four cupfuls of flour, and, lastly, one teaspoonful of soda in one-half cupful of water. Beat well and drop about one-half tablespoonful on well-greased tins and bake in quick oven. Now that it is warm weather, this is a nice

way to take

Pack down with just enough salt to season vell. Take one pound of brown sugar, four ounces of saltpeter in 14 quarts of soft water, put over the fire until it almost boils, take off, and when cold pour over the beef. -FARMER'S

### What to do First.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: There are many young housekeepers who get along nicely afte the morning cleaning up is done, but who are rushed and worried the first few hours of the day until they are nervous and tired. The baby must be washed and dressed, the breakfast table cleared, dishes-washed, beds made sitting-room put in order, and the housekeeper is at a loss to know what to do first.

One may do a great deal to forward the morning's work the night before. Immediately after the supper is cleared away and the nes washed, set the table for breakfast, even to the chairs. Grind the coffee and put it in the boiler. Place potatoes in the oven or kettle, as you wish to bake or boil; and have everything else ready to cook. You can get breakfast in half the time it takes when no a cloth and keep damp till seeds appear, then preparations are made. Then just before rering, put everything in the proper place in the sitting-room, so that it will be ready to be swept in the morning without delay. After swept in the morning without delay. After breakfast, sweep and dust the sitting-room, next remove the things from the breakfast table; then you can wash and dress the baby without feeling nervous and hurried.

Unexpected tasks may arise, or interruptions occur, so that a set program cannot be carried out; then one has to do the best she before.

Now, with yourself, home and baby in a friend drop in, the moments spent in chatting will rest and refresh you, instead of causing you additional worry about the appearance of your house and yourself. And the most important thing of all is the effect it will have on yourself, for with your mind at ease, you will yoursell, for with your mind acase, you think purer thoughts, feel more charitable to all, and develop into truer womanhood than is spireas, deutzia, yellow-flowering currant, ssible with most of us when fretted with petty cares, -MARY.

### For the Home Table. CRAB APPLE SWEET PICKLES.

Seven pounds of fruit: remove blossoms; steam until tender; put in jars and pour on hot sirup, made as follows: Three and a half pints of sugar, one pint of vinegar, two-thirds of an ounce of bark cinnamon and one ounce cloves. Boil together 15 minutes, pour over fruit, and seal up.—Mrs. WYKOFF, Nebraska.

A STEAMED LOAF, used either as bread or dessert Three cups of meal and one of flour,
Two of sweet milk and one of sour,
Two tablespoontuls of sirup or sugar,
One level teaspoon of best soda made fine,
The same of salt, then all combine;
In cake dish well buttered with care
We'll pour then this mixture rare,
In steamer well heated then will place it,
And cover so tight no steam will escape.

and cover so tight no steam will escape.
'wo hours and three-quarters of boiling 'twill take,
Then set in the oven one-quarter to bake.
Now one-half of this loaf as bread you may eat,
The other as dessert, with sauce good and sweet.
This loaf will not be, when 'tis eaten, like lead;
'Tis many times better than common corn bread.

OLD VIRGINIA BATTER BREAD. One quart cornmeal, four eggs, one quart sweet milk, a pinch of salt and two

tablespoonfuls melted butter. Bake in quick oven .- L. K. M. PICKLED BEETS.

To put up beets for Winter use, take the beets late in the Fall, cook until tender, cut in slices an inch thick, fill a halfgallon can, take a quart of good strong cider vinegar, one-half cup sugar, one teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon bark. Put all into a kettle and let come to a boil; have beets in can and turn this over them and seal up.

TILDEN CAKE.

One cup butter, two of pulverized sugar, one of sweet milk, three of flour, half cup cornstarch, four eggs, two teaspoons baking powder and two of lemon

DELICATE CAKE.

Three cups of flour, two of sugar, threefourths of a cup of sweet milk, whites of six eggs, half cup of butter, teaspoon of cream tartar and half teaspoon soda. Flavor with lemon.

AN EXCELLENT DESSERT.

One can of peaches, two coffee cups of sugar, one pint of water, and the whites of three eggs. Break the peaches and stir all the ingredients together; freeze the whole into form. Beat the eggs to a froth.—SISTER LETITIA.

## Ginger Buns.

NICE TO HAVE HOT FOR TEA.

Two cups buttermilk, one cup molasses, one-half cup sugar, one egg, one teaspoon ginger, one heaping teaspoon soda, a little salt, and piece of butter size of a hen's egg; mix soft with flour. This will make two loaves, or is nice baked in gem pans.—Cora B. Coe, Leyden, N. Y.

A Homily on the Washing of Dishes. EDITOR FARMHOUSE: The price of dishwashing machines being so expensive, the majority of women wash dishes by hand.

It is estimated that 15,000,000 families wash dishes in our land three times a day; over 1,000 times a year. Day by day the process goes on. Any mitigation or lessen-ing the labor ought to receive a hearty welome.
California, with her majority of single men

ranchers, is probably the worst dish-washed State in the Union; while Massachusetts, with her surplus of women, ought to be the best.

One would think that no one but a Digger Indian or an inhabitant of Thibet (who never washes the person) would think of allowing the dog or cat to wash dishes by licking them. We heard a person say that that was the quickest way he knew of. A small family of two or three need wash

them but once a day. Scrape dishes after each meal, pile them in a snug corner, and wash at the last meal. Get a round paint brush one and one-half inches in diameter, costing about 15 cents and lasting a year; place dishes in the pan and pour over them boiling-hot water—luke-warm water will not kill the microbes. The use of the brush prevents the burning or soiling of hands. Only the tips of the fingers of one hand are required in lifting the dishes, while rubbing with the brush with the other; drain and wipe. Pour hot water on the brush, shake out once or twice, hang up to dry, and it will be ready for next time.—O. F. S.

## Try It.

Mollie S., East Jamaica, Vt., writes: I want to tell all who have never done so, to make some apple jelly this Fall. Take the reddest sour Fall apples you can find, cut them up parings, cores and all, and cook in a granite-ware kettle, if you have it, if not a tip pan will do. With just water enough not tin pan will do. With just water enough not to burn, cook very soft, strain through a flannel without pressing, use one pound white sugar to one pint of juice, and boil till it will jelly when a little is put in a saucer; don' get it too thick; it will be as clear as crystal and of a beautiful pink shade. It should be so it will move a little in the tumblers when turned on the side; if too thick it is not so nice. I like it better than crab apple jelly.

## TALKING IT OVER.

Hints and Opinions on Things in the Home and Out of It.

ALL ABOUT FLOWERS.

Mrs. C. M. Jewell, Shannondale, Ind., says: Let me give you my way of planting seeds. I plant at corn-planting time; have the soil mellow and fine; plant in rows; label each row by writing with a pencil on a piece of shingle or pine. I cover small seeds very lightly—all seeds about four times the diameter of the seeds, dampen and cover with remove cloth. Shade for a day or two from hot suns or dry winds, keeping moist all the

nuals as self-sew, like verbena, catchfly, calliopsis, petunia, portulaca, poppy, etc., then each Spring you will have blooms by the time some could be planted. And you farmers' wives should grow hardy perennials—those that bloom year after year without much care such as sweet williams, linum, pardanthus, can. But in that case, you will certainly be glad of the preparations made the night is a very handsome one, blooms pink and is a very handsome one, blooms pink and white, thimble-shaped, 50 to 100 on a plant, each flower one and one-half inches long; seeds abundantly. I'll send a few seeds of it to presentable condition, you can proceed with the rest of your work without the annoyance and anyone who will send a stamp for their return, worry you would otherwise feel, and should a and I will also add a few of the new double aquilegia, of which I have 20 shades and colors, om white to purple, from pale pink to dark red, yellow, etc. It grows easily, and lives for years. And I would say add a shrub to your collection each year; they are so satisfactory and require such little care. I admire

hydrangea, pyrus japonica, and others.

I would advise planting a few bulbs for Summer-blooming ones. Gladiolus and dahlias are cheapest and best. Dahlias now come in so many colors, pink, red, scarlet, purple, white, yellow, crimson, tipped and varigated. See that each tuber has a sprout.

ALTOGETHER PLEASED.

Mrs. R. A. Grennell says: Your paper does duty in more than my own family, and my husband and boys think as much of it as I do. Its recipes are the best there is. I hope we may hear how Mrs. Harry Tappan manages to make her poultry pay. Mrs. Henderson's directions for making a stocking rug are lovely.

I like so much what Mrs. Rogers says about exchanging our views on the current topics of the day, and I will give my views some other

WHO KNOWS ONE?

Miss Baker, San Jose, Cal., asks: Will some of the many readers give a good, true recipe for mince meat? I have tried so many and never found a real good one. SEND EXCHANGE NOTICES.

Miss Elizabeth Kilpatrick, Johnson's Mill. N. C., starts the Exchange again: What has become of the Exchange column? I think it would be so nice to keep it up, because we often have things of little use to us that would almost be invaluable toothers. I have noted needle-threaders for machine or comm ing needles (with directions for using which are of great benefit to anyone blind, as they can be threaded in the dark, to exchange for cloth-bound books in good condition, or this year's back numbers of any good period-

ical or magazine.

Those having books to exchange will please send list of their books, so that I may be sure of not exchanging for something I have already read. St. Elmo, any of E. P. Roe's novels, Mary J. Holmes, Rosa Carey or Edna Lyall's works will be gladly received. I would also be glad to hear from those having flower seeds and bulbs to exchange, as I have several other things I would be glad to exchange for flowers and silk and velvet scraps for crazy patch-work. Now, I have written a long list of exchanges and I hope others will follow my exing feature of the Farmhouse.



The biggest bargain of the season. A boy's suit of Union cheviot with extra pair of pants and polo cap. Single or double breasted, in blue or black, well made and excellently finished. Sizes 4 to 14 years. Cannot money. Sent, postpaid, to any address in the United States for the extremely low price of \$2.50

### THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C. HANDY BOX NO. 7.

THE AMERICAN FARMER has had a new pack age of medicines put up for its which beats anything in that line before. This box embraces the me medicines for general use, and can anyone with common sense, as eac contained in a box with explicit thereon, the whole being inclosed it box. It contains the following:

ox. It contains the following:

100 Liver Pills, which act on that organ.
100 Iron Tonic Pills, to restore color to checks and lips.
100 Anti-constipation Pills, to gently move the bowels.
50 Dyspeptic Tablets, for indigestion.
25 Headache Pills, which cure an ordinary headache.
100 Quinne Pills, 2 grain, for malaria, colds, etc.

Colds, etc.

The price of above box is \$1. In ordering lease specify that Handy Box No. 7 is desired. Persons wishing only one of the above remeies can have for \$1 a box containing any one of the following.

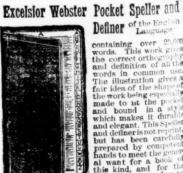
300 Liver Pills, 300 Iron Tonic i ills, 300 Iron Tonic i ills, 300 Anti-constipation F 250 Dyspeptic Tablets, 100 Headache Pills, on Pills.

Or 400 Quinine Pills, 2 grs., \$1,

This Quinine is the very best that is manufactured, and will often cure when inferior Quinine has failed. Coughs-Catarrh-Sore Throat.

One of the best cough mixtures is now put up One of the best cough mixtures is now pin tablet form. 250 of these tablets for \$1. Those suffering from Catarrh are alway lieved and often permanently cured by sing the nasal passages with wafer in which of the "Standard Catarrh Tablets" has dissolved. Used in the same way, it is hard to be suffered by the property of the permedy for Sore Throat. Complete direction each box. Price per box of 50 table cents. All postage on medicines is paid by THE MERICAN FARMER.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. Washington, D. C.



containing over 25,000 words. This work gives

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.



"She' got the gift of gab," said Miss Priscilla Dean, who, it was suspected,

sake of those three defunct husbands,

more news in 15 minutes than Sophi'

This woman of parts set speedily to

good man eagerly supplied the necessary

puffing for a moment to murmur: "I

a-gettin' on with that air obituary of

"Of all the vainglorious animals,

Thus ended Aunt Alciny's expostu-

a prophet and became instead a critic.

Meanwhile Aunt Alciny smoked.

shock of corn has been gleaned."

" Another ripe sheaf has been gar-

"I s'pose that's you," dryly inter-

of corn and ripe sheaf. Humph! you

look more like one of them dried bull-

the corner of her parlor. Wal, go on."

the untimely loss of a prominent citizen,'

and an upright pillar of the church."

EOFFIN VIT?"

to know?

on't."

upright than others."

Than'l's demise.

"Humph!" from Aunt Alciny's cor-

"But, mar," suggested Uncle Than'l

timidly, "hain't ther some pillars more

woman; "go on, let's hear the rest

" Nathaniel Button, one of the oldest

of Durkey Point's settlers, Deacon of

the Baptist church and Town Pathmas-

ter, entered into rest last "-----here a

blank was left for the date of Uncle

"Wal, why don't she git to work?

demanded Aunt Alciny, "here you've

been gleaned and garnered an' entered

into rest. There's enough of that I should

think. Why don't she tell where ye was

born, an'," bridling a little, "who ye married, an' something about your re-

"Mebbe, mebbe," replied the old

Uncle Than'l smacked his lips now and

Sweezev kin."

she coolly remarked:

UNT ALCINY BUTTON | three times, and on that account was re sat before the kitchen stove garded with considerable awe by her lighting her pipe. By the townsfolk, as one having authority and citizens of Durkey Points vast experience. She loved to talk, pray she was counted an ex- and write. pert in this line, but to-day her pipe was refractory and appeared unwilling to submit to the customary

"What ails ve?" asked Aunt Alciny, giving it a smart rap, " what ails ye, I'd like to know? Got the margrums,

A voice from the bedroom answered: "I'm as fidgetty as a cat. I'm scairt of that air rheumatiz comin' back, and I've bout concluded to run up to Sophi' Sweezev's and git her started on that air obituary. Ye can't never tell what's result with ill-concealed anxiety. One goin' to happen. In the midst of life, Scriptur' saith

"O. pshaw!" said Aunt Alciny, reaching for a fresh coal. "I wa'n't talkin' to you. Than L"

"Wal, who in thunder be ye a-talkin', mine." to?" demanded the voice from the bed-

"My pipe," drawled the old lady. "I wouldn't swear if I wuz you. Nice thing, ain't it, for a man to fall a-cussin' when he's talkin' 'bout death."

"O!" said Uncle Than'l, as he came through the doorway, "I couldn't make out who ye wuz talkin' to. I wan't exactly swearin', mar. Ye can't really call 'thunder' profane."

"Tain't sacred, nuther," said Aunt Aleiny, grimly, pulling away at her pipe. Then she continued: "So ye're goin' to git that obituary up right off, be ye?" "Wal, yes, mar," replied Uncle tered your head. But I wash my hands Than'l sitting down beside her. "Ye of it. Ef any judgment overtakes ye, see, I want Sophi' to do it while she's here, for she's a masterhand on writin'. and hefty on po'try an' sich. I spoke to her," rather hesitatingly, "other night ye. to pra'r-meetin', an' she said she'd fix up one in first-rate style."

Aunt Alciny smoked in silence, while her husband watched her anxiously. She was a little, wrinkled old woman with a sharp, shrewd, mocking face. Her gray hair was done up in a wee knot at the back of her head. As she sat there she looked so small, so fragile, so uncanny, one might have expected her to disappear in the wreaths of smoke circling up toward the whitewashed ceiling; but little as she was, all the neigh- than usual. bors agreed that she had plenty of "grit," and ruled her husband with a rod of

Than'l felt that she disapproved of the unfolded the manuscript, tied up, with obituary. He resolved, however, to battle manfully for his inalienable rights.

"What do you think, mar?" he asked, in as careless a manner as he could assume under the circumstances. "Hey yer ben measured for your

coffin vit?" suddenly asked his grim

"Lord! no, mar." " Nor your shroud?"

"Massy me! Heow ye do talk, mar. Ye've set me all of a shiver."

"Wall, I don't see how ye come to overlook them things. Ef ye're goin' to die, I kalculate ye'll need a coffin an' a shroud more'n ye will an obituary."

"Now look here, mar," cried Uncle Than'l desperately, "I hain't agoin' to be baulked on that air obituary. I've set my heart on it. Ye've allus had your way and I've harkened to ye, but I'm agoin' to do jest as I please; yes, sir, jest as I goll darn please 'bout my obituary, an' you put that in yer pipe and smoke it." And, squaring his stooping shoulders, Uncle Than'l rose, seized the milking-pail and set out for the barn.

Aunt Alciny was so amazed at this sudden outburst of defiance that she dropped her pipe with a crash upon the hearth and stared after her husband's retreating form.

"Wal, may I be everlastingly swoggled!" she ejaculated.

From a Durkey Points standard this was a fearful curse for a church member, but Aunt Aleiny felt the exigencies of the occasion would justify the anathema. "Than'l is a bigger fool than I took him to be, an' I ain't never sot no great store by his wits, nuther. He's gone clean daft over the idee of an obituary, and Sophi' is jest sickin' him on so's to have a chance to splurge an' show off them big words of her'n. I'll have to stand it Is pose, unless I kin shame him off the

But Uncle Than'l was not to be shamed off the notion of having an orhate obituary prepared betimes in which his virtues as a citizen, a husband and a church member should be duly set forth. It was one of those harmless bits of vanity which are frequently found in remote rural districts. Life is so peaceful and monotonous that the simple ideas and thoughts of the humble inhabitants continually revolve about themselves. The busy, noisy outside world and its affairs are of very little consequence to

In Uncle Than'l's thirst for an obituary, he was aided and abetted by one Sophia Sweezey, who was, as Aunt Alciny had shrewdly said, desirous of making a rhetorical "splurge."

ophia was better educated than most of her neighbors. She had been married | married, an something about 1 could git

without half tryin'." "Hold on, mar; I'm comin' to that,"

replied Uncle Than'l, "don't be in such an all-fired hustle. An obituary is a It's more fittin'.'

"'Nathaniel was born in Brattle-borough, Vermont, in 1817," he read

"Wa'n't nuthin' of the kind," answer ed Aunt Alciny, "'twas 1815. Tryin' to make yerself out younger 'n ye be, I

"That's so," rejoined her husband nervously. "I don't see how I come to make such a mistake."

"'At the tender age of nine, deceased removed with his parents," continued the "deceased," to New York State, and after various changes settled in Durkey Point, then a howling wilderness."

"Howling!" ejaculated Aunt Alciny; I'd like to know! What howled?" "Wildents, mar," suggested Uncle Than'l, nervously.

"Wildcats don't howl," said his wife contemptuously; "they yowl."
"Wall—yowl," repeated Uncle Than'l cherished envy, hatred, malice and all

rather impatiently. "I don't know as there's any great difference." uncharitableness toward Sophia for the "Than'l," said Aunt Aleiny, waving "an' thar hain't no one that can address

her pipe emphatically, "have it right. the throne of grace an' give the Lord Ef ye're bound to have an obituary, don't for massy's sakes have any howling wild cats in it fer folks to laugh at." "'When deceased was twenty he

work on Uncle Than'l's obituary. The wooed and wed Alciny Griggs'" "Wooed!" said Aunt Alciny, with infinite scorn. "Wooed! Where'd she data and information, and awaited the get such a silly word? Sparked is good enough fer folks like us." evening as he sat enjoying his pipe after the chores were finished, he suspended

"I'll change it, mar, ef ye'd like it better," said Uncle Than'l, eager to do wonder, mar, how Sophi' Sweezey is propitiate his critic.

Wal, I should think ye'd better. Wooed!" Aunt Alciny gave vent to one of her most disdainful snorts.

As a rule Aunt Alciny contented herself with an ejaculation—something be-Uncle Than'l read on to the close of tween a sniff and a snort-which was his life and followed with great relish supposed to convey contempt. One the details of his taking off. He hesinight, however, after carefully knocking tated over "the stroke" which killed the ashes from her pipe upon the hearth, him.

"It might be a stroke," he said, 'an' then again it might be rheumatiz Than'l, I ever see in my life, you are the or consumption, mar, or fits."

worst. Ye'd better beware. Satan is "'Twon't never be no consumption. a-temptin' on yer-a tryin' on ye. Than'l, with them lungs of your'n,' Ye're a gittin' puffed up with a sense of stated his wife; "more likely a stroke.' importance. Ye're a gittin' to feel big "Wall, that can be fixed up after--and I blame it all on that obituary. wards," rejoined Uncle Than'l; "an' now, mar," he added, after going over I wish the plagued thing had never enthe description of his funeral and the list of his pall bearers, an item he had don't expect no sympathy from me, for quite insisted upon, although Sophia had it'll be along of that obituary you an' suggested that he might possibly outlive Sophi' Sweezey are a-cookin' up betwixt them all, "now, mar, I call that a mighty good obituary, don't you?"

"No, I don't," said Aunt Alciny, lations. From this hour she ceased to be tartly. "I shouldn't have said nuthin' bout your donations to the church-For the very next day Sophia brought looks like braggin' too much-an' there wa'n't no need of bringin' in that lawhome the obituary. She intended to resuit agin Tom Beebe-an' "-

main to tea and read it aloud to the old "Now see here, mar," said the couple, but as this suggestion met with 'deceased," suddenly rising and speakno encouragement from Aunt Alciny, she framed an excuse for a sudden deing with unwonted firmness, "whose parture and retired, rather abashed, obituary is this? When you have your'n from the presence of the old woman, composed, you can have what you want; whose face wore a more sardonic smile but

"Me?" echoed Aunt Alciny, shrilly. "I hain't such a plagued fool as to have But Uncle Than'l could scarcely wait until the evening chores were finished, no obituarys wrote. No sir; one idiot's With this so desirous was he to see his virtues pre- enough fer the family." sented in ink. With nervous hands he parting shot she returned to her pipe.

The obituary was carefully folded and laid away with Uncle Than'l mortgage lugubrious propriety, in narrow black ribbons, and clearing his throat with a and notes in the old-fashioned secretary. resonant "hem," began to read aloud. But it was often stealthily brought forth and pored over by its subject, who fancied that his wife did not notice the nered," so ran the obituary, "'another act. But Aunt Alciny's eyes were sharp and nothing escaped her. Moreover, she remarked that her husband was rupted Aunt Alciny; "you're the shock changed since the obituary was written. He had assumed an air of importance, strangely at variance with his former rushes Priscilla Dean's got stood up in humble mien. He paid more attention to his dress, brushed his thin hair oftener, "We are again called upon to mourn and took to wearing his best Sunday coat on week-days. He expended money-he who had always been so read with the greatest satisfaction, "'defrugal, even penurious. Instead of smoking at home he flaunted his pipe voted and faithful father and husband along the highway. On several occasions he swore alarmingly and conducted himself in general like a very depraved and gay old boy, instead of an estimable citizen and an upright pillar of the

church. "It's a judgment," murmured Aunt Alciny, "come on account of his vainglory. He's got so sot up since that air obituary was writ, there hain't no livin' with him. He's growin' so dressy an' sassy I dunno what on earth I'm goin' to do."

The climax of Uncle Than'l's riotous living came when he saw Miss Priscilla Dean home from prayer-meeting one Thursday evening. Durkey Points was horrified at this lapse from social standards and tongues wagged fiercely on the matter, which became at length so great a stench in the nostrils of the neighborhood, it was deemed necessary that a committee from the church should call upon Uncle Than'l and show him the error of his ways. So it came about HEV YER BEEN MEASURED FOR YOUR that Deacon Alvin Hoosier and brethren Ezra Applebee and Amri Goodrich called on Uncle Than'l one dreary December afternoon, wearing ner. "Ain't all pillars upright, I'd like their best clothes and expressions of

great melancholy. Uncle Than'l received them cordially and ushered them into the sitting-room where Aunt Alciny sat, silent and stern, for she at once suspected the nature of their visit. But Uncle Than'l was perfeetly at ease and chirruped away about the crops and the church until Deacon Hoosier said, with a degree of mournfulness befitting so solemn an occasion: Brother Button, we hain't come to talk about no crops nor yet the church, but

about your own conduct." "My-my conduct?" faltered Uncle "Yes, we are grieved with ye," returned the deacon, while something like

a groan escaped Brother Amri. groan escaped Brother Amri.
"I dunno's I've done nuthin' I'm ashamed of," announced Uncle Than'l climate. New York Sun.

up a better obituary than that myself rather testily. "What air your charges?"

"We don't bring no charges vit." said the Deacon, with considerable emphasis on the last word. "We only want thing ye've got to go kinder slow with. to reason with yes-to open yer eyes to ver transgressions

"If ye can do that," stated Aunt Alciny from her corner, "ye can do more'n I can." "Brother Button," pursued the dea-

con, "we air grieved at the light state into which ye've fallen of late. Ye don't walk circumspectly as ye oughter. Ye hang round the corners tellin' stories an' smokin'! Ye air sot up in yer manner, an' it don't look proper for a married man and a perfesser to walk hum with no old maids. Folks air a-talkin' about yer and ye air a-castin' reproach on Zion, and the church'll have to do somethin' if ye don't quit it. That air's our grievance, an, if you'll jine us we'll pray," and pray he did, loudly and fervently, that the eyes of Uncle Than'l might be opened to the position in which he stood.



IKE A DEPRAVED AND GAY OLD BOY.

When his visitors departed Uncle Than'l sat silent before the fire, occasionally casting shamefaced glances toward his grim little wife. At length he spoke: "I hope ye didn't thirk nuthin' of my walkin' hum with Priscilly, mar, did ye? 'Twa'n't exactly my fault. 'Twas a rainin' an' she didn't have no parasol, so I jest offered to let her walk along under my umbrell."

"There wouldn't have been no harm in it as I know on," said Aunt Alciny, if Priscilly had knowed enough to keep her mouth shut. But blab! why, there hain't man, woman nor child in Durkey Points that she hain't told on't. Tickled to death to have a man walk with her. Fust time, I s'pose."

"She's a fool-a blamed old fool." stated Uncle Than'l.

"There hain't nothin' like an old fool. e know," dryly suggested his wife. She's vain, ye see. Jest shows where vanity 'll lead ye. An' that's what ails lately. Why, our old peacock out in the 6. Boats of the Philippines. (Cent.) yard there hain't a mite vainer'n you be lately. Ye strut round as if we owned 9. The capital city of Peru. 10. A verb the town, wear yer best clothes ever day, and keep lookin' in the glass the hull time."

with me," sighed Uncle Than'l; " I hain't felt jest right lately. It's kinder seemed as if I wasn't myself but some other

"Wal, I know, if you don't," said Aunt Alciny; "it's that air obituary of

vour'n." "Pshaw, mar!" said Uncle Than'l.

rising impatiently, "ye're bound to blame everything on my obituary." "Than'l Button," said his wife

solemly, " ye hain't never been the same crittur since that air obituary, a praisin' an' a flatterin' ve up, was brought into this house. Ye couldn't stand all them fine things that wuz said about ye. Ye got important, thought everybody wuz lookin' at ve' an' admirin' ye, an', let acid. me tell ye, Than'l, when a man gits to cover. 13. A letter. that place he ginerally makes a fool of himself in some way." Uncle Than'l made no reply, but, tak-

ing his hat, stole softly out to bring in the wood and kindlings.

In the middle of the night Aunt Alciny suddenly wakened. Missing her partner, she rose on one arm and looked through the door into the kitchen where a dim light showed her a strange sight. Uncle Than'l sat by the kitchen stove, holding a candle close to his eyes, by whose light he was poring over the obituary. Quite out of all patience, his wife was on the point of speaking to him, when, with a deep sigh, he carefully folded the obituary, opened the stove, thrust it in, set it on fire from the candle and watched it slowly perish.

Then, with the dejected mien of one who had parted with his dearest possession, Uncle Than'l softly tiptoed back to

Aunt Alciny? She smothered a laugh in the bed-clothes and had the grace to pretend to be sound asleep.-Short Stories.

September Hops. The old saw, "September's sun should

never shine on hops," is disregarded in the higher latitudes and elevations of this State, where the hops hang on far into the forbidden month. Doubtless the old saying originated from the fact that the hazy weather so common in September is believed to be peculiarly unfavorable to hops. It sometimes happens that the vines in such weather are attacked by plant lice and well nigh ruined while the blossoms are yet unpicked. The hop is one of the few vines that prosper at high elevations in northern New York. Many of the native creepers refuse to grow in that

[For the leisure hour of readers, old and young. All are invited to contribute original puzzles and send solutions to those published. Answers and names of solvers to this issue will appear in two months. An asterisk (\*) after a definition signifies that the word is obsolete. Address letters for this department: "Puzzle Editor," American Farmer, 1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.]

ENUCLEATIONS.-NO. 4.

-I-ride-scent. 28-Through-out.

Authors: Cinders, Dan D. Lyon, Hesperus, Nypho, Nyas, Prudence, St. Julian, Itami. ENIGMANIACS.

Complete Lists: G. Race. Alumnus, Guidon, I ompletes: H. S. Nut, Aspiro, Ivanhoe, Serpeggiando, Sacramento Rose, A. N. Drew, ewcomer, Cosette, Jo Urnal, Dan D. Lyon, Frank P. Scott, Aleda, Cecil, Wm. Wall, K. T. Did, Pearl, Ernest, A. L. S., Mildred, Rowena, Silvershot, T. O'Boggan, Lillian Locke, Nyas, Christo

PRIZE WINNERS. 1. Elisworth; 2. Pearl; 3. Frank P. Scott;

> ENIGMANIA NO. 6. NO. 43-ANAGRAM.

Sailer, contemning, I read ye rime of rec. He was the cook and the captain bold, And mate of the "Nancy" brig; The boa's'n tight and the midshipmite, And the crew of the Captain's gig.

NO. 44-HALF-SQUARE.

1. Canes obtained from a species of Calamus. 2. Belonging to the tabula votiva. (Dungl.) 3. Preparations of casein from milk, used in calico printing. 4. Remedies which attract fluids to the parts to which the are applied. (Dungl.) 5. Greek or Latin proper name. 6. A mixture of hot and cold water. (Dungl.) 7. P. O., Dutchess Co., N. Y. 8. A town of Peru. 9. Affections. (Murray.) 10. Is not.\* 11. Musical notes.

NO. 45-TRANSPOSITION. At the tender flush of day, Winding down through camelot, With a flashing, broad array, Rides the good knight Lancelot. Clear the bugle notes arise; The porter opes the clanging Two,

Romaunts of the long ago, Ere the sages sneered and scoffed-Shot their knowledged shafts of woe. But the gilded fancy breaks, And, like the Lady of Shallott,

And, winding downward from the skies.

The mystic town is lost to view.

Death and doom but overtakes When the rough world nears the spot!

NO. 46-HALF-SQUARE. 1. Old Italian or Spanish dance tunes. One who has an antipathy. 3. Having a small or narrow mouth. 4. A village of the small or narrow mouth. ve, Than'l. Ye've grown orful proud island of Sardinia. 5. Extractum. (Dungl.) 9. The capital city of Peru. 10. A ve suffix. 11. Occupied with. 12. A letter.

NO. 47-FINAL-LETTER CHANGE. Her little hands-ah me! I loved them so!-Held me in embrace fond and tightweet languishments born of affright And gratitude for succored woe

Some creeping thing had stirred her so, And I had played the errant knight: That I the better might her know.

\*\*\*
Filled with high thought my way I took, And blithely hailed a passing car, To learn, when I had searched each nook, This fact my roseate vows to jar: 'd been relieved of pocket-book, Watch, chain, a pen-knife, and-cigar!

NO. 48-DIAMOND. 1. A letter. 2. English judge; 1192. 3. One of the knights of the Round Table (Fict.) 4. A Latinist. (Cent.) 5. Boltheads. 6. Pertaining to the fathers of the Christian Church. 7. Mesodmitis. (Dungl. Stopped, as a channel. 9. Salts of resinic cid. 10. Declaimed. 11. Surfeits. 12. A

> NO. 49-TERMINAL AMPUTATION. (To Iron Mask.)

Not theirs the Northland and its Gothic The ghastly mocks of charnel vault and

That by the peevish monks were after told; Death unto them no sombre bodings brought.

A torch extinguished: fitting emblem, fraught
ALL: tender feeling, poesied and deep,

A passage to the gods or dreamless sleep! This was their verdict and they knew no I'wo was a fated journey all must press:

There were no aching pains, no carking smarts; Wreathed as Olympia's victor in his parts They pyred the spell to primal nothingness, Then decked their urn with pensive tender-

ness
And kept his living image in their hearts! NO. 50-DOUBLE DIAMOND. Dozen: 1. A letter. 2. To cut off. 3.

rench theologian; 1631-1713. 4. Desired. Gymnasiums. 6. Tending to advance. 7. A sectary. 8. In a silly manner.\* 9. French poet; 1504-1553. 10. Mess. (Cent.) 11. A

Across: 1. A letter. 2. Mixed types. 3. European measures of length. 4. Makes clean. 5. Steam direct from the boiler. 6. Frustrated. 7. Establishments for the making of carthenware. 8. Am. Brig. Gen.; d. 1862. 9. The whiteweed. 10. To corrode.

NO. 51-PYRAMID.

Across: 1. A letter. 2. Memorandum. (Cent.) 3. A town of Austria. 4. European whitefish. 5. Keel-shaped. 6. Chides.\* 7. As seen or estimated from the center of the moon. 8. The bluefish.

Down: 1. A letter. 2. Portuguese theologian;

1530-1596. 3. Share.\* 4. One of the ancient people of Europe. 5. Parish in the Isle of Man. (Lipp., 1855) 6. Character in Shakspere's "Pericles, Prince of Tyre." (Fict.) 7. A child's play. 8. The ancient name of Bengazi. 9. A conductor. 10. Swimming in the water. 11. Town of Dahoniey. 12. Town of Italy. (Collier.) 13. River of Spain. Town of Italy. (Collier.) 13. River of Spain. 14. One of the Cyclades. (Lempriere.) 15.

## ENIGMIANA.

The two first correct guesses as to the authorship of last month's puzzles were re-ceived from Nyas and G. Race. Who will win the prizes this month?—Arty Fishel a furnishing to Golden Days "Puzzledom" a win the prizes this month?—Arty Fishel is furnishing to Golden Days "Puzzledom" a series of verse puzzles called "Pages from Philadelphia History." The work is good.
—In "Complications" a valuable encyclopedia was offered to the person contributing bedia was offered to the person contributing to the present contributing the process of Philadelphia History." The work is good.
—In "Complications" a valuable encyclopedia was offered to the person contributing the best puzzle during September, to be determined by voting. Some excellent work was published.—Frank P. Scott is a newtermined comer. He wins a prize.—The Study will probably resume publication the present month.--Nypho evidently completes a lot of diamonds with the aid of his Wright's Provincial Dictionary. -- Christo is very wel-R. O. CHESTER.

THE MARKETS.

Review of the Fortnight.

Farm Produce.

New York, Sept. 25.—Butter—The cool weather and moderate receipts have imparted a firmer tone to the market for butter. State dairy half tubs are rather scarce, but the demand is light. Elgin and other Western creameries are very firm. Imitation creamery and Western dairy are quiet. Factory is also quiet. We quote:

State dairy, half-firkin tubs, choice, per

State dairy, half-firkin tubs, choice, per pound. 21†a22
Eastern creamery, choice, per pound. 23†a24
Eastern creamery, fair to good, per pound. 18 a22
Eigin creamery, fancy, per pound. 23†a24
Western creamery, choice, per pound. 23†a24
Western dairy, choice, per pound. 16 a17
Imitation creamery, choice, per pound. 17 a18
Imitation creamery, fair to good, per pound. 15 a16
Western factory, firkins, good, per Beans and Peas—There is some demand for red kidneys for export. Foreign beans are also quiet. Green peas are dull. We quote:

pound.
State factory, large, colored, fancy, per pound.
10 a 10t pound.
State factory, full cream, choice, per pound.
State factory, full cream, large, common to prime, per pound.
8 a 9t pound.

10 a 10t boxes, per pound.
Honey, buckwheat, two-pound boxes, per pound.
Honey, extracted, State, per pound.
Honey, extracted, Southern, per pound.
Honey, extracted, California, per pound. in liberal supply, and prices have declined. Cherries are easier, and raspberries are firmer. Blackberries are quiet. Pennuts are quiet. Pecans are firmer. Chestnuts are rather quiet. We quote: Apples, evaporated, new, choice, .... a . .8 Apples, evaporated, ordinary, per

pound.
Cherries, new, per pound.
Raspberries, evaporated, per pound.
Blackberries, new, per pound.
Apricots, California, new, per pound.
Peanuts, fancy, per pound.
Peanuts, good wer pound. .8ia . .9i .4ia . .4i .2ia . .3i anuts, good, per pound.;...... anuts, Virginia, shelled, per Peanuts, Virginia, shelled, per pound. Peanuts, shelled, Spanish, per pound. Peacans, ungraded, per pound.... Chestnuts, per 60-pound bushel.... . .11a . .31 . .2†a . .4‡ . .4 a . .4† ... a\$6 00

Eggs—Prices of eggs have advanced, and the cooler weather has encouraged holders to main-tain prices with much confidence. There is a good demand for choice fresh grades. State and Pennsylvania, freshgathered, firsts, per dozen.......... Canada, fresh gathered, choice, per dozen..... Western, fresh-gathered, choice, .... a . 19} per dozen..... Northwestern, fresh-gathered, . 19 a . 194 Western and Southwestern, prime,

Fresh Fruits—Fancy apples are not plentiful, and, with a good demand, prices have generally advanced. Cranberries have only a light de-

Fresh Fruits—Fancy apples are not plentiful, and, with a good demand, prices have generally advanced. Crauberries have only a light demand, and prices are barely steady. Choice green gage plums are in fair demand and steady, but Damsons and common fruit are dull. Prunes are steady. Fince Bartlett pears are scarce and firm, and a few lots exceeded quotations. Seckles, Beurre d'Anjou, and other kinds of pears are steady. Prime grades are in good demand and firm. Peaches are not plentiful, and fine grades have advanced in price and are firm.

Apples, Maiden Blush, per double-head barrel. 200 a 250 Apples, Codling, per double-head barrel. 150 a 175 Apples, Culvert, per double-head barrel. 150 a 2 20 Apples, Vork pippin, per double-head barrel. 150 a 2 20 Apples, King, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Gravenstein, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Gravenstein, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Gravenstein, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Scommon, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Scommon, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Scommon, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Scommon, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250 a 2 20 Apples, Common, per double-head barrel. 250

small basket..... es, Western New York, Dela-14 a 15 10 a 15 a 17 2}a 3 1‡a 1‡ fancy, per basket..... eaches, New Jersey, prime, per 

ray and Straw-Frine hay is firm. Receipts of medium grades are lighter, and prices are steady. There is enough straw on hand to meet all demands. We quote: Hay, No. 2, per 100 pounds....... clover, per 100 pounds...... clover, mixed, per 100 pounds...... shipping, per 100 pounds..... lay, cover, mixed, per no pounds.

lay, shipping, per 100 pounds.

lay, salt, per 100 pounds.

long rye straw, per 100 pounds.

hort rye straw, per 100 pounds.

bat straw, new, per 100 lbs.

35

Wheat straw, per 100 lbs.

LIVE POULTRY. Geese, Western, per pair ...... \$1 12 a\$1 37 

 Ducks, choice, per pair
 73 a

 Ducks, fair to good, per pair
 50 a
 70

 Ducks, Western, per pair
 50 a
 70

 Ducks, Southern and Southwest

Chickens, Spring, Southern, per lb.
Fowls, near-by, chorce, per lb.
Fowls, medium, per lb.
Roosters, per lb.
Turkeys, per lb. DRESSED POULTRY. 11 a 12 11|a 12 Fowls, Western, scalded, prime per Turkeys, young dry-picked, choice. per lb. Turkeys, young, dry-picked, good, per lb. Turkeys, young, scalded, choice, per Turkeys, young, scalded, good, per Turkeys, inferior to fair, per lb .... 

| Sweet potatose, New Jorsey, per barrel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

d kidneys for export. Foreign and kidneys for export. Foreign and the local demand is rather light.

State factory, large, white, fancy, per pound.

State factory, large, white, fancy, per pound.

State factory, large, white, fancy, per pound.

State factory, large, evolved.

State factory, large, white, fancy, per pound.

State factory, fair, per dozen bunches.

Statiks.

Celery, flat, per dozen bunches.

10 a 15

Cauliflower, prime, per dozen bunches.

10 a 15

Cauliflower, prime, per barrel.

25 a 150

Green peppers, per bbl.

50 a 15

Squash, marrow, per bbl.

50 a 10

Squash, marrow, per

Grain. CHICAGO, Sept. 28.-The following shows th

Wheat. September ... | Open | September | .501 | December | .532 | May | .584 | September | .485 | December | .474 | May | .494 | September | .274 | October | .274 | Odtober | .274 | May | .334 | September | .330 1 1. High, Low.
1. 504 504 504
1. 504 504
1. 504 504
1. 534 584
1. 484 48
1. 484 484
1. 50 49
1. 274 274
1. 274 274
1. 334 334
13. 50 13. 30 Oats .. | January. | 13.05 | 13.25 | 13.05 | 13.25 | September | 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.50 | October | 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.50 | January | 7.62 | 7.70 | 7.62 | 7.70 | 7.62 | 7.70 | 7.72 | 7.70 | September | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.32 Lard .

Ribs . Cotton.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The following he range of prices:

Wool. As the London market now governs the price of American wool, the quotations there are of deep interest to American farmers. We give them:

LONDON, Sept. 28.—At the wool sales to-day

excepting No.1.
Pulled wools are moving fairly well as received, but the trade is not heavy.
Territory wools continue to be in good demand and are quoted very steady. It is being generally conceded that these wools are about

generally conceded that the generally conceded that the selling prices of the market for Ohio and Pennsylvania No. 1 fleece .... Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and aboveMichigan X.
Michigan, No. 1.
Combing, No. 2.
Combing, No. 2.
Kentucky and Ind. ½-blood combing.
Kentucky and Ind. ½-blood combing.
Missouri ½-blood combing.
Missouri ½-blood combing.
Delaine, Ohio fine.
Delaine, Michigan fine.
Montana fine. fexas Spring medium, Fexas Fall Kentucky i-blood clothing Kentucky i-blood clothing Unwashed line Ohio and Michigan Unmerchantable Ohio... Unmerchantable Michigan New Zealand clothing..... cross-bred fin China..... Cordova...

The Agricultural Department estimates the cost of raising wheat at \$11.48



### A Domestic Discussion.

Wife-William, I do think our boys are the worst I ever saw. I'm sure they don't get it from me.

Husband (snappishly)-Well, they don't get it from me. Wife (reflectively-No, William; you

seem to have all yours yet .- Detroit Free Press.

### A Fair Example.

"Do you think," said the intellectual young woman, "that there is any truth in the theory that big creatures are better natured than small ones?"

"Yes," answerd the young man, "I do. Look at the difference between the Jersey mosquito and the Jersey cow."-

A Piazza Episode. She sympathized with China, And he with small Japan; So, in a heated manner, Their warlike converse ran. And, while they battled nobly For verbal victory keen, Up walked his Shanghai rooster And gobbled her Jap screen.

Simplicity of English. The Frenchman asked an English sparmaker what he was making.

'A yard," was the reply. "How much have you got done?" was the next question.

"A vard. "Where did the spar come from?"

"The yard." And the Frenchman was very much surprised at the lucidity of the answers, and amazed at the simplicity of our language.-Leisure Hours.



Dude (angrily)-How the deuce can I get over this blamed fence without bagging me twowsahs at the knees?

Farmer (laconically)-Take 'em off!-Truth,

Where He had Been.

out any help."

New York Recorder.

"Hello, Biggs; you look all tired out. Been on a trip? "Well, I should say so. I followed the rector clear through the service with-

Time Working Wonders. "B-b-boy, kick-kick-kick call that p-p-pup off, d-d-do you h-h-hear? Dere aint no pup, Mister. 'E's growed inter a dorg since yer began torkin'. Huh! Come orf Bonesy."

Her Brilliancy.

May-Are you still calling on Nellie Update? Brother Jack-Yes, she's a very

bright girl. May-She must be; I hear you don't and she are there.

## Mistaken Charity.

Farmer Oatbin-I put down \$5 tolay for a pipe-organ for the new church. Mrs Oatbin-Land sakes, what was you thinkin' of? It was only last Sunday we had a sermon on the evils of smokin'.

During the Campaign. A man is lingering at the gate-Some tramp or burglar, maybe; Oh, no, he is a candidate-

He wants to kiss the baby.

A Brunet's Advantage. Lottie-I wouldn't be a brunet like

Dottie (who has an older sister)-Pooh! I wouldn't be a blonde like you, 'cause you couldn't be a brunet, but I can be a blonde any time I want to!-

## Had the Fun.

Full Blown Rose-What a pity, dear, you are engaged so young! You will never have the fun of refusing a man. Bud-No, but I've had the fun of ac-

A Greater Proof. She-I don't believe you think half

so much of me as Tom Dinsley does. He tells me he could die for me.

He—That's nothing. I love you well enough to live with you.—Boston Transcript.

## Hence These Tears.

"What is that man, father?" "That, my son, is a Congressman."

"What makes him look so sad?" "He has been telling his constituents that the new Tariff Bill was the best thing in the world, and now the aforesaid constituents are wanting to know why a Democratic President refused to sign the best thing on earth."

## Free America.

Lord Tuffnut-It seems to be a very arbitrary law of yours that a man must be born in the United States in order to become a President.

Mr. Barnes (of New York)-Yes.

Mr. Barnes (of New York)-A man must be born in Ireland in order to become a policeman.-Life.

## Poor Consolation.

"Mrs. Nextdoor has sent word over that our Fido has dug up a lot of her

it won't make any difference; he's to have a bath to-day, anyway.

## How We Are Ruled.

"You don't have monarchs in this country," said a visitor to the United

States, musingly. "Not by that name," replied the native. "We have servant girls, ever."

## The Joy of Looking Forward.

haying)-Never mind, Tommy; hayin' don't last forever. Jest remember need a light in the parlor when you that Winter's comin' soon, an' nothin' to do but saw wood an' 'tend the cattle an' go to school an' study nights .-Harper's Bazar.

Great Old Times.



Sunday-school teacher-Now, about what time did Moses live?

Bobby-About two thousand B. C. Sunday-school teacher-Quite right and what does B. C. mean?

Bobby-I guess it means Before Cleveland, 'cause dad said them was great old times.-Judge.

## A Life's Tragedy.

The lifework of Farmer Millsap's wife was over. Like a head of wheat fully ripe she was about to be gathered in by the grim harvester.

"Obadiah," she said, in a feeble voice, as the end drew near peacefully and painlessly, "you have been a good husband to me." "I have tried to be, Lucindy," re-

plied Farmer Millsap. "You have laid yourself out to make things easy and comfortable like for

"I have always tried to do my sheer, Lucindy."

"Obadiah," she went on, "we've lived together 55 years, hain't we?" " We have."

"And ever since we were married you've eat all the bread crusts, hain't you?"

"I won't deny it, Lucindy, I have." "You've eat the crusts for 55 years, so's I wouldn't have to eat them, hain't you, Obadiah?"

"I don't deny it, Lucindy." "Obadiah," said Farmer Millsap's wife, after a pause, "it was very kind of But we have still another more exacting. you. And now you won't mind my Lord Tuffnut-Dear me! What is telling you one thing, will you?"

" No. What is it, Lucindy?" "Obadiah," and there was a world of self-abnegation in her voice, "I always was fond of crusts."-Chicago Tribune. under which they are offered.

## DAIRY.

Skimmings.

The dairy pays better in Winter than

Fodder to keep a cow can be grown at not more than one-fifth the cost of pasture. Each year the United States and Canada ship to England 2,500,000

boxes of cheese. This amount is only about one-third the quantity made in Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin University, estimates that a shrinkage of

products of the State was caused by the By good management one cow can be kept the year round on the product of an acre of ground, but no management can make less than four acres of pasture

from 30 to 50 per cent. in the dairy

support one cow. When Canada started to make cheese she sent to the United States for cheesemakers. Now the Canadian cheese sells for from one-half to one cent more than that made in the State of New York.

Mangels alone will not make butter; they are too watery, and this notwithstanding the belief of some persons that the food has nothing to do with the product of the butter. Some grain food should be given with the mangels, and as much of this as the cow will consume and turn into butter may be given. The varieties of mangels commonly grown are the large red and yellow globe; with good culture they yield from 25 to 30 tons per acre. The land for these roots should be plowed in the Fall.

Dairymen should wake up to the value of mangels and beets as feeds. These roots are free from the objectionable odor of the turnip family. They are really this food for making milk, for they have no ill effect on it, as is alleged of silage, and this allegation may be considered justified by the conduct of the milk condensers, who wholly refuse the milk made from silage-fed cows. The roots are kept in perfect condition in cheaply-made pits until June, when the fresh, green feed is ready.

The Best Roots for Cows. The best kinds of roots for feeding cows are those that have no strong taste or smell, such as carrots, mangels, beets, and parsnips. Turnips of all kinds are to be avoided as food for cows giving milk, although by the exercise of care in feeding them the ill effect on the milk may be prevented. This is done by feeding them immediately after milking; then the odor will pass off through the cow's skin before the next milking. But as there are so many better roots, and Mamma-Well, run and tell her that kind of turnip will, it is better to grow kind of turnip will, it is better to grow churning before packing. In the Fall these than the turnips. Sugar beets are this butter was sold at a fair price. the most nutritious of all the roots, as At the present time public taste they have 12 or more per cent. of sugar Their chief value, however, for feeding is in this water, as it helps in the digest-Farmer Brown (after 14 hours at selves digestible. With a peck of cut of the poor stuff found in stores and sold should be five to 10 pounds of corn, peas, place of half the meal.

## Grading of Butter.

The commission merchants of Minneapolis have adopted the following classification and rules governing the sales of

CLASSIFICATION

Creamery. Creamery imitation. Dairy tubs. Ladles tubs. Ladles firkins. Grease butter. The qualities and conditions necessary

to constitute the different grades are set forth in the annexed explanations:

Extras-Shall be composed of the highest grade of butter under the different classifications mentioned in the call, and up to the following standard: Flavor-Must be quick and perfect,

if fresh made, and fine if held. Body-Must be perfect and uniform. Color-Good for the season when made, even and uniform.

Salt-Properly salted, neither high nor Package-Good and uniform. Firsts-Shall be a grade just below extras, and must be fine butter, in the class and grade in which it is offered.

Flavor-Must be fine. Body-Good and uniform. Color-Good for the season when nade, even and uniform.

Salt-Properly salted, neither high nor Package—Good and uniform.

Seconds—Shall be a grade just below firsts and must be fine for the

class and grade in which it is offered. Flavor-Must be good and clean. Body-Must be good and uniform. Color-Good for the season when made.

Salt-Properly salted, neither gritty nor flat. Packages-Good and uniform. Thirds-Must be good butter for

the class and grade in which it is

offered. Flavor-Clean and sweet. Body-Sound and good. Color-Good for the season made.

Salt-Properly salted. Packages-Good and uniform. Extra Dairies-Shall correspond with the different kinds of dairy butter

# Poor Butter-All grades

fifths, and better than grease butter.

May be strong, stone packed, uneven in color, and in any style of packages.

Grease Butter—Shall consist of all

grades below poor butter.

Parties wishing to offer butter not described in the foregoing classifications. can specify the character of the butter in making the offer.

Known Marks-Known marks shall comprise such marks as are well known to the trade under some particular designation or mark, and shall be of such quality as those familiar with the mark generally understand it to be in the season in which it is offered.

Packages-Must be sound, with full number of hoops, covers tight, and properly fastened, or made so at seller's expense unless otherwise stipulated at time of sale.

## Making Butter Through the Heated

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: With your permission I will tell the farmer housewives how one woman makes good butter when the thermometer ranges among the nineties.

An exceptionally good milk cellar became heated and close, and consequently the butter when churned was soft and salvey, and by no process could it be hardened. In this dilemma I had an entire window removed from my pantry, which is on the north side of the house, and a screen tacked on from the outside. so in case of rain the sashes could be quickly fitted in. I then removed my milk from the cellar to the pantry. The prospects for making good butter are now greatly improved, from the reason that the pantry is cool and airy. The milk is skimmed as soon as changed, or before it becomes thick; the cream pail is kept on the bottom of the cellar and churned every other day. About six hours before churning I have the cream pail suspended in an open well, where cheaper than ensilage, and better than the cream becomes very cold, probably below 60 degrees, the temperature rising

a few degrees in the process of churning. When the butter is taken from the churn it is firm and solid, and of a good color and flavor. The butter is rinsed and salted at the rate of an ounce to a pound, the moisture pressed out after standing until the next day, and then packed. In my observation I have found that if butter is soft when taken from the churn, it is apt to remain so, especially in hot weather; consequently the cream must in some way be brought to the right temperature before beginning to churn. This may be done by the use of ice, but the butter is very apt to fall back to its original soft state as soon as

the atmosphere penetrates it. Within my recollection the public taste for butter has greatly changed. I remember when farmers' wives invariably packed their butter during the entire season, and as a preservative added a most of them will yield more than any trifle of saltpeter and loaf sugar to each

mands freshly-made butter very slightly in them, and an acre of good land will salted. Such butter may please the palyield 12 to 20 tons of them. But no ates of some, but it will not keep; it soon with bone and potash. There is an abunkind of roots alone will make good milk, becomes off flavor, if not decidedly ran- dance of rain to wash the soluble parts as they contain so much water, having cid. Salt is a preservative of butter, the into the soil. This will start a vigorous from 80 to 90 per cent. of it in them. same as of meat, notwithstanding some growth in the Spring, whereas if applied dairymen claim it is not. Where every condition for making good butter has ion of other food, as well as makes the been faithfully observed, unless properly whole of the substance of the roots them- salted the butter will not keep. Much roots given to a cow twice a day there for wagon grease may originally have been a fair quality of butter, but it spoiled or oatmeal, with bran occasionally in for lack of salt. My practice is to season butter somewhat higher for long keeping than for immediate use, as a trifling excess of salt is less objectionable than butter off flavor. As a matter of course, those having large dairies can make a more uniform quality of butter by the use of a separator, or even a creamer, than those who do not keep cows enough to make these desirable conveniences pay. But good butter can also be made by the old process of setting milk in pans, providing we have good conveniences, and give the business a proper amount of care.—A. C. B., Meridian, N. Y.

## Popular Forms for Butter.

The most convenient shape for fresh butter to be put up in, is the oblong square form, one pound in weight, divided by narrow grooved lines into three portions for cutting up for the table. Thirty cubic inches of butter will weigh a pound, if it is made as dry as it should be, that is, with only 10 per cent. of water in it. A mold of this shape and size is easily made by any person, of always been badly affected with brown odor, as maple, cut out of a solid block, of similar wood, but marble is the best another standing beside it as a check. material for the block. A loose lid or The former was sprayed on June 9 follower made of the same kind of wood | with Bordeaux mixture, about two and is made to fit in the mold, and may be half gallons being applied to the leaves it to mark the divisions mentioned. It of the mixture being applied. is pressed on the butter by a light lever press, by which the butter is made into a firm cake. The cakes are wrapped in the check tree bore as full crops of parchment paper, wetted with clear brine, and then packed in boxes holding a certain number of cakes, for instance, a box | trees and a good many plums rotted and 12 by 15 by 8 will hold 48 pounds, a fell from both during the Summer. convenient quantity for shipping. The boxes should be provided with neat brass result in the selling of it.

## Making Reparation.

Wife (tearfully)-You have broken the promise you made me. Husband (kissing her)-Never mind, my dear. Don't cry. I'll make you another.

Are You Hard of Hearing or Deaf? Call or send stamp for full particulars how to restore your hearing by one who was deaf for 30 years. John Garmore, Room 18, Hammond Bldg., Fourth and Vine, Cincinnati, O. into the remaining water.

# THE ORCHARD.

Cullings.

Never let suckers grow around the

The Colorado farmers think the fruit light is passing away. Now is the time to note the unfruitful

portions of the vineyard. In the East the Kieffer pear is gener-

ally considered the best for canning. A light crop at home and a failure abroad seems to be the order of the apple yield.

Grapevines may be trimmed late in the Fall, but in northern latitudes it is best to lay them down and cover slightly.

Train trees to low heads and spreading tops, shortening the branches each year. The trees will then stand better against storms, and the sprayer will be more effectual. Fruit that is badly ripened, poor and

watery, will not keep under any circumstances. The fruit should be well ripened, be sound, and be carefully handled if it is to be stored for long keeping. With apples, in nearly all cases, as soon as the fruit will part readily from

any delay in this is usually done at the expense of the keeping quality of the The arrival of peaches from California has been very heavy. The quality, how-ever, compared with Eastern fruit of the Europe. One of the heaviest losses to same kind, was very inferior. They do

the tree it is ready to be gathered, and

not, therefore, interfere with home market prices, as do the pears. Has anyone tried Japanese plums There is an impression that they are all tender, but the Burbank, Abundance, Willard, Ogen, Satsuma, Berger and Chabot are quite hardy in the plum region of New York State.

The Concord grape is still a leader among the rarer varieties. Moore's Early is larger but not so productive. It is two weeks earlier and of better quality, and for table use is perhaps the best early grown. The Worden is much like the Concord, though earlier.

The Yellow Transparentapple has been full, medium in size, roundish-conical in rattle around till they get badly bruised form, with a smooth skin; light greenish-yellow when ripe; flesh nearly white, fine grained and tender; flavor pleasant, slightly sub-acid. Tree symmetrical grower, beginning to bear while young.

A French method of preserving grapes is to place a shoot bearing a couple of bunches of sound grapes in a bottle filled with water containing charcoal in solution, the bottles then hung along the edges of notched shelves in a dry place. It is said that if the water be renewed from time to time, the grapes will keep until April in good condition.

The rainy season is a good time for the application of stable or lot manure to the grove or orchard, where this article is used at all for this purpose, and provided always that it is supplemented mer to make too luxuriant a growth.

In a recent lecture on pruning, at Germantown, Pa., the speaker said the wind, and the new roots which they late rains are bound to help them." send out more efficiently aid in this

## security.

Spraying Plums for Rot. Horticulturist Gorman, of the Kentucky Experiment Station, says, in a

recent bulletin: On the Kentucky Experiment Station grounds several plum trees have some kind of wood that has no taste or rot, which is a fungus parasite. Last Spring it was decided to treat one of and with no bottom. It is laid on a slab these with Bordeaux mixture, leaving ripening if packed in oats. Use ripe cucarved with some figure or device to be and young fruit with a knapsack used as a trade mark for the dairy. The sprayer. On July 5 the tree was follower has the two dividing lines cut in sprayed again, about the same quantity

The season was unfavorable for fruit of all sorts, and neither the sprayed nor fruit as usual. Some rotting fruit was observed at the time of picking on both

On August 22 the plums were picked,

and from the sprayed tree were reor nickel-plated handles at each end to moved 477 plums, weighing 111 pounds; lift them by. This mode of putting up the unsprayed check tree yielded 254 butter has an important and favorable plums, weighing six pounds. The difference in favor of spraying is thus about five and a half pounds in the weight of fruit. Or we may say the spraying increased the yield about 48 per cent. The mixture was made of 22 gallons of water, six and a half pounds bluestone, three and a half pounds fresh lime. The bluestone is dissolved in three or four gallons of hot water. Slack the lime and make of it a paste as thick as cream. Stir the latter into the bluestone solution and finally turn the whole

## THE APPLE CROP.

Necessity of Care in Packing and

Shipping. The short apple crop makes it important that all windfalls and culls should be preserved by evaporation. They will sell for good prices and are well worth

This year not only is the crop light in this country, but also in England and many other of the European apple growing countries. Reports from the latter say that they have the worst apple crop in a score of years, at least. There will be very little if any surplus for market. The market demand must mostly be supplied by other countries. Many of the other European countries will have none for sale, and some will want to buy. Holland's crop is only half of a full one, and that of Germany only one-fourth. In southern France there is a good crop, but it is mostly early fruit, and will all be gone by the time Winter reaches us. North ern France has a poor crop, and this part usually sends many apples to the English market. Belgium reports a better crop, but like southern France mostly early sorts. Italy, too, will have only a light crop, and her exports, instead of being heavy like those of last year, will be very light. In all, the shortage in Winter fruit seems most pronounced.

It looks as if prices would exceed those of last year, and that we will be our fruit growers every year is the careless handling and picking of the crops after they are grown, and poor management in assorting and packing. There is no gain in sticking to the old pony barrels because they are much smaller than the standard barrel and apples packed in them sell for much less.

By painstaking hand picking more bruising will be avoided than by using any number of new devices and inventions for this purpose. When baskets of apples are added to the barrel it should be shaken after each basket full. The barrels should be filled full so that when the head is forced in there will be no danger of the apples shaking Many apples come to market with the favorite in Minnesota. The fruit is barrels so scantily filled that the apples and so sell for lower prices. On the other hand the barrels should not be filled so full and the apples squeezed down so forcibly that the latter will be crush-

> The name of the variety should always be marked on the face end. It is said to be as convenient to ship fruit to England in these days as to New York. There are firms in the latter city who will take charge of shipments and see that they are transferred to the steamer and properly consigned to the dealers on the other side. As soon as sales are made, the amounts are cabled back to the consignors and the checks are made out for the growers immediately. They will get their returns sooner than from some of the commission merchants in

New York.

An expert fruit man, of 15 years' experience, has just returned to New York from a tour through that State, northern Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Jowa, and Canada, and says with New York braska, Iowa, and Canada, and says with

reference to the crop: "The New England States will have a good average crop, and the outthat many untaught people do not know look where I have been outside is for a how to prune, but think they do, and large yield. In no particular section many more do not know how intelli- west of the New England States is there gently. On the office of roots he said a full crop, but every section in the there was less need of saving all the States I visited, which has supplied roots than most persons suppose, as Winter fruit heretofore, will supply quite nursery roots are not the feeding roots, largely this year. A close inspection but the new roots are. Trees grown too shows this to be a season in which the fast are more likely to be injured by the fruit is found well inside the tree. The cold of Winter than those of more quality of the fruit is below the average, moderate growth-hence the required except in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, caution against late cultivation. Bruised and Iowa. The aggregate supply will ends of roots are to be all nicely trimmed be in excess of the Fall of 1891, except off, and not set as they come from the as it may be changed within the next nursery. He said it mattered not whether few weeks by the elements. The crop in a root was one foot long or two feet when the New England States, New York, planted out. We think this statement and Michigan is fully equal to that of needs qualifying, as an important office last year. In some sections apples have of roots is to hold the tree stiff against been injured by the severe drouth, but

## Fall Notes.

Gather peppers and tomatoes before frost comes. Pull a few plants and hang them under a shed away from the frost.

Keep onions from dampness. Do not pile them up in deep layers. They must be stored in a dry, cool place. Cucumbers, pumpkins, squashes, and melons, must be gathered before they

are frost-nipped. Melons will finish cumbers for pickles. The late Fall celery planted in single rows needs blanching by earthing or boarding up. Winter celery planted in the same way must now be handled to make it grow upright, and fit it for stor-

ing in trench or cellar. To get rid of tobacco gum after topping, suckering or working among the green crop, rub the hands with a ripe tomato and thoroughly rinse. The acid

### Garden Notes

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Among the catalogs are new varieties of both vegetables and flowers, and while some of them are almost worthless, there are others well worthy a trial. One of these new acquisitions safe for the amateur is the new cabbage christened Succession. It is good either for extra early, Summer, Fall or Winter use, has good sized, solid heads very firm in texture, and

well flavored. The Market Gardener's beet is all that is claimed for it. When sown at the same time as the Egyptian, makes a good succession being ready to market just as the Egyptians are gone. They are all of a uniform size or good ground, turnip-shaped, dark red, very sweet and tender, and will keep tender when left in the ground, while some other varieties must be marketed as soon as large enough, or

they will become tough and stringy.

Vines that grow and bloom from seed the first year should not be sown in the open ground until the first of June; when the ground becomes warm, then plant ornaments gourds, nasturtium, and thunbergia. Soman eginners fail with these vines on accomplanting them out too early. Another tine timber, but not so rampant, is the cypre ine and Alleghany vine or wood-These can be planted in the border. - MRS



particulars and prices. Write THE SEDGWICK BROS. CO., RICHMOND, IND.













MUST HAVE AGENTS AT ONCE. stamp. Immense i urivalled. Only good invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalle a day. Write quick. BROHARD, Box 5.

(No humbug.) MRS. J. A. MANNING, Box 56, ANNA

MARKED BACK PLAYING DARDS WORK FOR ALL. \$75 a month of penses paid. If you want employed at once to P. O. VICKERY, AU

OPTIM Morphine Mabit Co to 20 days. No pay to Dr.J. Stephens, Leba



patents. Rejected applications prose-

Lemon Building, Washington, D. C. Opinions rendered as to the novelty ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR OF

and patentability of inventions and validity AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

of patents. Rejected applications products outed. All business relating to patents Established 1865.

## RAMIE,

"Chinese Nettle," "China Grass," "Rhea," Etc.

Interview with Mr. S. H. Slaught.]

HE CULTIVATION OF ramie in this country is a very important subject, and probably no one in the United States is more familiar with its value and the various uses to which it can be put, and also its cultivation, than S. H. Slaught, of San Francisco, Cal., who is now in Washington, D. C. making arrangements to start a factory in the United States to convert the ramie fiber into goods and thus create a market for it, which he claims is necessary to be done before it can be suc-

cessfully raised in this country.

He says ramie is a species of nettle, but thornless. There are three to five different varieties, all suitable for this climate, but they vary in excellence in the market from one to three cents per pound, the best, which I recommend. being worth six cents a pound net here, in the rough as it comes from the decorticators, dried and baled.

Decortication itself is of a very simple nature, being to break, strip, or peel the bark from the wood, to separate the woody matter from the bark and fiber, or "ribbons," which must be done as fast as leafed and cut, or on the same day of cutting. It can be done to pay, by flail, treading with horses, or flax break, and shaken out; or, more properly in these days, with a machine run by horse or steam power, and with four to six men working two acres a day, easily. One machine will run through 120 acres in two months, and keep a gang of men busy all the Summer through. Ramie will grow in about that time if well supplied with water-irrigation

Ramie should be cut green when about four or five feet high, and when it first begins to brown at the bottom of the stalks. Ramie will not ret like flax or hemp, and thus must be broken green efore the gum or glue sets to the stalks It should be run from the decorticator on an endless wire carrier through a drier, and baled at the exit for shipping to the factory, where it is, by processes. cleaned and ungummed and prepared for carding and spinning. It is excellent to knit or weave into goods of superior quality, pure or mixed with wool, for cassimeres, woolen and worsted fabrics.

Ramie fiber is of a very firm texture, and of uneven lengths, from two to six inches, or three to nine inches. It is a flat, hollow ribbon, and thus takes dves in all shades of the brightest colors, as well as silk. It is not of such a glossy nature as common silk, but partakes of what is called dead silk in black, which all ladies know is most desired in expensive goods. Silk is wound off the cocoons from 800 to 1,000 yards long, and doubled in the winding seven strands; while ramie, being short, must be combed or carded and spun like raw silk or broken silk, and therefore is not mixed with fine silk in the way sometimes spoken of, but, made into thread, is used to mix in the body, the strongest parts needed. For the warp or filling, and sometimes for the body of the goods, silk may be used for the raised glossy figures or flowers, giving a beautiful contrast and exquisite shading. In factory. wool mixtures it can be cut or graded to the even lengths and combed or carded and spun as a complete mixture, benefiting the wool by its superior strength, gloss, and finish, the wool making the nap and warmth, the ramie, alone, being porous and cool for Summer

Ramie is not adapted to be worked on linen, hemp, cotton, or jute machinery. It is estimated that some \$30,000,000 worth of worsted and much more wool and woolen goods, as well as of \$19,000,000 worth of silk, is imported into the United States annually. Ramie fiber, that can be grown in this country, can take the place mostly of this and largely with our own product of wool and silk equal or excel much of it in durability and finish, besides for all other purposes in ramie goods pure, mixed silk, and other ways, I have no doubt, to amount to much more. There no end or limit to the possibilities, apparently, of the uses to which it can be put. Why should we not hasten to reap the direct benefit as well as the incidental impetus it would give to all other enterprises, employments, and home

France, Italy, and Hungary. It is about an inch, or let it come almost or can be returned with little trouble, so worth in China \$50 to \$80 per ton, cleaned by hand. This is done there by scraping the pellicle off the outside of the stalk, cut green, then peeling the bark, and with a bamboo stick rubbing out the mucilaginous gummy matter over a log, and repeated boiling, washing, and drying on scaffolds or roofs of their houses. For export, it is only partially ungummed. For their hand weaving they strip this partially ungummed fiber into threads as long as possible, containing, of course, thousands of fibers held together with gum, (saving the operation of combing and spinning,) which they fasten, stick or tie together end to end, making long threads in imitation of silk, which they weave into goods by hand, then boil and bleach out and color in the

labor, has deceived most of our ex- tings. perimenters into the belief that the fibers were long as the stalk, like flax and hemp, when in fact they are hollow ribbons or veins, running between the can be allowed to spread full. leaves, of different lengths, according to chinery to prepare it to manufacture. But now that we have scientifically in-

quite to the surface if the ground is that nothing but the pure fiber need be not mellow and sandy and is moist to taken permanently away. the surface, or liable to bake. Cultivate well between the rows until the be cut, weighed and burned to estimate sprouts are up two or three feet high, the loss, the result multiplied by the when layer out to cover the ground in a number supposed to be on an acre, it bed four feet wide, leaving a space two might be that "50 tons per acre' feet wide between the beds to use and cultivate, from which you can procure roots, a very erroneous impression from the that spread out into these spaces, to re- real facts. I think the leaves and plant or sell, without disturbing the wood being returned, might add to the beds. You will find it will pay you soil, together with irrigation and the air, for some years to come to raise roots to all, or nearly all, removed in the fiber sell, as a little demand will absorb all now on hand, and I have no doubt the least. Something is taken from the air price will double or treble before the rush is supplied.

The first crop after layering can be cut with sickle by hand, and all the poor or branchy shoots can be layered This primitive way of working, which to fill up any vacancies, or cut into cutcan only be done with the cheapest of tings and planted like grapevine cut-

Now these two-feet paths can be kept open and used for cultivation, or, after the four-foot beds have become solid,

I advise this plan, as a four-foot bed growth of stalk, from two to six, or three can be grown solid thick sooner than to nine inches, and run from the bark six feet, and after that can be easily exto the wood all the way along up, tended. When roots become plentiful making it such an enormous grower. and cheap you can plant thickly all Want of knowledge of this, of course, prevented success in their making machoose. It will take to plant an acre this way 2,500, 6 feet by 3 apart, or 7,500, 6 feet by 1 apart, making the vestigated the fibers before we undertook first cost enough on a large scale, and to build machinery, and found out just with layering and cuttings will soon

Now, if an overgrown stalk should might be estimated, which would give and possibly more, in some cases at and water, and more brought up from the subsoil, or below. At any rate, I have seen as fine stalks on 10, 15 and 20year-old-grown patches of ramie (that I have been told had not been fertilized and not much watered) as I could wish to raise. About five tons green staks can be expected off an acre each cutting, making a thousand or more pounds of fiber, or three or four thousand pounds in a season of three or four cuts.

Ramie fiber must not be bleached fore sold to or used in the factory, as it needs different treatment for different uses, and you must not be deceived by long, fine, bleached or unbleached samples, as there is no practi-cability in them. Rumie is not ungummed if long, and cannot be used in that condition except by hand, and then must be prepared, while green and fresh, by hand. We want no hand work, and cannot compete with foreign labor in that way. So do not be deceived by gaudy showings.

Bales of it have been made long and shipped from the South, 12 to 20 years ago, and found unsalable for profit to this country, and spoiled for their uses in Europe by hand or otherwise. We want plain, practical, working material.

It must be thoroughly and econom ically, by two separate processes, cleaned and ungummed in the factory, and then it is as free and pure as wool. camel's hair or alpaca, and cut to even lengths, or separated into two, four and six to nine inch lengths, will comb or card and spin as readily by machinery, and if properly done is of full strength and gloss. The farmer, except for curiosity or satisfaction, does not need to be a manufacturing expert to pass on the machinery or fiber. He simply, necessarily, wants to be satisfied that he can put into bales and sell the raw material. and roots maybe, enough for several years to pay him for planting, raising and marketing, as well as or better than anything else he can raise, and that he will get a better market for his other products, and be able to buy a superior article of goods for less money than is possible without it. If he can make \$80 to \$100 per acre on a large number of acres for several or many years, and never less than \$50 clear, and double or quadruple his market, and that at home, instead of chances abroad; get his goods for less than half or one-fourth of the price he now pays; get a genuine, durable article that will wear four times the length of time the adulterated article he now pays a big price for; builds up his country, makes his property valuable, I think is worth title effort and faith, even if there is a good deal of work and maybe some few mishans to start with.

New Way of Raising Potatoes.

The new method of growing potatoes in the South is a valuable innovation on the old way. The first crop, planted in March, is now ripe. Seed from this first crop is planted in July and August. The seed selected is planted in beds thickly, in the same manner as sweet potatoes in the Spring for sets. The cuttings are made quite thin and planted closely in the beds and lightly covered with soil. As soon as they sprout they are planted in trenches and covered lightly first, the covering being increased as the plants grow. The vines are left They are then removed and the ground covered with litter to keep out the frost, and the potatoes are left in the ground

until Spring. This new method is worth millions to the South. It gives to it the whole market for seed potatoes for the future. For this second-crop seed keeps without sprouting until late in June or July, and thus supplies the Summer markets of THE ARMY WORM.

Life and Habits of a Destructive Pest.

L. O. HOWARD, ENTOMOLOGIST. Circular No. 4, Department of Agriculture.

GENERAL APPEARANCE AND METHOD

OF WORK.

N THE MONTHS of May and June, and sometimes as late as July, wheat, oats and other small grains, corn, timothy, blue grass and other grasses, but seldom or never clover, are occasionally overlarvæ may occasionally be so abundant

run by multitudes of naked striped caterpillars about an inch and a quarter long and a quarter of an inch in diameter, when full-grown, rather dark in appearance and closely resembling Fig. They usually travel in one direction from one field to another, destroying the crop as they go. They have a habit of climbing the seed stalks and cutting off the heads of timothy grass and of the small grains.

DISTRIBUTION.

The army worm seems to be an in diginous North American insect, and on this continent is most abundant in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. Isolated specimens have been found in England and South America and the moth has been captured in India, Java, Australia and New Zealand. It is nowhere known as an especially destructive species, however, outside of the United States. The region in which it especially flourishes extends from eastern Iowa to Maine and from northern Texas to northern Alabama. East of the Blue Ridge Mountains its southerly range as an injurious species extends only to northern North Carolina. The moth is often captured outside these limits and frequently in considerable numbers, but the caterpillar does not seem elsewhere to be a factor in agriculture.

is a brown moth with a white spot on the center of each fore-wing, as indicated in Fig. 2. The eggs are very minute and white in color. round, and are laid in strings of from two or three to 15 or, 20. They are pushed by the ovipositor of the female moth down into the inner base of the terminal leaf sheaths of grasses or grains. (See also Fig. 2.) A strong effort is apparently made by the female moth to conceal them. They are laid most abundantly in the thickest tufts of grass, which customarily spring up in pastures over spots where cattle

have dropped. In the vicinity of old fodder stacks the grass usually grows (From Comstock.) the vicinity of old high, and this also is a favorite place for egg-laying. The moths do not confine their egg-laying operations to such localities, however, and the eggs have been found in old cornstalks, thrust under the sheath, and even under the bark of old cedar posts.

The eggs are hatched in from eight to 10 days and the young caterpillars feed for a time in the fold of the leaf, growing rapidly, and finally consuming entire leaves.

Under ordinary circumstances, and when not present in great numbers, the larvæ feed mainly at night, and in damp, cloudy weather, remaining hid- left to the last. den during sunshiny days. In this respect they resemble in habits the closely allied cutworms. They reach full growth in three or four weeks, burrow into the ground, and transform to the brown pupæ shown in Fig. 2. In this condition they remain in the Summer time on an average about two weeks, when the moth again appears.

The number of generations each year varies with the climate and the season. There are in the more northern States, two or three generations, and perhaps six in the more southern States.

We have said above that the insect normally feeds by night and hides by day, and to this habit is due the fact

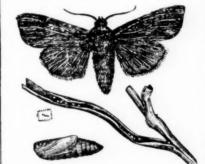
eral years.

With a favorable succession of rical ratio, and at last becomes so numerous as to necessitate migration for food. It then travels and feeds during both day and night, and it is then that the insect becomes very injurious and that reports of great damage are heard. The insect passes the Winter nor-

worms, in the half-grown caterpillar or the worms are full grown, or nearly larval condition. In the South it also full grown, by the old method of "dragundoubtedly hibernates as a moth, and there is some evidence that it may pass the Winter occasionally, although through the field and the rope is exceptionally, in the egg state. The injurious brood may be the first, econd or third. The over-wintered

as to attract notice, but in the majority of cases it is the offspring of these overwintered individuals which cause alarm.

rious appearance in a rainy Spring or



. 2.-The Army Worm (Leucania uni puncta)

early Summer following a season of comparative drouth. The present seaon (1894) bears out these conditions in the Eastern States, and as a matter of fact the army worm has been more abundant in certain eastern sections than it has been since 1888. REMEDIES AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

There is never any demand upon this office for remedies for the army worm until it is almost too late to do any immediate good. There are certain old-time measures which may be adopted to protect certain fields from advancing armies, like the plowing of a furrow with its perpendicular side towards the field to be protected and the subsequent dragging of a log through the furrow to keep the earth friable and kill the worms which have accumulated in the ditch, and another is the sprinkling of a strip of pasture or field crop in advance of an army with Paris green or London purple in solution. In fields which the caterpillars have already entered there is little which can be done for their destruction which does not also involve the destruction of the crop. The fields may be sprinkled by means of a broadcast sprayer with an arsenical solution, or they may be rolled with a heavy roller where one is at hand and the ground is level, or a flock of sheep may be sent in, which will result in crushing most of the worms by trampling.

In the great majority of cases, however, these latter measures are unnecessary, for the reason that nature herself almost always takes a hand in the reduction of the excessive numbers of the insect, either by unfavorable weather conditions or by the excessive multiplication of natural enemies and parasites, so that it is extremely rare that we hear of one army-worm outbreak immediately following another.

In general, therefore, it may be said that, as soon as the worms are discovered to be exceptionally numerous in a given field (and, as a matter of fact, they are at first almost invariably restricted to the immediate neighborhood of some definitely limited, permanent breeding place), all energies should be devoted to the protection of the surrounding crops by the means mentioned above, and the destruction of the worms in the fields first attacked may be safely

There are many localities in which the army worm is never seen, or, rather, is never known to be injurious, and these localities owe their exemption undoubtedly to the unconscious use of preventive measures. Clean cultivation, the hot part of the day failed to show a rotation of crops, cleaning up fence single worm which did not bear tachina corners, close pasturage, the burning eggs. In 1882 we visited wheat fields over of waste grass land in Spring or in the vicinity of Huntsville, Ala., Fall are all preventive measures of which were then being overrun by great value, since, where these methods this insect. Here, although a number are in vogue, the army worm will never of worms were noticed which did not be able to get a migratory start, or, in other words, it never becomes so abun-by ground-beetles to such an extent that dant as to necessite migration.

sect breeds normally in rank grass, means of trap lanterns and sugar, we

ent every year all through the region edges of swamps (not in swamps, for especially indicated in a previous para-graph, it is only noticed when it becomes excessively abundant, and this dentally overfertilized spots in pasture occurs usually only at intervals of sev- lands, and that it feeds normally only upon true grasses, the farmer who has once suffered from army-worm attack seasons the insect multiplies in geomet- may easily prevent its recurrence by Winter burning or by rotation and clean cultivation.

In cases where the worms have all ready entered a valuable field of wheat before the farmer has become aware of their presence and too late to render ditching of any avail, some little good mally, as do most of the related cut- may be accomplished if the majority of ging the rope." Two men, each having hold of the end of a long rope, are sent dragged over the heads of the grain. The backward jerk of the stalks jars the caterpillars to the ground, and they are unable to ascend to the heads again for some little time. This a laborious process, however, and has to be repeated almost immediately. It is only to be In general it may be said that the undertaken where the number of worms worms are more apt to make an inju- in a field is comparatively small, and where these are, as before stated, full grown or nearly full grown, since in this case they will stop feeding and enter the ground in a day or two.

> NATURAL ENEMIES. There is almost no prominent injurious insect in whose economy natural enemies play a more important part than the army worm. We have said above that in the great majority of cases actual destructive measures against army worms which have once taken full possession of a grass field are hardly necessary. This is because of the fact that generally not more than one worm out of a thousand escapes death from parasitic or predaceous insects. Where the army worm follows its normal habit and feeds only at night, remaining hide den during the day under the surface of the ground at the base of some tuft of rank-growing grass, it is protected from these natural enemies, but when the migratory instinct drives it forth and perverts its normal habit, causing it to march unprotected during the day, the swift-breeding tachina flies attack it at once, multiply most rapidly, and in connection with its other parasites and with the predatory ground-beetles, reduce its numbers once more to the noninjurious point. We have said this is generally the case; there may be exceptions, but we have never seen one. It is important, however, for the farmer to be able to recognize the appearance of a parasitized worm, as in this way his confidence in the future may be re-

We show at Fig. 3 the head and front segments of an army worm bearing eggs of the red-tailed tachina-fly Nemoræa leucaniæ). The eggs are white, oval, less than one-sixteenth of an inch long, and are glued fast to the skin of the caterpillar, usually on the back of the front segments. From half a dozen to 50 or more of these eggs may be attached to a single caterpillar, and from each hatches a maggot which penetrates the body of the army worm and ultimately destroys it, unless the caterpillar should happen to cast its skin so soon after the eves are laid that they do not have time to hatch. The adult tachina-fly resembles a rather large house-fly, except that it has a red tip to its abdomen. Hundreds and thousands of these flies are usually seen buzzing about a field infested by the army worm, and their presence should be welcome to the

The extent of the parasitism of the injurious brood of the army worm may be indicated by two instances from our personal experience. In 1880 we visited a large tract of land planted in



Fig. 3.—The Red-tailed Tachina-Fly, with its larva at left and its puparium at right; below is the fore part of the body of an Army Worm with Tachina eggs attached, somewhat enlarged. (From Comstock.)
timothy grass in the vicinity of Ports-

mouth, Va. A search for hours during lant as to necessite migration. when we attempted to catch an adulto moth a little later in the season but that, although the army worm is pres- such as is usually found along the were unable to secure a single specimen.

what was wanted, it was easy enough to cover the beds. If planted this Spring solve the difficulty, and we had a simple way to treat or finish it afterward, success was attained. The farmer is not bothered

with the ungumming, which is the difficult part of the work, after the process of cleaning. This is all done in the

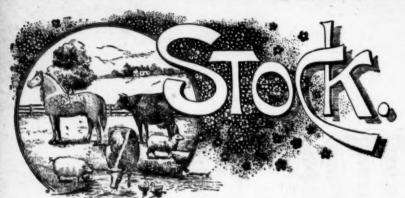
## CULTIVATION.

on the right kind of soil and proper atmonths suitable for fiber. It will improve for some years, three at least, and may once in a few years stand overhauling, like tearing up the surface and fresh. Gen. Bidwell, of Chico, Cal., has

fornia. As to planting the roots or cuttings, have had early and extended experience in nursery and farming, as well as ma-

a scattering crop can be cut in the Fall from the layers, and the next season three or four fair crops can be expected, and the next year your most sanguine hopes ought to be realized.

Ramie is not a noxious weed in this country, does not spread over the country by seed, is not hard to eradicate. dies with drouth, flood, or plowing out Ramie for fiber must be grown rather to sell the roots or replant. As to its thickly on the ground, so as to grow injury or drain on the soil, I must say tall, straight, and slender, without that it has been over-estimated, as the branching, and it takes a year or two to comparisons have been made as with make a marketable crop at best; though, grain and fruit that grow and ripen grain, wood, fruit, seed or pits, which tention, many stalks can be cut in six makes the greater drain and from the surface. The ripening of seed or pits, hardening of stem or wood, is much more exhaustive of the soil than the to grow until they are cut by the frost. first or green part of the growth. Raletting the roots in the ground grow up mie should be compared with alfalfa more properly, but has some very imgrown a patch good yet for 20 years. portant advantages over that also. Some soils may need fertilizing, but I While alfalfa roots deep and draws its think better without for fiber; especially substance not mainly from the surface, with good irrigation, at least in Cali- but deep down in the subsoil, and far into the subterranean depths of moisture, it does not materially exhaust the it can be done in various ways; but I surface, though in cutting green it is all removed, stalk, leaves and all, sold or the North with the best kind of potatoes, used, hardly, if ever, returned even in manure if fed on the place; yet, if newly gathered, And, in addition, ripened for seed it exhausts the soil when taken from the ground in Januchinery and manufacturing; so looking manure if fed on the place; yet, if to the end that the greatest success ripened for seed it exhausts the soil and efficiency might be attained, I much more; while with ramie the roots ary, they sell in the Northern markets will suggest this plan: Plow and pul-verize your ground well and deep, roll root, but many, each stalk supplying and are as fresh and better than they Ramie is now grown in China, Japan, India, Mexico, Cuba, Hawaii, Samos, West Indies, Guatamala, Columbia, and Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, California, and Washington in small quantities. It is also grown in South recognition of the same of the same of three inches deep and cover the top of the same of



An Iowa stock grower save that the \* keynote of profitable stock grewing and farming can be summed up in one word-

If you have not made provision for a crop to cut green, it is not too late yet to prepare for a drouth. Corn, oats, clover, Spring rye and such crops are good.

The man that can improve his stock without introducing new blood proves himself worthy of using the best theroughbreds that money can buy.

An animal that cannot yield a profit has no place on the farm; the more a farmer keeps of such the sooner he will and makes no account of labor, capital mortgage the farm.

Anthrax has been known and described for over 2,000 years. "Malignant carbuncle," "blain," "splenic fever," "charbon," and many other pames mean anthrax. It is caused by the kerilli arthraic minute real should weigh about three pounds, and at the end of each month should weigh as follows:

1st month. 15 pounds. the bacilli anthracis, minute, rod-shaped organisms, which multiply with inconceivable rapidity when they once enter the system of sheep, cattle, or other animals. It has been calculated that one bacillus will produce 5,000,000 others inside of 24 hours. Infection comes from the contamination of pastures, water supply, etc., by the excreta of dis-

In different outbreaks, and even in individual cases in the same outbreak, the destructive lesions described vary somewhat in their seat and intensity. In cattle, the intestines, spleen, and liver are usually prominently affected. In some acute cases the brain and central hervous system bear the brunt of the attack, and, without premonitory symptoms, the beast, while eating or at work, reels, falls, suffers violent convulsions, or is quickly comatose, and death may occur within a few minutes. Sometimes the mouth and throat are primarily affected, constituting gloss-anthrax, and this form is not infrequent in cattle and common in pigs. Notoriously the disorder most frequently occurs on rich, deep, alluvial soils, often along river banks-situations most suitable for the preservation of the bacteria. The high temperature usual from June to September proves most favorable to the sporulation of such organisms, and hence the prevalence of the disease during Summer and early Autumn. Animals in good thriving state appear specially susceptible to anthrax.

For prevention of the disease in cattle, affected subjects must immediately be isolated, their excretions and the premises they have occupied thoroughly disinfected, and their carcases, unskinned and unopened, buried in graves at least four feet deep.

## Castrating Calves.

The usual method is for a handy man to place the calves on their buttocks and support them in that position; draw hind limb so that the hoof is brought up underneath the elbow of the corresponding fore limb, and secure the legs in this position by a strap or piece of rope placed round the cannon bones. The operator, whose hands, knives, and clams should be cleansed and disinfected by washing with soap and water, and moistening with carbolic lotion, grasps the scrotum so that the testicle is pressed toward the end of the purse, and with a sharp knife makes an incision through the skin and subjacent tissues about one and a half inches to two inches in length, from above downwards and reaching nearly to the point of the scrotum. The protruding testicle is seized, the cremaster muscle divided, and the cord drawn out postable change of pasture. sufficiently to allow of a pair of wooden clams being placed around the cord. The clams are closed, and with a sawing movement of the knife the cord loosened. "In older animals any bleeding is stayed by touching the oozing artery with a red-hot iron. If the six bleeding, nor any untoward effects. Thousands of young calves are castrated, advice given by an old swine-grower. like lambs, without any clams.

## What Cold Storage Does for the Pre-servation of Meat.

"Years ago packing could only be is essential to preservation of the meat, were unknown. Nowadays, the outside temperature cuts no figure, and no modern pecking house is without its extensive chemical apparatus for artificially chilling the rooms in which fresh meat is stored. These vast rooms are practically air-tight boxes with double walls, floors, ceitings, and doors, packed with some non-conducting material, and a net work of pipes of various sizes. Through these pipes a current of brine circulates, chilled by the action of ammonia, and by this Agency the temperature may be lowered to any desired degree. In some of the rooms only a moderate temperature is necessary, say, 40 degrees; in others, the temperature must be constantly below the freezing point, and the sight of pipes covered with ice-spangles six inches k, as well as the overco its and overs of the workmen, tell us that we are d rooms flesh may be preserved un-

If it is assumed that one bushel of sound corn will make 101 pounds gross of pork, then we shall have the following food cost of pork at the various prices of

Corn per	bus	hel.		Pork per por	181
10 ce	ents			.95 cer	
124	66			\$1.20	
15	46			1.43	
20	44			1.90	
25	66			2.40	
30	6.6			2.65	
35	6.6			3.13	
40	6.6			3.80	
45	4.6			4.28	
50	66	£		4.75	
This			in 1-	t. C. J .	

invested, etc.

The food cost also increases very rapidly with every month that the pig lives. At the time of littering the pig

1st	mouth,	15	ounds.
2d	64	30	66
3d	11	48	66
4th	66	73	66
5th	66	103	66
6th	66	135	66
7th	6.6	170	6.6
8th	6.6	210	6.6
9th	44	225	6.6
10th	66	300	61

## The Sheep Raisers Should Perfect Their

At no time since 1867 have the sheep raisers been so nearly of one mind and heart as at this present time. This has come mainly because their interests have been assailed by political enemies backed up by the foreign wool growers and a maudlin sentiment of theoretical, bigoted, un-American, unpatriotic sophists. There never has been any question as to the need of National protection; the American wool grower under present conditions cannot hope to compete with the cheap conditions of the world in American markets. This feeling is unanimous, and has brought the sheep raisers to be a unit in every section of the country. The relation is most desirable and should continue. It would foster the industry if extended in a liberal, generous spirit among sheep breeders and flockmasters. In this organized form, sheep raisers, sheepmen, would be a power in good times, as they are now under gloomy surroundings. There is much to be done besides the political side of the question, which now feels the force of the organization in the Congress of the United States. We would suggest that National,

## "The All-Purpose Sheep."

This is an old fad with theorists in sheep affairs. It sounds well, and is rather catching to those who know nothing about practical sheep husbandry. There is no all-purpose sheep any more than an all-purpose horse or cow, or an all-purpose man. There are all-around good sheep, the same as all-around good men, which means they average well on common lines. The great demand is for special-purpose sheep. To illustrate: If a man wants wool, every intelligent, well-informed man would point to wool breeds. If mutton is wanted there is a special breed for each sort of conditions. This is successful sheep raising in a nut-

## Pen Notes.

Blue grass is best for sows and pigs in Spring, followed by clover later in the season. Oats, barley, and peas furnish a

Air-slacked lime scattered over the floor or ground of the pig pen will make pigs more healthful and destroy bad

Guard against worms in the young pigs by giving constant access to plenty of salt and wood ashes. A little asamonths' calves have been fasted for 12 | fetida in the slop twice a week will act hours there will, however, be little or no as a good tonic. Plenty of grass or vegetables are also good. This is the

It takes very little grain to keep hogs in thrifty condition when they are at pasture. Grain fed at this time gives much larger return than will the indone in cold weather; for artificial means creased quantity given when the hogs of removing the heat, a removal of which are put up for futtening. The clover and grass they eat are less valuable for the nutriment that they contain than they are for keeping digestion in good order, so that the richer food given may do the most possible in building up frame and putting on fat.

> As long as wheat is as low and pork as high as it is, it is going to pay better to feed the grain to the hogs than to ship it. It is claimed that wheat close on to \$1 a bushel can be profitably fed to porkers selling at \$4 per 100. But like all other profit-making operations, this must be done with wisdon Wheat makes bone and muscle faster than corn, and thus should only be fed to young and growing hogs, which should be fattened and finished off on corn.

Experiments are now being made with compressed hay for paving-blocks. below-zero atmosphere. In these The hay, after being pressed, is soaked in a drying oit, which, it is claimed, ren-

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

The sheep was the only animal selected by the wise Creator of all things as a type of the mediator between fallen man

Wool cannot be grown to the best ad-vantage from the backs of poor sheep any more than good crops of grain can be grown on thin, rundown soil. Lambs up to the age of 15 months or

two years are much more susceptible to the attacks of internal parasites than older sheep, because of the softness and juiciness of their tissues. The sheep is the only animal that!

most acceptable article of food to its Unless compelled to raise money by

Be sure to sow rape on well-prepared soil at any time up to Aug. 15 for the lambs. It grows in six weeks and makes the most complete and reliable pasture for lambs, for ewes being fitted for the ram, and for sheep to go into Winter

The sheep was the only animal possessing fitting characteristics to be chosen as a symbol of innocence. It is a beautiful tribute that the sheep should be placed "on the right hand," symbolizing the fortunate reception of the righteous in

quarters successfully.

size of the Merino as too small. These calumniators have been silenced by the preference of the public, who want a carcass of 50 or 60 pounds, with the fat and lean evenly distributed throughout, which the Merino readily furnishes. The market discriminates against the big, fat kidneys and an outer layer of fat that no one eats.

An experienced handler of sheep can tell at a glance what kind of "luck" a ton, average prices throughout the State flock owner will have at lambing time at that time. by looking over the ewes. To such a man the ewe flock reads like a book. If they are scrawny, constipated—a nervous, fussy set, the chances are there will be little if any milk for the lambs, furnishes material year after year, during its life, to clothe the human family, and finally cheerfully gives its body as a have been born into the world. If the ewes are over fat, they will be lanquid, stupid—a plethoric condition wholly unfit for successful motherhood. On the the sale of clips, we would advise putting other hand, if the ewes are in fair conthe wool in a clean, dry place, and quit dition, bright and alert, calm and comworrying about it. This is no time to placent, ready for their rations, strong sell wool; it is a time to hold on; after and vigorous, there need be no apprethe elections are over values will ad- hensions as the yeaning approaches. The lambs will come strong, hungry, and willing; the ewes will become mothers as naturally as buds become flowers. There will be possible mishaps that require the attention and skill of an experienced shepherd, but such instances are rare if the ewe flock has been carefully handled during the latter period of pregnancy. All this will the old shepherd see, though if conditions are bad he will not say much if he is your friend; if he don't like you he may tell you the truth.

We think better of Nero. He levied a heavy tax on dogs.

heard now, and never by men who know what they are talking about. There was a time when some critics condemned the

### Rations for Lambs.

The Minnesota Experiment Station gives the following summary of the re-

sults of a lamb-feeding experiment: 1. Corn fed with hay produced 20 cents profit per lamb more than barley fed with hay, when corn was valued at \$13.04, barley \$14.52, and hay \$7 per

2. When one-tenth oil meal, costing \$27.87 per ton, was added to the grain, the lambs fed corn with hay produced 27 cents profit more each than those fed barley, oil meal, and hay.

3. Rating the profits proportionately on grain and hay according to the cost of the amounts of each fed, the corn fed with hay produced 80 cents per ton more than the barley when fed to lambs. 4. When both were thus fed and with an addition of one-tenth oil meal, about \$2 more per ton was received for the

corn than for the barley. 5. With the corn worth \$13 per ton, or 361 cents per bushel, the barley was worth, as shown by the lambs, \$12.30 per ton, or 291 cents per bushel; the screenings" (90 per cent. small wheat grains and edible weed seeds), about \$10.35 per ton: the small wheat (90 per cent. small, shrunken wheat), \$10

per ton; the wild buckwheat (90 per

cent. wild buckwheat), \$9.56 per ton,

and the pigeon grass seed (90 per cent. pigeon grass seed), \$9.40 per ton. 6. The feeding value per ton for sheep may be calculated with fair accuracy by first determining the total percentage of grains of wheat, oats, barley, and edible

weed seeds and floury particles of such

Improved Saxony Ram Prize Winner, No. 1, and Improved Saxony Ewe No. 17, Bred and Owned by John G. Clark, Lagonda, Washington Co., Pa.

the final reckoning of the human family by the righteous Judge.

fully studied, the results of experience, are likely to be overlooked or, worse yet, crowded out by the routine work of the farm. It is the custom of most farmers breeds that made England the heads better breeds that made England the heads the value of the sample, as the manure. State, County, and neighborhood sheep to "get around to" a thousand and one associations discuss theories and practices that are helpful at every meeting. The basis of this was turnips, the value of the sample, as the meanure the world. The basis of this was turnips, will scatter them on the farm unless estimated the world. tices that are helpful at every meeting. they ever get it done or not. A word beets, clover, rape, and a long list of pecial care be used. The straw, chaff, Let such be a feature of every meeting. must be spoken again for water and plants some of which the American pieces of weeds and other similar mashade in the pasture; make big and safe provisions for water, and put the shade

> No one can question the statement so often referred to in this paper, that sheep husbandry belongs to agriculture, and must exist in this country so long as agriculture is the prominent industry of the American people. To exist, there must be profit in the business, since there cannot be interest in a business that does not justify the investment of capital and the devotion of time and energy, unless it affords a reasonable remuneration for the same. On this basis the inquiry is, How can a farmer find a way to reasonable profits? The reply would be, By going straight along, watching the corners, keeping close to the front lines in breeds and flock products, and relying upon the natural facilities the market demands, and the skill that experience has brought and made available.

A friend complains that we are saying too much about politics, and wants to know if plain, old-fashioned, practical questions are not of greater importance to the wool grower and stock raiser? In reply we say yes and no. If the threat-ened legislation was not of such vital significance, so far reaching, so overwhelming and ruinous to the present and future welfare of the live-stock industries of the country, we would gladly confine all discussions to the principles and practices of breeding and managing livestock. Is it not a fact, though, that stockmen are driven into a corner by politicians, and that they must either contend for their rights or be ruined? We can't see it in any other light, and until these questions are settled, we propose to sound the danger signal as long as there is a hand raised to wrong and ruin the sheep and stock industries of this country, and then quit.

The breeders of Merino sheep are very generally giving prominence to the mutton qualities in selecting and breeding to such characteristics, early maturity and better feeding qualities as are generally approved of the best mutton breeders. It is found that this breed readily responds to all that is required of them. They were always easy keepers, fattened readily when well fed, and as young sheep gave a quality of mutton equal to the world-renowned Southdowns.

Many unkind criticisms were indulged in as to the quality of Merino ment, but, human like, these censures were bestowed upon the poorest specimens—old sheep Rape Bulletin, by Prof. Thos. Shaw, of that had passed their usefulness as wool the Ontario Agricultural Experiment bearers, and in no sense fitted for the Station, published in 1893.

Station, published in 1893.

We ask every sheep raiser to try an

Dwarf Essex Rape for Sheep.

Spring time brings so much work that some of the plans and intentions so care
More than 150 years ago the English fourths the value of corn or barley at ruling prices. If there are present enough mustard, pig weed, or other fitten weed weed to when the flower described to whether the flower described to the

farmer as yet knows but little about.

The Canadian farmers have taken adfor stock up on the higher ground. Let vanced ground in improved live-stock, the sheep sheds be so low that colts and not as a whole, but as we now know cattle cannot go under them and disturb from the success of a few enterprising spirits whose methods were but little spoken of until very recently. One of these factors was the growing of rape, whereby an advantage was gained which they studiously tried to retain to their own benefit in the culture of sheep, in fattening lambs for the States' markets, in raising stud sheep for the American farmers-in leading the fine stock breed-

ing of this Continent. We believe the time has come when the farmers of the United States must find not only cheaper feeds, but an ample uniform supply that partially obviates that severe change from green to dry and from dry to green feed again-a change that stunts the growth and tries the stamina of domestic animals every Spring and Fall, and prevents the highest development of the animals; the certainty of dry weather in the Fall by of feed when stock lose condition, and

young stock becomes stunted. The inquiry is often heard. What can be done to save our lambs in the Fall most hopeful relief must come from a steady food supply in the Summer and Fall that gives that thrifty, vigorous health that overcomes the ever-present

We know of no plant that can do this so well or so chean as English Essex Dwarf Rape. It has done for England or as a special crop; it gives a large supply of valuable feed for all kinds of stock; it does not require harvesting—in short, it seems to be just what is wanted by the stock farmer to bring his young stock through the Fall and to Winter quarters in good flesh and form.

The inquiry about this plant has increased so much of late, that we wish to again state to readers of THE AMERI-CAN FARMER that there was a bulletin sent out by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture on rape, its uses and culture, one year ago. Every sheep farmer needs this little work and will get it by writing to his Congressman or to the Secretary himself. Ask for the Rape Bulletin, by Prof. Thos. Shaw, of nself. Ask for the

terials, forming a larger or smaller part it your name and address, and sendof the screenings, have little value on the farm where roughage is very cheap, and hardly need be taken into account.

7. It paid well to feed one-tenth oil meal in the grain rations, both when feeding corn and when feeding barley. 8. The pens of lambs which made the most clear profits in increased value above cost of grain and hav at prices named in table, were those fed cracked corn with one-tenth oil meal and those given a fairly good sample of wheat waste of leaving it in the yard, and the screenings. The pen-fed barley gave the least profits per head.

Manure and Fertilizers. With ordinary farm or stable manure, is

will generally pay to use some potash for corn; 125 to 150 pounds of muriate of potash has given profitable results. - Prof. Brooks, Massa setts Agricultural College. Very true, farmyard manure is rather

one sided, having an excess of nitrogen, and a vast amount of organic matter. which will keep up nitrification in the soil, but is deficient in potash. But we which pastures are dried up, a shortage have long been of the opinion that the cumulative process of indirect fertilization for all of the ordinary grain sale crops of the farm is decidedly better than to apply these manures and fertilizers and early Winter? What can be done directly to the sale crop. And then the to prevent the ravages of internal para- effort to help out the deficiency in the sites? This subject has really become a stable manure by adding potash to it, altogether superseded lisle thread, and serious matter with sheep raisers. It is while good in itself, is rather an uncertain believed that scientific investigations now and indefinite practice, and makes the in process will give better information than now prevails, but we believe the The corn crop is always better if planted upon a buried sod, and the sod is always better if manured the year before it is buried. The place for all the manurial accumulation of the farm is on a sod that better results from it than from any is to be plowed for corn the following year. The sod is helped, and gives that it cannot be raised at all in this better results during that year and the country, but THE AMERICAN FARMER manure is gotten into better condition to does not believe this for a minute. Now and Canada what the farmers of this feed the ensuing corn crop than if apcountry want. It grows as a catch crop plied firstly to it. The sod needs the to it, we are certain that in a few years potash, too, and should get it all over. we shall find some part of our 3,500,000 So after putting all the manure you can make on the sod, give it in addition all the potash and phosphoric acid you can as Egypt. afford. They will not get away from you. The wonderful absorptive power of the soil will hold them for the future crop, and the well-fed sod will give you felt very decidedly that they could have a bigger crop of corn for it. With that no manurial value, though they might increased mass of organic matter, the do some good in a mechanical way by process of nitrification will go on rapidly separating the too-tenacious particles of through all the hot weather, during the soil. Now it is thought that they which corn makes its growth, and what- may be richer than supposed in phosever nitrogen may have escaped in top phoric acid, and that their alumina may dressing the sod will be made up many

times over. I would advise the use of

# A WONDERFUL COMBINATION

A New Stem-Wind and Stem-Set Watch, a Souvenir Chain, and Our Paper

## FOR ONLY \$1.80.

The Best Watch Ever Before Made for Five Times the Money, and the Best All-Round Farm Paper in America.

The publishers of THE AMERICAN FARMER, ever alert for the best interests of its subscribers, have now surpassed all previous achievements in the way of a premium. It is a watch which is a stem winder and a stem setter in solid gilt. The chain, which is given without extra cost, is a curiosity. It is a souvenir made of a combination of links and medals, as shown in the cut. Special dies were made for these medals to secure faithful reproductions of the portraits of Washington, Columbus, Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman. This chain, itself, for which no charge is made, is an interesting and valuable souvenir of American history.





This watch and chain are not sold without the paper, but will be sent, postpaid, to any address in the United States, delivery guaranteed, with THE AMERICAN FARMER for one

year, postpaid, for only \$1.80.

The watch and chain will be sent free of charge, postpaid, to any one who will send a club of only six yearly subscribers to The American Farmer at 50 cents each.

The cuts above give an accurate representation of the watch and the chain.

Go to work at once if you want a good watch. Remember, this is no toy, but an accurate timepiece, good enough for any one to carry. The first club raiser in any community has the easiest work in securing names, as a matter of course; so get a watch and chain quickly, and begin the very day you get the paper containing this offer. Your neighbors will be in the field if you are not. Send in the names as fast as you get them, and they will be placed to your credit. If you get enough for two or three clubs, we will send the additional watches and chains, which you can sell and make good wages.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.

## SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD!

These afford all fortunate possessors a feast for eye and intellect which is grateful, perpetual, unsurpassed. These superb views are reproductions in the highest style of art from photographs which picture Gorgeous Painces, Grand Castles, Notable Buildings, Historic Views, Anclent Ruins, Cathedrals, Thenters, etc., together with Earth's Fairest and Most Inspiring Scenes, all forming a complete

### PICTORIAL AND DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY OF THE WORLD. PART TWELVE CONTAINS:

Native Street in Ceylon.
Arlington Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
In the Thousand Islands, Canada.
Mission of San Antonio, California.
Cathedral of Lima, Peru.
The Tomb of Canova.

SPECIAL COUPON.

American Farmer

\_\_\_, for which

HOW TO OBTAIN THE SERIES: In every issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a "Sights and Scenes" coupon will appear. Mail the "Sights and Scenes" coupon and 10 cents—coin or stamps—to "Coupon Bepartment, National Tribune." Be particular to (1) state the number of the part desired; (2) your full name and address; (3) inclose the necessary coupons and 10 cents.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

שתום אות שטקבם עד וחב שטקבם. 20 parts of Sights and Scenes, from Number 1 to 20. Any of our readers To the Coupon Department, who have been waiting to get the entire set at one time can now do so by cutting out this coupon, putting on. I inclose ... send by mail Parts ing it to us with \$2. Any of our readers who may desire to order any Sights and Scenes of the World, to of the Parts from No. 7 to No. 20, can cut out this coupon, indicating thereon the numbers wanted, and send it with 10 cents for each part wanted.

Coupon for Part 13 will be found on page 4 as usual

as made, and thus save the enormous hurry skurry to get it on land to be

planted in the Spring.
Use your manure and your fertilizers to feed a sod and trust the sod to feed your crops, and you will never be disappointed .- W. F. MASSEY.

## Egyptian Cotton.

The rapidly-increasing importation of Egyptian cotton into this country is attracting much attention. It is claimed to be the result of planting American Sea Island cotton seed on the banks of the Nile. Its color is light brown, and the fiber is fine, soft, and lustrous. It is very long; the fiber of Sea Island cotton sometimes reaches two inches, while that of ordinary American cotton is about one inch. Egyptian cotton averages about an inch and a quarter. It has made extensive inroads upon the use of Sea Island cotton, as it is much cheaper. It is used for Balbriggan underwear and hosiery, for thread and other special objects. The Lambeth Rope Company. of New Bedford, Mass., uses about 1,000,-000 pounds a year, and says that it gets other species of cotton. It is claimed square miles of National demain quite as capable of raising that kind of cotton

The dispute as to the fertilizing value of coal ashes goes on. At first it was have some value not quite understood.

The New York Experiment Station

not less than 200 pounds of muriate of estimates that the farmers of that State potash per acre on the sod, and that the lose the enormous sum of \$50,000,000 a home-made manure be made to stretch year, or nearly \$1,000,000 a week, in as far as possible. The manure can be the liquid manure that they allow to hauled out on the sod all Summer as fast | run to waste.

# TWO USEFUL BOOKS

FISHER'S CRAIN TABLES.

A neat little book in pasteboard cover, con ining 192 pages, giving valuable i to the farmer in weights and measures of grain, legal rates of interest in different States, Wintering stock, profitable age of

SCRIBNER'S LUMBER AND LOG BOOK.

For ship and boat builders, tumber merchants, sawmill men, farmers, and mechanic Contains 160 pages full of valuable information

The price of these books were 30 cents each but we have secured a few copies of each which we offer to our readers until the stock 

Either one of the books will be sent free to any person sending us two new subscribers at 50 cents each, or both of the books to anyone sending three new subscribers at 50 cents

Send in your orders early, for we have only

## GOOD PRACTICAL BOOKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

By special arrangements with the publishers, we are enabled to offer the following good, practical books, which every farmer should have, at reduced prices:

have, at reduced prices:
"INJURIOUS INSECTS." By Prof. Frank W
Sempers. This is a handy little manual of at
the insects injurious to crops, with pictures and
descriptions of them, and full directions how for
treat them. We will send it postpaid to any ad
dress for 50 cents, or we will send it and Thu
AMERICAN FARMER for one year for 85 cents.

MANURES: HOW TO MAKE AND USE THEM. Prof. Frank W. Sempers. This is a book ich farmers have waited for years. It to

## ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

If So, Here is a Chance. 150 NEW HOUSE PLANS.



If you are a Builder or about building, don't fail to buy the new book for 1894. Failtier's Model for 1894. Failtier's Model famellings, containing plans and specifications of 150 houses, costing from \$400 to \$4,000. It contains 128 pages, size If It A'flinches, bound in paper cover, \$1.00; in cloth, \$2.00.

1 paper and TREE AWERICAS 1.25; and in cloth \$2.25. Ad-

SUCCESS WITH CHICKS.

An Ideal Coop With Many Ad-

vantages.

BY GEORGE E. HOWARD.

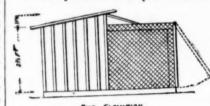
ONE FEATURE OF poultry raising has so many difficulties attached to it as the care and raising of chicks. It is not o difficult to hatch a fine brood, but to properly raise it requires considerable time and attention.

To have success with poultry it is necessary to consider the details of the In the chicks one must look for the laying stock the next Fall and Winter, and bear in mind that every

for the season. The best results in raising chicks have been obtained by completely controlling them at all times; that is, by putting each brood in a separate coop and run, arrangement not only is labor saved, but and inconveniences of other poultry.

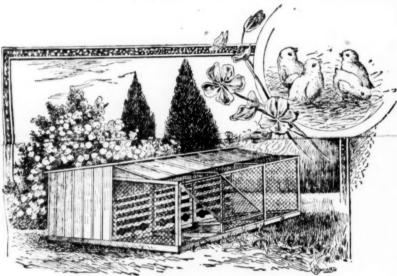
a floor for the inclosed part. The highest part is three and one-half feet, sloping toward the rear; the open portions are covered with one-inch wire mesh. The partitions of the inclosure are solid poards two feet high, with laths at the top to afford ventilation; the partitions of wire runs are made of laths, placed one-half inch apart, to avoid fighting between the hens, but permit a free passage of air from one space to the other.

The roof should be made as close as possible, and covered with tarred paper to insure dryness within; the sides should be built of even boards and stripped over the cracks with one-half by three-inch strips. Place dry earth on the floors of the inclosed parts one inch thick, and a little straw in the rear for the hens and chicks to lie on. In the wired parts cover the ground to a thickness of two inches with white sand; this prevents dampness after a rain. Keep the entire coop well cleaned



END ELEVATION.

and whitewashed; sprinkle insect-powder in the corners to keep out vermin. chick counts when adding up the total Place water in fountains in the runs; scatter the grain food on the ground and feed the soft food in pans to avoid the waste part souring on the ground. Never feed or place the water fountains in the closed part, as this is intended where every attention may be given to for roosting only. When taking the their welfare and comfort. By such an hen and brood from the nest, they should be kept in the roosting part for a the brood is free from the annoyances | couple of days; the lattice door separating the coop and the run should be Experience has taught me that this is closed during this time to keep the hen the right way to care for them, and the confined, but the brood may have free casualties resulting therefrom have, in- access through the lattice door to the deed, been small when compared with run. After this, the lattice door may



mental to the little chicks than dampness. Numerous losses are occasioned by whether of a dry goods box or specially constructed; see that it has a floor to shut out the dampness from the ground, and a roof that sheds rain.

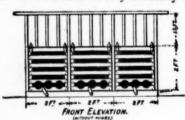
The coops shown in the illustrations will avert many inconveniences. In this plan the coops are built three in number, on the same principle that poultry houses are arranged to contain a variety of fowls with separate runs attached. Each division is separate and can be used for one, two or three broods at a time, if desired. The general custom is to have individual coops placed promiscuously around the yard; by this arrangement they are in one spot and easy of attention, saving much labor when a number of broods are hatched at one time. When the hens and broods are allowed to roam at will for the first three weeks, there is no telling how many may be lost before they attain the age to resist the variations of the weather and to care for themselves. By confining them for two or three weeks they are enabled to receive every attention needed for their spid growth and de-

Kouse.	MIRE RUM
Mouse.	Wind Run.
House.	Winz Rum

they are free from the molestation of the older birds, or the angry peck of an illnatured hen as they scramble for food and drink. The mother hen has nothing to detract her attention from the young, and performs her maternal duties in a notherly way, to the advantage of the youngsters.

The ground plan of the coop is six feet square, with three divisions two by ix feet each. One-half of the frame is

previous efforts in this line. In building | be kept raised, and the hen and brood the coop consider first the dryness of the can use the entire space of house and same; take every precaution to make it | run. When the chicks have grown sufwaterproof, for nothing is more detri- ficiently strong, the outer door may be raised, and the brood can range on the grass during good weather, and be their becoming chilled with the wet, cooped here at night until the hen leaves which results in diarrhea and death. It them, when they should be free to matters not how the coops are built, range to themselves and be cooped in a different house until they are ready for



the pens in the Fall. [A perspective view of such a set of coops is shown in Fig. 1; in Fig. 2 is seen the front elevation without the wire frame. The side elevation is shown in Fig. 3, and the ground plan in Fig. 4.]—American Agriculturist.

## INCIDENTS

In the Life of an Incubator Chicken. BY MYRTIS PAGE.

On Aug. 17 I pipped the dark colored shell of my egg, but I did not walk out or know much about things until the next day. Then I found that I was standing on a wire netting. There were eggs and chickens all around me. It was almost as dark as it had been inside the shell; the only light came from some three-cornered holes in each corner of our home. I learned afterward that they called this home an incubator. Isn't that a long word? We chickens don't often use it.

Oh, it was so nice and warm in that box! A great deal of heat came from over us, and then there was always a cloud of steam from below-from the moisture pans, I heard them say.
At first I was damp and somewhat chilly.

but the heat soon dried me off nicely, and seemed to shake out into a soft, round ball. When there was just a little jar the chickens would all say, chir-chir-pe-ep-pe-ep, so quietly that it made us all go off to sleep again. Soon I learned to say chir—chir-pe-ep—pe-ep with the others.

Every once in a while there would be a shrill peep! peep! and then we knew some chicken was in trouble. Perhaps the shell wouldn't break and let him out, or he had broken the lower side against the wire and couldn't turn over. Just then he needed a real mother hen, but we just sang to him and all would be quiet. I cannot tell you now those piercing "peeps" did make my head

ache ex feet each. One-half of the frame is covered with matched boards, to serve as

quickly." We said: "Peep-chir-chir pe-ep-chi-r-chi-r." Before we knew it a great wave of bright ight darted over us. It came from two glass doors in the side of our box. I could not see, but shut my eyes tight. When I opened them I was being taken out by a young woman. A bright girl they called Cornelia was holding a willow basket. She said as she saw me: "Oh, Myra, just look at the chicken in your hand! It is a blue one; what kind can it be?" "Not a Wyandotte, surely," Myra replied, as she put me down carefully with the others in the basket. "I don't see

"No, this is the only one. I must have it for mine," she declared. At this time they only took out those that were strong and fuzzy, and left the young and weak ones. About 50 of us were now in the basket. Myra took the basket and placed it a few feet away, covering it with a nice warm cloth. But I did not want to be covered up, so I wriggled around and poked my head out to see what they were all doing. What do you think they did? Cornelia pulled out the

any more like it," she continued as she kept

taking them out.

the eggs in this, leaving the pipped side up. In the second tray they found a number of chickens that wanted to get out of their shells very badly, but part of the shell had dried down onto the down. I watched them and really feared they would hurt them. Myra was so gentle that I didn't worry long. She pulled off some of the pieces, saying: "Aren't pulled off some of the pieces, saying: ' they odd-looking creatures? They haven't

wire netting I told you about, or one of them-

there were four. Myra quickly turned all

had quite moisture enough. As Cornelia drew out the last tray she said: "These eggs were put in last, and the chickens do not even peep yet. We can turn them with the extra tray. They put the extra tray over the tray of eggs, and tightly turned it over and put it back Myra glanced at the piece of wood they called a thermometer, saying: "Only 90; so many degrees below 103. Never mind; we worked

as fast as we could." They closed the glass doors, then the large wooden one, and fastened it. Next the lamp at the end was trimmed and filled, the threecorner holes looked at -they were called ventilators-and then Myra lifted us up. I peeped as loud as I could. The chickens were crowd ing and jostling one another, for we were all cold and I colder than the others, for I had

had my head out so long.

We were carried through a door, up a flight of stairs, through two doors and a room into a kitchen. Here, a pretty young lady came to look at us. "Oh, aren't they lovely? Did anyone ever see such cute things? Oh, my, what regular puffs!" she kept crying. "They make one think of a plush crazy quilt," she added, after she had kept quiet a moment, with oh, such beautiful shades, only there are no bright colors."

Cornelia fixed a large, long box. On the bottom was a deep covering of sawdust. Only about half of the box was covered and this cover was lined with old flannel cloth, but very soft, and long ends of the flannel were fastened over the edge and hung down to the floor. They called it a brooder, but it wasn't heated with a lamp as the best ones

Myra put us in this place. We shook out our wings, tried to fly a little, and then ran out and in and around the flannel ends, having a fine time. Sometimes when we were not careful, we ran over a chicken not so strong as the rest of us, and he would fall and peep so

I wish you could have seen us all! We ertainly looked like something very mixed up. You see, we were hatched as an experiment of August and so many different kinds of eggs at the same time. My companions Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Leghorns—both white and brown, Hamburgs—two varieties; and then there were such queer chickens. I suppose I was queer, too, for I was the only blue one. Then there were white ones striped with black, and those with gray wings. Nearly all had differentshaped and different-colored bills and feet Cornelia brought a dish of white crumb

and sprinkled them on a clean board in front We didn't know what to do with them. Myra and Cornelia kept talking to us, calling us "Nice little downy things," fuzzy balls" and "oouty-toouty chickens."
Finally Myra called: "Come now, chickens, come and eat these bread crumbs," I had been over and around these crumbs, wondering about them. Now, I thought, I would take a piece in my bill. I swallowed it. 'Oh, isn't it good? Chir-chir-pe-ep. 'I want another piece-tee-tee-chir, soon we had told one another and were eating

Next a bright tip dish of water was brought. We stepped in it and it was cold and wet to our feet; we flapped our wings in it, but it made them wet, too. Then we dipped our bills in it, threw our heads up high and let it

run down our hot throats.

Oh, we were so tired. We tried to sing, but this box was not so warm as the first one and we could not sing or go to sleep, so we just "peeped" and "peeped." Myra came and covered us with a warm cloth and in a few minutes we were huddled up close together, sound asleep for the night.

The next morning Cornelia and Myra brought 30 chickens from the incubator and put with us. How feeble they did look! You see we were quite grown. They couldn't stretch their legs or flap their wings, and only wanted to be brooded. There were no blue chickens in the lot, or at least I thought not until Cornelia came up to our box with a pretty blue one in her hand. She said 'Myra, just look! This poor chicken is de-ormed. He can't walk. Just see!" and she put him down. They had given us bread crumbs and fresh water, but I could not eat. I kept looking at the blue chicken. His feet were turned right up to his wings. He was plump and round, but he would try to move by making his wings go, and would tumble

over and then peep.
"I am afraid we are not careful enough. This is not very well done to-day—this poor chicken and four drowned in those moisture

pans," said Myra thoughtfully.
"It is too bad, but I will roll the dead ones up in leaves and bury them under the hedge. Four funerals! And the little bluie—he is just like the one in the brooder, only he can't walk," and Cornelia put the blue cripple gently into a lined box as she talked. "How that blue one in the brooder does grow! I do hope that he won't die," she added as she

We were lept covered nearly all the rest of the day, being let out about every two hours, however, to eat and drink. The new chickens watched us, and tried to do as we did, and before long they knew as much as we did. The next forenoon they put our brooder out of doors and built us a nice pen with

What a great place it did seem! At first we were afraid. They brought more chickens to live with us. Fifty new comers! They were the funniest lot yet. Some had pieces of shell dried on them; others had knotted places in the down mostly on their heads, and one fine gray one could not use his left foot.

I stood around and watched. Cornelia talked so much about my being such a very nice chicken, that I did not feel like running with the rest. And, then, I wanted to keep out of trouble if I could. Some of the others would try to jump over the pen, and get a fall. They would pick at each other's bills, feet, and eyes, and get bruises, and tumble down, and

at last get up a grand "peeping."

What a day we had though. We were so h.spyy. We had bread crumbs, crushed

wheat, and lettuce fined up to eat, and sour milk and clear water to drink. Once I caught a grasshopper and before I could kill it a white chicken saw it, and then another and another, until 15 were chasing me around the milk, and into a corner. I stopped a moment and a black one grabbed it right out of my mouth. I jumped and got it and swallowed It just bout filled my crop. t whole. was frightened, and ran under the brooder and stayed there a long time.

After a few days Myra let us out of the pen. My, wasn't it pleasant! We ran through the grass, biting off pieces, and then we found all the grasshoppers, bugs, and flie we could eat.

I kept my feathers very smooth. My wings had grown almost an inch, my tail appeared, and I had a splendid rose comb, Cornelia But there were some things to trouble us.

Almost every day Cornelia would say,

I had three funerals this noon. Isn't it too What can be the matter?" 'Yes, it is. I don't know. We are so

was too cold for them at first," Myra would reply.

The little blue cripple died, and the one

stop even while they were eating, open their

mouths for breath, and die.

One night five of the chickens were sick. Myra and Cornelia came out and put us into our brooder. I got my head out to see what was to be done with the sick ones. Myra took a shallow tip, and Cornelia poured something out of a bottle into it that looked like They called it turpentine. rubbed some of it on three of the chickens' necks. It made them gasp and look as

though they were dying. They didn't use any more turpentine, but put two chickens with us and took the three away. Only one A few days ago we had a terrible time.

uddenly it grew dark, almost as dark as ight. Then it thundered. Myra came and called to us, but we wouldn't go in. It grew darker and darker, and Myra, Cornelia, and brooder. Most of them were glad to get in. but seven chickens and I ran under hedge. We wouldn't come out. So they us. The wind blew harder and harder, and it began to rain in great sheets of water. We didn't know anything about rain. We started for the woodshed, but, run as fast as we could, the wind took us this way and then that. One got under the doorstep, three in the woodpile, and three of us in the shed, but not soon enough, for we were just drenched. Did you ever see a wet chicken? If I hadn't been so wet and cold myself, I should have laughed. We were all caught, and, after we had become warm and dry, were put into the brooder. How thankful I was! I squeezed up among the chickens and told them all about it.

One morning, when we were two weeks old, we came out jumping and clapping our wings, when all at once there was a terrible "peep," 'peep.'' We all stopped. What was it? One of our largest chickens had wounded his foot in a loose thread that hung to the cloth. There he was held fast and could only go around in a half circle on one foot. How frightened he was! Myra took him up and Cornelia cut the thread with a drawknife that lay on the shelf. But Myra couldn't cut it from his foot until she yot a pair of scissors. Oh, how swollen and red his foot was! They rubbed it and let him go to breakfast.

Now we are four weeks old. There are 93 us left. We are in a new home, large and of us left. roomy, in the garden. It is fine. We have boiled potatoes and sweet corn on the ear to

at. We can almost digest whole wheat.

Cornelia said to Myra: "Don't they look well? How they do grow! I think they will all live now, don't you? And my pretty blue one is almost big enough to crow "Yes," replied Myra; in a few weeks they ought to make good broilers.

## Good Rules to Follow.

My mother has raised chickens for 37 years, and has had very little trouble with vermin. A close application of the following

will be found beneficial:

vermin do not like the smell of the wood. 2. Before the hen begins to set,

sprinkle the nest with wood ashes. 3. When the brood is hatched remove the box to the outside of the henhouse. and expose to the sun. After the contents have been burned, refill and re-

4. Have two or three bottles of keroene hung up convenient to reach to

5. Sprinkle wood ashes on the floor

and roosts. 6. The nest material should be renewed every two months,-Howard CARTER, Maryland.

## Brown China Geese.

For constitution and vigor the China goose is placed at the head of the races of geese which have been bred in European and American yards. They do not appear to be as large as the Toulouse, but this is accounted for by their plumage being very close. On the water they move more gracefully than any other variety. By some they have been called swanlike, and they really approach the swan in appearance nearer than any other goose. In the aged Brown China a dewlap develops under the throat, and these have been shown as African geese, and have had a special class as such at shows. However, I have never met any breeder of them who could point to any distinction between them to convince one that they were different races. Old breeders who have had both have stated that there were no differing race characteristics, and that they believed them of the same stock. From the close feathering and their activity, we should expect the flesh of the China to be the most gamey and firm. The plumage is grayish-brown, lighter

underneath, and with a dark-brown stripe running from the knob of the beak down the back of the neck. Their carriage is very upright. Their note is more harsh than other domesticated geese, being more like the wild Canada geese. They require about the same care as other geese, but, especially, access to a clear, running stream after the young have developed feathers, to produce the best and most showy specimens. They are prolific layers, though the eggs are rather undersized. They breed twice and, not rarely, even three times in one season.-American Agriculturist.

## FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years with uterine troubles isplacements, leucorrhea and other irregularities inally found a safe and simple home treatment that completely cured her without the aid of medical at

# THE GARDEN.

Pluckings.

Use tobacco dust and bonemeal lib erally about the squash vines.

Wax or bush sorts of beans must be planted repeatedly to have a succession. Not more than four good melon plants should be left to each hill. Keep the

ground well cultivated about them. Ohio farmers have been investing heavily in a special variety of onions, and find themselves raising a superior

of from four to six ounces of Paris green to 50 gallons of water to which has been added a pint of glucose or sirup.

Tobacco dust, freely applied, will drive

away the flee beetle, slug, green worm-

crop of iimsom weeds.

or the maggot and cut worms from cab, bage plants you have set for Winter Celery plants will need hoeing and perhaps an occasional thorough watering. Prepare the ground for the Fall and

Winter crops. Set plants five inches apart in the rows. The disease known as club root in cabbage is always the result of growing

It is also the most prevalent on land

which is deficient in lime. The earliest strawberry runners taken up carefully and set in a new bed will give a fair crop of fruit the next season. especially if attended to and encouraged

o grow after they have been set out. The first time a man ever plants a flower garden you can't persuade him for a while that the florist hasn't swindled him by selling him the germ materials for a lot of weeds .- Somer-

Turnips may be sown any time before the 10th of August. They should be sown on very well-prepared ground, and if sown just after a rain they will come up and make a rapid growth. Soot will sometimes drive the flea beetle from them.

Those who prefer branched raspberries should top the young canes when about three feet high. If permitted to get almost full grown before being done, they branch only from the top, becoming top-heavy when in fruit, and thus defeating one of the objects of the process, which is to make them of a selfsupporting nature.

In regard to onion sets, .: Iowa farmer says: "I planted seed in July and they never died down, so I put them on the ground after pulling them and made a hog trough out of two one-foot boards and laid it over the onions, and then, as the weather got cold, I covered the same as celery. They came out nice and green in Spring. Set them 1st of April, and they all ran to seed. The sets were about as large as a good-sized

pipestem." Tomatoes do not require very rich soil, as vine growth will result at the expense of fruit setting. The best way of training is to take up a single stem and rub off all side shoots when quite small, and by the 1st of August stop the interesting, and there is nothing more 1. Have sassafras poles for roosts, as leader, and be content with the fruits which have then set. To obtain very fine fruits the plants must be well supported and the support must be chiefly given after the fruits have set and com-

menced to swell. The Kansas experiment station is fighting destructive insects with other bugs. Having discovered an efficient parasite for the chinch bug they have been cultivating them, "inoculating the chinch and then setting the latter at liberty to infect their kind. Two hundred and fifty packages of diseased bugs are sent out daily to places where the pests are working destruction, and it is pelieved that only a few years of treatment of this kind will be sufficient to

annihilate the chinch. To bury cabbage, take a barrel and put into a hole dug deep enough so that only a few inches of the barrel will project above ground. Bank the soil so that it will slope in all directions from the edge and reach to the top of the barrel. Cut the stalks of cabbage close to the head and place in the barrel with the stalks up. A lid made of inch lumber, that will shed water, should cover them. Cabbage thus buried in the Fall is said to keep till late in the Spring.

Farmers of the Mississippi have been ontending with that pernicious Euopean weed, the prickly lettuce. The University of Illinois has issued a circular calling attention to its growth, which has lately spread with great rapidity. It resembles the common cultivated lettuce, and the stem is slightly prickly below. It produces small yelow flowers in heads, six or eight flowers to a head. The seeds are flat with a long beak, at the end of which is the papus. If people neglect pulling these weeds up when young they scatter far and wide.

Never disturb the ground while wet by plowing, spading, or tramping on it. See that your garden is well enriched by spreading over it before plowing or spading a dressing about two inches deep of well-rotted stable manure at least a year old. If fresh manure must be used pulverize it thoroughly and then take great care to spread it evenly. If commercial fertilizer must be used spread it evenly, six to 12 pounds to the square rod, before preparing the ground for sowing the seed. Pulverize the bare surface repeatedly the season through with a steel rake or other tool. This treatment will both clear the ground of weeds and improve the growth of the

for sowing Fall turnips. They do best seldom in the history of this country been in fairly rich and rather moist soil. more alluring than at the present period.

The middle or last of July is the best time to sow the seed, but later will answer. Good crops have been grown when the seed was put in as late as the middle of August, but late sowing is not advisable. It is better to sow after a rain than just before it. If sown just before a rain they do not need to be covered, but if sown just after it is a good plan to drag a bush over the patch. The seed needs only a light covering to germinate. Have the ground ready, so that when a favorable time comes the work can be done without delay. Like all other root crops, turnips are much better if they can be made to grow rapidly. They should be crisp and For potato bugs, spray with a mixture tender. If the growth is slow they get strong and pithy.

## Thayer's Berry Bulletin for August.

New strawberry beds, for family use, may be prepared this month and set as early in September as possible. Thorough preparation of ground, and great care in setting plants is even more necessary in Fall than Spring. Fall setting should give you a fair yield of nice berries the following season.

A hundred varieties are asking your favor, claiming special merit above all others, while thousands, yet unnamed, are courting an introduction. A score, or less, includes the best of all. Sethem on the same ground in succession. lection should depend on location, soil, and the special object for which berries

are wanted. The following brief report for 1894, of varieties well tested in Wisconsin, on clay, loam, and sandy soils may aid you

in this selection: Warfield. (Pistilate.) Early, medium size, dark, glossy, firm, good quality, very prolific; without doubt the best general-

purpose berry grown. Crescent. (P.) Early, medium size, bright, good quality; for family use and near market.

Haverland. (P.) Early, large, light, soft, good quality, very prolific; family and near market. Bubach. (P.) Early, very large,

bright, soft, good quality; near market. The above are pistilates (female), and must have staminates, or pollenizing, plants with them.

Van Deman. (Staminate.) Early, glossy, medium size, firm, good quality, resembling Warfield and a fit companion for it. Beder Wood. (S.) Early, large, light,

Michels. (S.) Very early, fair size, light, good flavor, not very prolific, but best fertilizer. Rio. (S.) Early, dark, large, good quality, fine, productive, large calyx-

good quality, productive.

attractive. Jessie. (S.) Early, very large, fine uality, light, requires rich soil. For late varieties, Parker Earl (S.): Gandy (S.), and Eureka (P.), are among

the best. If more varieties are wanted, select from Enhance (S.); Barton's Eclipse (P.); Sparta (S.); Greenville (P.); Great Pacific (P.); Dayton (S.), and

others. Use promising staminates freely, and select plants from new beds on which no

fruit has been produced. The study of growth and develop ment of different varieties is intensely pleasing for young people. Let them have an interest in the new plantation assist them to a knowledge of the different kinds, and the process of originating new varieties. The best berry is yet to be, and some bright, active boy or girl may produce it .- M. A. THAYER, Sparta,

## A Square Bushel Box.

A bushel box is coming into use with market men, and by reason of being square is very economical in the way of packing. It is made in three styles, one all slatted, another with a slatted bottom and sides, with solid ends, and the third with solid ends and close bottom and sides, bound with galvanized iron; in fact, it is a galvanized bound box. These boxes are very convenient for handling potatoes; the vegetables being picked up into the boxes in the field and left in them until sold. Of course, other crops can be handled in this way, as cucumbers, tomatoes, and apples. The measure of these boxes is  $14\frac{1}{4}$  by  $16\frac{7}{8}$  by  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , that being a bushel without piling .- Hardware-

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE QUEEN OF ECUADOR, by R. M. Manley, author of Some Children of Adam. New York: The H. W. Hagemann Publishing Company. Among the 50-cent paper issues of the day, this story is notable. Told with skill, vigor, and in a smooth, easily flowing style, it is very charming to read. The plot is highly original and sensational, but the author tells a startling story in so quiet a manner that he escapes the reproach of too great strain after effect. The tale can hardly be outlined in a brief notice, but contains pleasant lov -making, some gentle satire and many dramatic situations. There is more of the suburban life of New York in it than there is of Ecuador and the Queen of that mythical realm declines her crown early in its pages.

## Notes.

Trilby ends in the August Harper's, and the same number contains the second instalment of Charles Dudley Warner's story en titled The Golden H-use. A more complete change of scene from the Old World to the New could scarcely have been effected, for Mr. Warner's story is intensely American and modern, and its developments from month to month will be awaited with eagerness. The life of New York City is faithfully mirrored in Mr. Smedley's drawings that illustrate the text.

Ministers of Grace, a novel by Eva Wilder McGlasson, author of An Earthly Paragon, Diana's Livery, etc., will be published in early numbers of Harper's Weekly. It will be illustrated by Carleton, and the entire novel will be contained in two issues of the Weekly.

Country and garden party toilettes, de signed by the leading modiste of Paris, will appear in Harper's Bazar from week to week during July and August. Beyond the Dreams of Avarice, Walter Besant's new novel, will be the leading serial story—a story which Arrangements should soon be made promises to be of surpassing interest, and which in its title suggests a subject that has

Would Still Be Guarded. The devoted wife seemed not at all disconcerted, although his anguish was plainly poignant.

"Certainly," she answered. "I had just as lief sell my diamonds and wear paste ones For the first time a shade of anxiety swept ross her face.
"—I will still have a detective to follow

me about when I wear them."

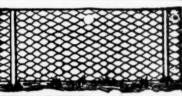
Yes, indeed, that would be arranged.

The Land of Ice. It must be nice And pose as a Polar hero, Where embayed floes And solid snows Keep the mercury down to zero.

## SAVE 1/2 YOUR FUEL

By using our (stove pipe) RADIATOR. It has 120 Cross Tubes where 4866 sq. in. of iron get intensely hot, thus naking ONE stove or furnace do the work of TWO. Send postal for proofs rom prominent men.
Te introduce our Radiator, the first der from each neighborhood filled WHOLESALE price, thus securing

When writing mention this paper.



n agency. Write at once.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.,

BEST FARM FENOE, made of GALVAN IZED STEEL WIRE. FENCES and GATE for all purposes. Write for free catalogu giving particulars and prices. Address THE SEDGWICK BROS, CO., RICHMOND, IND.

When writing mention this paper.



& IMPORTING CO... 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, IIL When writing mention this paper.

THE NATIONAL MEG

ECCS! ECCS! ECCS! SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. No Inbreeding. No Disease. Field Range. Eggs, \$1 per 13: \$2 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed.

# Morgan Ave., Holmead Manor, Washington, D. C.



Box 54.

West Washington, D. C. BUY DIRECT AND SAVE DEALER'S SIZ BIREUT AND SAVE DEALER'S

\$12 AND AGENT'S PROFITS.

\$12 buy our Oxford Boss Bicycle, multiple for either sex, made of best material, strong, substantial

838 Wabash Avenue, - CHICAGO, ILLA When writing mention this paper. BABY CARRIAGES C. B. B.

Allywhete to any one at Wholesale Friese without pay-ing one onthin advance Wenar freight. Buy from factory. Nave deal. \$118.50 Carriage for \$0.25. ore profits. Large illustrated catalog. \$5.00 at \$2.75. irea. Address Cagh Buyers' Union, 164 West Van Buren Street, B 96 Chienge, ILL. When writing mention this paper. GROUND MOLES

Their habits and how to catch them. A Book Free, L. H. OLMSTEAD, Hasbrouck Heights, MUST HAVE AGENTS AT ONCE. Samp Immense I rivelied, tree by mail for 20, stamp Immense I rivelied. Only good one swe invented. Regis we ghits. Sales unpuralleled. S12 a day. Write quick, BROHARD, Box 97. Philia.

When writing mention this paper.

A WOMAN'S SUCCESS for two years at Home. Instructions FREE to lady reagers. Sendstamp (No humbug.) MMS. J. A. MANNING, Box 56, AMEA, OHIO.

When writing mention this paper. **BOYS' SPECIAL SAILOR SUITS** 

Here's the Biggest Bargain Ever Offered in the American Market.

Boys' Complete Suit, Extra Pants Cord, and Whistle, for \$1.59.



chave been searching for a long time to give our scribers an opportunity to secure boys' clothing the by the best manufacturers in the country at the far blow those that the manufacturers eth them to the ret til establishments. We have arranged to love of 19,000 of these boys' complete blue or gray not salthe cutifits, consisting of blouse, inchor on the two parts of pants, cord, and whistle (agest 4 and returns all, postpaid, for the constant of the constan

THE AMERICAN FARMER,

## Established - - - 1819. 75TH YEAR.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Published Monthly at Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., by The American Farmer Company. 1729 New York Ave.

SOUTHERN EDITION OFFICE: 228 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE. - - 50 CENTS

Write for special inducements to club raisers.
Advertising rates made known upon applica-

Our readers will oblige us, when writing to parties advertising in this paper, if they will state that they saw the advertisement in The AMERICAN FARMER. This is little trouble and costs nothing, but it helps us, and is information wanted by the advertiser.

When sending in subscriptions specify whether for General or Southern Editions. Unless specially directed for the Southern Edi-tion, all subscriptions will be entered for the General Edition.

THE opinion grows stronger that the passage of a Tariff Bill is being deliberately postponed until after the election in Alabama, which takes place next Monday, Aug. 6. The results of that incident will be carefully scanned and determine the shape that the bill will

The farmer has seen his wheat fall in price in a few years from \$1 to 40 cents a bushel, and yet he has not started out with a gun and a can of kerosene to paralyze all business, stop the running of trains, burn cars and murder the officers of the law.

AT a recent meeting of Scotch farmers they generally admitted that they would have been in sore straits this year but for the great sale of their potatoes in the United States. Will any Free Trader give a good reason for helping out the farmers at the expense of our

Ir there only can be such good fortune as failure to pass the Tariff Bill, it will put many million dollars into the pockets of the wool growers.

## OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The American Farmer Will be Sent in Connection With Any Other Paper or Magazine.

We will send THE AMERICAN FARM-ER and any other paper or magazine in the country at a reduced rate for the two. The following is a partial list of the periodicals that we club with:

Name of Periodical.	Regular Price.	With the Amer
Pansy	\$1 00	<b>\$1</b> 25
Women	1 00	1 25
pabyland	2 50	2.50
The National Tribune.	1 00	1 25 1 25
Godey's The Young Sportsman	3 00	3 00
Our Illustrated Fress.		75

## OUR NEW CLUB OFFERS.

We have arranged to club with the Weekly Witness of New York. Its price is \$1 a year when taken alone. The Witness is a 16 page weekly paper and among its contributors Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D.; Rev. John Hall, D. D., L. L. D.; Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, D. D.: Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D.; Rev. M. C. Lockwood, D. D., of Cincinnati; curent weekly sermon by Dr. Talmage; Sunday thool lesson by Dr. George F. Pentecost, etc. It is one of the strongest and most popular mily newspapers publised. The Witness and THE AMERICAN FARMER

will be sent to any address for one year post-paid for the small sum of \$1.20 for both pubcations.

Subbath Reading is a 16 page weekly paper,

on-political, non-sectarian; no secular news you save Jesus Christ." Good, not goody Religious, not dull. Contains Sunday schoo Christian Endeavor Topie; Sermons; Stories: Live Reports of City Missions. Six-teen pages filled with the best Christian thought of the age. Sabbath Reading alone costs 50 cents a year, but we have made an ar rangement with its publishers so that we can send both it and THE AMERICAN FARMER. postpaid, to any address for one year for only

At Home and Abroad, the leading musical monthly publication of New York City, will be sent one year, with THE AMERICAN FAR-MER, for \$1.10, both papers postpaid. Every number of At Home and Abroad contains a collection of vocal and instrumental musi that could not be bought separately in sheet form in the stores for less than 70 cents. Remember, that by our arrangement 12 numbers of this publication and THE AMERICAN FARMER for a year for only \$1.10.

These offers are open to all subse ection with THE AMERICAN FARMER Neither the Weekly Witness, Sabbath Rending, or At Home and Abroad can be furnished by as without a subscription to THE AMERICAN
FARMER for one year accompanying the

## SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

Number 13. Part 13. NUMBERS CHANGED EVERY ISSUE. Cut this coupon out and forward it, to

Five Two-Cent Postage Stamps. to the Coupon Department of THE AMERI-CAN FARMER, and you will receive the elegant portfolio of photographs as adver-tised. See our advertisement on another

CUT THIS OUT.

THE RAMIE PLANT.

The great majority of American far mers have a deep interest in the de velopment of the ramie industry in this country. If we can once develop the manufacture of this fiber here it will be a source of wealth to our far mers greater than that of any one of their present products, except corn, wheat and hay. Ramie will grow luxuriantly anywhere from the north line of Pennsylvania to the Gulf; it will produce crops that are simply enormous. From 18,000 to 20,000 pounds per acre are possible on strong soils, where four cuts are made. Where irrigation is used six cuts per year are possible. It is easily grown and handled, needs very little cultivation, and does not exhaust the soil. The machinery for reducing it to a condition suitable for delivery to the factory is simple and inexpensive, and a few farmers could readily club together to purchase that capable

The fiber produced is the strongest in the world, being fully three times as strong as the best Russian hemp. It can be spun as fine as silk, and will make either the strongest cordage and coarse goods, or the finest and most beautiful cloths, hangings, table linen, tapestries, clothing, etc. It readily mixes with wool, flax, cotton or silk, takes the most beautiful dyes, and is, generally, an ideal

of working up their joint crops, and

which would be employed several months

of the year by judicious arrangements

of the cutting.

The whole world has long had a deep interest in it, and numberless efforts have been made to simplify its preparation, so as to bring about its more general use. So far the most of its manufacture has been in China, where labor is so cheap that it can be handled successfully. A great deal of the world's supply also comes from India. In Europe strenuous efforts have been made to introduce machinery into its preparation, with more or less success, and the same is true of this country.

The general opinion is that the trouble lies with the decorticators, but this is an error. The decortication, if done on the farm, and within a few hours after cutting, is as simple and easy as thrashing wheat. The decorticator is no more expensive than a thrashing machine. The trouble is in ungumming the fiber and separating it into strands. This is done in China and India by careful retting in water, repeated exposure by hand. This is work for the factory, not the farm, though it might be done on the farm if cheap enough labor could

Inventors and capitalists in Europe and America have been striving for decades to get machinery and processes which will take the product as it comes from the farm and convert it economically into thread. There is "wealth bevond the dreams of avarice" for the man who succeeds in doing this, and an immense addition to the agricultural resources of the country in which it is done.

Mr. Slaught, of Los Angeles, Cal. who has devoted himself for years to missionary work in behalf of ramie, is confident that this has at last been accomplished. Naturally, in a work of such difficulty and magnitude, there have been many sickening failures, all over the world. Visionaries, political schemers, incompetents of all kinds, have had their inevitable hack at it, but it is passing that stage and entering that of practical success. If the Government will now only give the work a little encouragement the industry will be firmly established, and a new product that will put untold millions of dollars into the pockets of the farmers will be given

THE New Jerseyans are excited over the inhumanity of docking horses' tails and are agitating the passage of a law against it. A similar law has been put on the statute books of Massachusetts. but so far nothing has been done to carry out its provisions.

THERE is far too little money now in circulation among the farmers. How will it be when hundreds of millions more are taken away to be sent abroad for products which we should raise at

WHY pay out \$130,000,000 a year to Cuba and Porto Rico for sugar that should be grown in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas?

## THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill is still hanging by other bushel of wheat abroad. the eyelids over the chasm of defeat.

The situation is simply a great triangular game of bluff. There is not a particle of honesty on either side. All

are "playing to the gallery" for points. The House of Representatives wanted to make a great showing of "Tariff Reform," to catch the workingmen and the more unthinking farmers. While they were making this specious showing in the House, the most clamorous " Reformers" were arranging with their Senators to save specified interests, with which powerful political bosses were connected, and whose injury would be revenged by their own political destruction. The Senate modified the bill so as to do vastly less harm than when it was passed by the House, and it carefully conserved the interests which the big bosses wanted cared for. There is no doubt that the Senate Bill would be vastly more acceptable to the country at large than the House Bill, though it is unquestionably an exceedingly vicious measure. Equally, it is beyond doubt that the members of the House themselves would much prefer it to their own bill. But they feel it is "good politics" to clamor and howl, as if they were suffering the keenest disappointment of their lives.

Next, the President comes in with a letter purely for political effect, which reflects in a most insulting way-upon the

The Senate naturally and properly resents all this, and while justly open to censure on many points has still much more right and justice on its side than either the House or the President.

Its weakest point is in making the farmer's wool free, while retaining protection upon the coal and iron of the great corporations. There the President hits it the very hardest.

The "bluff" has seemed so strong all around that for awhile there appeared great likelihood that there would be a deadlock, and Congress would adjourn without passing any bill at all.

While this would be a veritable Godsend to the country, it hardly seems possible that the "Reformers" would commit suicide by so doing. Congress has been in session for a year now, and the business of the country has suffered beyond calculation by reason of the threatened assault upon every agricultural and manufacturing interest. The fear of what was going to be done has cost the country more than the to the sun, and pulling apart the strands entire money expenditure of the civil war. To end up by doing nothing would be such a lame and impotent conclusion as to bring down the fatal wrath of the whole people.

Our own opinion is, that after doing the bellowing and pawing around necessary for public effect, the House will accept substantially the Senate Bill, and this will be signed by the President while this month is yet young.

## WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

Those tiresome people who have been preaching free trade as the great thing to increase the foreign market for our wheat and raise prices, are in a humiliating plight, if any demonstration of their folly could ever humiliate that class of defective reasoners. Would we sell another bushel of wheat abroad if we did not have a single custom house or revenue officer? It is simply idiotic to think so. Russia has an incomparably more stringent tariff than ours and yet she sold England twice as much wheat last year as we did. The Argentine Confederation has one of those annoying, aggravating South American tariffs, and yet her sales of wheat to England increase by scores of millions of bushels every year. Both Russia and Argentina have been making their tariffs more rigidly exclusive, and yet they outstrip us in their sales to the the country which is the great apostle of

The explanation is simple. Wheat not bought on sentiment, but as a matter of business. The English grain merchant does not care a fig about the politics or religion of the wheat sellers. He is going to buy from whoever will sell him the cheapest. The Russians and Argentines are constantly underbidding the Americans in the wheat market of the morld, and so increasing their sales. The only way that we can increase our sales is by underselling them, which we hope that our farmers will not attempt to do.

Instead of raising wheat to sell abroad at a loss, let us raise at home the \$300,-000,000 worth of farm products which we now buy abroad every year. We will customers.

be much better off if we never sell an-

GIVE THE FARMER A SHOW. Really, the men who struck, the men who arrogantly assumed that they were the only working people in the country, were suffering less than any other class. They had, at least, employment, with comparatively slight reductions of wages, and were able to provide for themselves and families. There are at least 1.000,-000 workingmen who have absolutely nothing to do, and do not know where to turn to get bread and meat for themselves and families. There is simply no comparison between their condition and that of men who have been asked to take from 10 to 15 per cent. less wages than they received during prosperous times. Then, there are the farmers. If anybody has reason to feel like striking and fighting, one would think it would be the farmer. With a large proportion of his harvest destroyed by unfavorable conditions, and when he should naturally expect to get an increased price for what he did raise, prices have gone down with a run until to-day he is getting less than half the usual price for his grain. The selling price of wheat is below the lowest point known in this country. Yet while he is furnishing the workingmen of the country with food at less than half the old prices, they are demanding of him the same prices for what they furnish him. This is a momentous fact that has been entirely overlooked in the discussion. While the farmer has had to sell his wheat for 40 cents a bushel, where he formerly obtained \$1, he has to pay the railroads the same for carrying it, his taxes to his County and Township have remained the same, and he has to pay the carpenter, the painter, the blacksmith, the machinist, the tailor, the bricklayer, and every mechanic who, directly or indirectly, works for him the same wages that he did when they were paying him twice as much for the food that he furnished them. If there is any workingman who should feel like going on a strike it is the farmer. He is suffering far more than any other workingman who has employment, yet he is not considered in the business at

## THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

By good management Senator Hans rough, of North Dakota, succeeded in getting the adoption by the Senate of his amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the extirpation of the Russian thistle.

The most notable convert to the port of the appropriation was Senator J. Z. George, of Mississippi, whose tenacious adherence to States' Rights views stood in the way of giving Government aid to work to be done within the States. But he became convinced that the evil was National in character, and too widespread for State Governments to successfully grapple with. He consequently gave the amendment his hearty support, and made an able argument in support of its constitutionality.

The bill has now gone to the House, where strong opposition has developt to ccepting the thistle amendment.

WE regret to say that we do not see much silver lining on the wheat cloud. The incubus on the back of the market is the unknown quantity which Russia and Argentina will put into the market. The reports from Europe generally favor fair crops, so that the imports promise to be only moderate, and as the Russians and Argentinians will sell their grain at any price they can get, there is nothing to base hope of a rising market. The maintenance of a duty on wheat is all that prevents Russian and Argentine wheat being offered in this market.

THE duty on ready-made clothing is put at 45 per cent., which must be a clerical mistake, as that on cloth is 50 per. cent. No doubt this will be changed as soon as attention is called to it to the same rate as cloth. Under the McKinley law it is 80 per cent. We will say that a \$50 suit of clothes is now invoiced for duty at \$20; the duty would be \$16, of which \$1.31 would be on the wool in the suit, and the remaining \$14.69 on the labor employed in making. If the same suit is invoiced under the new law at the same price, the labor will receive \$10 protection, while the wool will receive none. This is the unjust character of the bill

THE bank of Tempe, Ariz., has had to close its doors on account of the ruin of the wool growers, who were its main

## THE CROPS.

The report of the Statistician of the Agricultural Department for July shows that the corn acreage of the country has been increased 4,000,000 acres. The largest increase has been in Nebraska-18 acres in every 100. Minnesota comes next with 16 acres to every 100. The average condition for the whole country is 95, against 93.2 last year. This is much above the average for the past 10 years. The best condition is in Missonri-101 : with Iowa. 100; Illinois, 99; and Indiana, Kansas

The condition of Winter wheat is 83.9, against 77.7 for July of last year. Spring wheat, 68.4, against 74.1 last July. In New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Oregon and Washngton Winter wheat is very fine, but bad in Kansas and California.

Spring wheat is very good in Wisonsin, Iowa, Washington and Oregon; olerable in Minnesota, Kansas and North Dakota, and bad in Nebraska and South Dakota

The condition of oats fell very strongly from June to July, and is now placed at 77.5, against 88.8 a year ago. Maine is in the best shape—103: Vermont, 93; Massachusetts, 94, Texas, 91. The condition is worst in South Dakota. Kansas and Nebraska.

Barley is placed at 76.8, against 88.8 last year. California is lowest, with fairly good condition in Minnesota,

Wisconsin and New York. Rye is 87, against 85.3 last year.

There was a small increase of acreage of potatoes-the largest in Ohio. The condition is 92.3, against 94.8 last ear, and 90 in 1892.

Only three-fourths as much tobacco was planted as last year, and the condition is 81, with 90 to 100 reported from the New England and Middle States, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Caro-

Rice is in bad condition in Louisiana and Mississippi, but fairly good in South

Apples are very bad, condition only 47.6. New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and the Mountain and Pacific States show somewhat better than this. Peaches 24.3 per cent., with a good crop in California and a half crop in New Jersey

Cotton shows up better than any other crop, with a condition of 89.6, Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas show up best, with Georgia and Tennessee poorest.

The grasses and pastures show up rather poorly, owing to the drouth. The condition of clover is 80.2, against 92.6 a year ago. Timothy is 77.3, against 89.9 a year ago, and pastures

## ENTIRELY TOO ONE-SIDED.

It looks more and more as if there is determined effort to array the workingmen of the great cities against the farmers. The workingmen are striving for the highest wages, and the lowest prices for what they have to buy. They want high pay for transporting the farm products to market, for doing every de scription of work for the farmer, and yet they want to pay the lowest possible prices for all that they buy of the farmer. They want to retain the highest wages for their labor in making clothes, and yet take the protection off the

This is entirely too one-sided an arrangement to be satisfactory, especially to the farmers.

In 1870 family flour sold for \$7 a barrel: now it is \$2.40. Granulated sugar then sold for 131 cents a pound; now it is 41 cents. Molasses sold for 80 cents a gallon; now, 34. Factory cheese 161 cents a pound; now 91. peaches 101 cents; now 8 cents. Canned tomatoes, per dozen, \$2.55; now 80

The great lowering in price runs all through the list of farm products. The farmers get from 50 to 75 per cent. less for their labor; the mechanics, railway men. factory operatives, miners, etc., that | tralia.

The evil of the present tariff is that it intensifies this discrimination against the farmer. It strips all protection from the farmer, while leaving it on the things that he has to buy, where the workingmen have been strong enough to force protection to their special trades. It

those who make the wool and cotton into clothes shall be fully protected against the sweating shops of Europe.

This should force the farmers into associations to protect their interests just as the workingmen do theirs.

The Wool Market. BOSTON, July 29.—Receipts of wool the past reek. 18.811 bales domestic and 1,138 bales forparse and carpet, 10; Georgia and Sou Halfi; Pulled Wools (Scoured Basis) black, 19a20; do fawn, 19a20; do white, 23a2 Bokhara, colors, 13a14; do white 18a20; camel hair, 14a144; China No. 1, 13a15; Cordova, 13a13 do ordinary, 16a17: Khorassan, colors, 15a15 hite, 21a22: Mohair, Turkish, 40a45; do Cape a40; do American, 25a334; Mossul, washed, 19; do unwashed, 15; Sa onica, 16; Scotch, 15al alparaiso, 13; Vicaneer and Joria, 26.

### Increase in Beet Sugar Production.

As evidence of the surprising growth of beet sugar culture in the United States, Prof. E. W. Hilgard, of the California State University, states that there are already seven great refineries in oper-Three of these are in California, ation. two in Nebraska, one in Utah and one in Virginia. The yearly production of beet sugar has increased within six years from 500,000 to 45,000,000 pounds In the California beet the percentage of sugar is from 15 to 19 per cent., while the European beet has only from 12 to 14 per cent. of sugar. In proof of the California it is stated that the value of an acre's product amounts from \$65 to \$125, while the cost of production does not exceed \$17 an acre

## Honest English Dairymen.

The English people have a strong liking for what they call cream-colored milk, that is milk with a strong yellow shade. To meet the demand for such milk the milk dealers color the milk by adding a teaspoonful of annotto to two gallons of it. The discovery was made by an honest dealer, who entered into was the best policy, but by making this great mistake lost his money, and had to retire from the enterprise. The purpetitors were able in this way to put off to be unusually rich in cream on account of its high color.

## Cotton in the Tropics.

the tropics, comes in far larger quantity from temperate climates. In 1891 the United States exported in quantity 2,907,359,000 pounds, valued at \$290, 713,000, or nearly £60,000,000, and Egypt exported a quantity of the value of about £9,000,000, while the export of tropical India was in quantity only 536,-390,512 pounds, valued at £12,743,679 the contributions of the rest of the world being comparatively insignificant. During the civil war in North America, which caused a partial failure of the world's cotton supply, many attempts were made elsewhere to fill the void thus created in the market, and several tropical countries (within my own experience Fiji and Guiana) showed that they could grow cotton equal to the finest sea island of Carolina. But as soon as the war was over the United States quickly regained its former supremacy in production, with the result above indicated.

States are still largely uncultivated, and the negro population, which supplies the necessary labor, is rapidly increasing, the advantage thus gained is likely to be maintained, with the result that a large portion of any increase of the world's consumption will be thence supplied. Failing the United States, there are large tracts still uncultivated in India. where labor is cheaper than in any other part of the world; and there is an immeasurably larger area of "uncultivation" in Burmah, the Malay Peninsula, Siam, Sumatra, Borneo, and the other islands of the Eastern archipelago, to each of which countries Indian labor will either flow naturally or be carried under the contract system at considerably less cost than to Australia, and several of which, moreover, have or are likely to have the advantage of Chinese labor, henceforth to be denied to Aus-

As the available lands of the Southern

Going further afield, there are still uncultivated all but an infinitesimal portion of tropical South America, and by far the larger portion of the West Indies, Fiji and Pacific islands, which. though they are more distant than Australia from the Eastern labor markets, have all to a greater or less extent the more than compensating advantage of local labor. In respect of every one of takes all duties off wool, but insists that time or another, probably with truth, of dition,

their great fertility, and capability of growing successfully all kinds of tropical produce, and it would thus seem that, all things considered, they between them leave but little opening for cotton cultivation to tropical Australia. - The Nines teenth Century.

### Distribution of the Sexes.

While we do not know very much of the laws of animal life as regards the sexes of the progeny of farm animals further than that on the whole there is a close approximation to an even division of male and female births, yet there is a natural law in force by which the balance of nature is preserved even in this respect. This law is that when the environments of any animals are such as to encourage an increase of numbers, then the majority of births are female and otherwise the contrary. And in regard to the sex of the lambs of a flock kept under the most liberal circumstance -that is, with full-grown, vigorous, wellfed ewes and a young ram in the prime of early maturity-the produce has been found to be female to a large excess, And the same rule has been found operative with other farm animals. But is most notable with sheep, poultry, and pigs. Thus the shepherd may take note of this, and in rearing a flock for stock follow this rule.

### Textile Plants.

Diversity of crops is one of the lead ing principles of prosperous agricultur And in pursuit of this idea the Age cultural Department has been engage for some years in conducting exhaust ive investigations into the nature, neces sities, and uses of various textile plants that may be grown or are already produced naturally or artificially in the United States. The results have been gathered into a printed report, now pub lished and ready for distribution. Doubt less many farmers will be interested in the study of these plants, the cultivation of many of them being one of the probable, if not certain, future sources of profit.

### Film on the Eve of a Colt.

A film often gathers on the eye of a colt after it has had the distemper, and is the residue of the inflammatory condition induced by this disease. Or it may be the result of a cold, or the inherited tendency to disease through a blind parent. In any case, the eye may profitable character of the best culture in | be treated to some mild caustic that will remove the film, as by blowing a little burned alum through a goose quill into the eye and keeping the animal in a dark stable for a few days, until the eve becomes relieved. The alum is applied twice a day until the pupil is cleared. If this does not happen in a few days, apply to some good veterinary surgeon, as it is not a thing to be neglected.

## Scabs on a Horse's Skin

This trouble is often the result of bad feeding through the Winter, causing dis ease of the skin, which produces pustular eruptions that become confluent and rule together, forming sores which in time are covered by scabs. The treatment must be internal. Give some mild aperient chasers of the pure milk declared that twice, then give one ounce of hyposulit was chalk and water, and before he phite of soda daily in a bran and linseed could retreat from the business he found | meal mash; wash the skin in salt water, sponging the scabs until they are soft an heavy fine, narrowly escaping imprison- become loose. If sores are left, apply ment for his honest dealing. His com- calomel, dry, with a soft brush or a tuft of cetton wool until they heal. If this skim-milk for the pure article, supposed trouble has been long continued, the remedy will need some time to be fully operative. The condition of the animal must be changed, and it may be necessary to continue the hyposulphite and the mash for a month or more. At least Cotton, though largely produced in it should be continued until the horse seems quite restored and the skin is soft and glossy.

## Harvesting Buckwheat.

Buckwheat is harvested in a special manner on account of the slow drying of the grain and the ease with which it will heat in a mass, as when it is stored in a bin. The cut crop is left in the field until it is dry enough to thrash, which it does quite easily on account of the thin and slender pedicels, or stems, of the grain, which snap with exceeding ease when they are dry. So that it is not usual to wait until the straw is quite dry to thrash the crop in the field or at the born directly from the field, as it is hauled. Then the still damp grain is to be treated with caution to prevent heating, which will occur very easily. So the grain is stored on the barn floor in a shallow heap, or in shallow bins, and frequently turned until the cold weather removes the danger of heating of the

### A Horse That Drops His Food. When a horse slobbers when eating,

and drops the food when it is partly chewed, the cause is in the teeth. teeth of any animal are subject to all the wear and tear that our own teeth are, and more especially when the animals pasture on sandy land, as the sand on the perbage grinds the teeth very fast. Besides, the condition of health has much to do with the teeth, and they will become sore or decayed when the health is not good. The remedy is to examine the teeth, and if any have broken and left sharp edges, or are decayed, and the mouth is inflamed and sore, they should be attended to. In the former case, the teeth must be made smooth with a rasmade for the purpose, and that may be procured at the tool stores or the harness-maker's. In the other case, the teeth must be extracted or otherwise treated by a veterinarian, or in many cases some cooling laxative medicine will remove the trouble, the most appropriate being Epsom salts in onepound doses, one given three days after the other. Soft food, as cut hay and meal, wetted, with mashes, will be rothese countries we have heard at one quired until the teeth are in good con-

# THE APIARY.

Hummings.

Thick top-bars are needed to make white sections.

The Canadian Government will establish an apicultural department at the experiment farm at Ottawa.

Small after-swarms or casts may now secure enough stores for cold weather, if space provided for stores. returned to the parent colony.

The prespect for a honey harvest is very flattering in the North. The impulse for swarming, which has been strong, is an indication of good supplies, vigor, and much breeding.

When honey is capped and sealed it should be removed at once if a fine appearance is desired. If left to the bees will improve in flavor and quality, but at the expense of discoloration,

Thick-top bars have a great advantage over the old thin-top bars. The latter, when filled full of capped honey, are very difficult to handle, but with the former it is not necessary to run the fingers into the honey when handling.

Queens can be reared only in the months from May to October, and the drone is practically useless at all other times of the year except these months. There are two broods of drones reared each year in prosperous colonies; the first in May and the second in August.

If bees refuse to leave sections there once, and the brood, which will be drone, can be fed to the chickens and the surrounding honey extracted. If a queen is there return her to the hive.

The date of the next annual con-16-18, at St. Joseph, Mo. The President, Mr. Emerson Y. Abbott, of that light brown.—Mrs. T. W. H. place, would like to hear immediately from these who will attend, and he will thus be aided in getting reduced rates.

box without a cover and set it on an order given .- California Girl. empty hive in the middle of the apiary. Keep water for the bees in it, and if it leaks a little they will like it all the

It is recommended to dip the fingers in vaseline or a little grease, just before starting to work among the bees, and the fingers will be kept clean of propolis, which at this time of year has a way of sticking to everything. When going back to replenish the smoker dip the fingers again and the stains will be kept

The honey season is varied this year. In the South it has been excellent. In southern California it is almost a failure.
In different States there are different degrees of the honey flow. In northern

if the delignment of the second over the delignment of the coffeecup sweet milk, one quart flour well

Is the wild unrest

Is the wild unrest in fine condition, but as yet few swarms have appeared. The honey is slow in secun ulating.

an excellent place to keep combs is under a hive containing a colony of bees, as they will take care of them even if not obliged to go down through the

an idea that pollen and other substances sponge-cake. - L. WALKER, Elmot, Ark. bees carry on their legs are used by them in the construction of comb. Bees do sometimes carry wax on their legs, and it is used by them in the construction of from comb found somewhere in the apiary not far from the hives.

Mark those hives that are weak in numbers, and substitute their queens at the earliest opportunity. None but good layers should be kept over. Honey has not escaped the tariff reformcumb to a policy that will put the beekeepers of Cuba and South America on boil until tender; flavor with lemon. an equal footing with those of the United

Give plenty of comb room, and then extract closely. Probably not one colony will effer to swarm when tiered up for slowly until it thickens. extracted honey, and the extracting not done till the end of the season, providing that empty comb room is given as fast as much section room is given, or whether soda. Flavor with lemon. Very nice. these sections are filled with foundation

Some have wondered what to do with their stock by a lot of weak colonies. By the use of smoke, swarms from thesame hive will readily unite. If later any are too strong by being crowded queen. Put the caged queen over the frames of an empty hive, moving the old three cups flour, scant. hive to be divided to another locality, and putting the empty one with the caged queen in its place, and thus a new combination will be the result. From custom and instinct a goodly portion of bees from the old hive will rush into the hew hive, find, liberate, and adopt the new queen, and thus make up a colony all of their own election.

## COMPLIMENTS.

I find a great many things in THE AMERI-CAN FARMER, each of which is worth much nore than the year's subse the year's subscription .- D. MAG-

### Feeding Swarms

Many beekeepers make it a point to feed swarms for the first few days after hiving. This saves the bees work, enables the majority to stay at home and keep up the temperature of the hive. The consequent saving of heat helps the wax builders to construct their combs, of which fact the queen will take advantage. It also helps the nurse bees to raise the brood, as each individual bee being properly fed will give off more be found which have but a small heat, and by helping the wax-builders amount of comb. These may be able to more comb is built in the time, and no

### Poison Honey.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: I would like to hear what THE AMERICAN FARMER friends have to say as to what causes bees to make poison honey. My bees have made poison honey this year, and my family have nearly all been poisoned. The honey is nice, white, and sealed, but is very poisonous; a single mouthful being sufficient to cause one to vomit. Will some one please explain. JAMES G. WISEMAN, Spear, N. C.

### A Collection of Cakes. LEMON COOKIES.

Four eggs, two cups white snoar, one cup baking powder, the grated rind and juice of us, flour to roll. Beat the sugar, and butter to a cream; then add the grated rind and juice of the lemons. Sift the soda and baking powder with the flour. Bake in a quick oven.

### CHOCOLATE CAKE.

Quarter pound chocolate grated and made hot in the oven, quarter pound butter, quarter pound sugar, two and a half ounces flour, three eggs, one teaspoonful baking powder. is either a queen or brood in the sections. Investigation should be made at S. D.

half cup of sour cream, three eggs, half teaspoonful of soda; flavor to taste, then vention of the N. A. B. K. A. is Oct. add flour to make a smooth dough, roll

### GOLD CAKE.

One-half cup butter, one and onehalf cups of sugar, one-half tenspoon of Do not be so careless as to allow bees mace, yolks four eggs, one-half cup to get water from the horse and cattle milk, two and one-half cups of flour, two trough. Take a small, clean grocery tenspoons of baking powder. Mix in

### SNOW-DRIFT CAKE.

One-half cup butter, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, the whites of four eggs, one and one-half cups of flour, two level teaspoons of baking powder. Beat the butter to a cream, add the sugar and beat again. Stir in flavoring, then alternately milk and flour. Lastly, fold in the well-beaten whites. Bake half an hour. This is not at all expensive, and is easily and quickly made.

## A HANDY CAKE.

Beat two eggs thoroughly; one coffeecup sugar, half coffeecup shortening, southern California it is almost a failure. lard and butter, equal parts is best; one

Whites of seven eggs and yolks of four, three-fourths box of Cox's gelatine Dr. Miller asks in Gleanings if there in enough sweet milk to dissolve it. is a better way of ventilating hives, any- After gelatine is dissolved put one cup of sugar with yolks of eggs; mix well; thin solution of lime, whiting and size. 3. ing the hive by a block under each then mix sugar, eggs, and gelatine; let then mix sugar, eggs, and gelatine; let come to a boil; set off the stove to conobsolete form of sees. (Cent.) 8. A letter. corner in Summer. He also says that come to a boil; set off the stove to congeal. As soon as it begins to congeal have a quart of cream and whites of eggs whipped; strain the custard into European food fish. 8. Small balls of ric cream and eggs; stir thoroughly; flavor with vanilla; put aside to cool, then Some inexperienced beekeepers have pour into a dish lined with slices of dry 13. A city of China. 14. A form of the pre-

## BANANA SHORTCAKE.

Cream one-half cup butter, one cup of sugar, stirring in one beaten egg, onecomb, but such wax is taken from pieces half cup milk, two cups flour, two teaof comb found sticking to old hives, or spoonfuls baking powder. Over one cake spread a pint of whipped cream, sweetened to taste, into which has been stirred two bananas sliced thin. Lay the other over it and serve hot.

## YELLOW TOMATO PRESERVES.

Pare by pouring boiling water over them. Use a pound of sugar to a pound ers. Surely beekeepers ought to be alive of fruit; pour sugar over tomatoes and to their own interests, and not suc- let stand over night; strain off the sirup and boil down; drop in the fruit and

## LEMON BUTTER FOR TARTS.

Grate the rind and squeeze out the juice of a large lemon; add a teacup of in 20 will offer to cast a swarm treated sugar and put on the stove until disin this way. In fact, very few colonies solved; turn in two beaten eggs; cook

## CREAM SPONGE CAKE.

Beat two eggs in a teacup, then fill needed. But when working for comb the cup with cream. One cup of sugar, honey the case is different, and the bees one and one-half cups of flour, one teaare almost sure to swarm, no matter how spoonful of cream tartar, half spoon

## SNOWBALL CAKE.

Half cup butter, whites of three eggs, one cup white sugar, one teaspoon soda; awarms, who do not wish to increase stir with flour as thick as cup cake; bake in small tins. Flavor to suit taste.

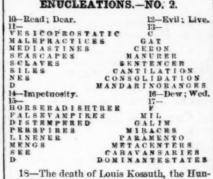
## WHITE CAKE.

Whites of seven eggs, two cups sugar, they should be divided, with an extra one cup butter, one cup sweet milk, two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder,

## The Bordeaux Mixture.

The Bordeaux mixture was discovered by accident. A French gardener, trying to protect his grapes from being stolen by the Coxeyites of his neighborhood, mixed some blue vitriol with lime and splashed the vines near the road. The thieves thought the fruit was poisoned and would not eat it. But it was noticed that the mildew did not attack the grapes that were so treated, while destroying the rest of the crop. A sign's (at least of speech. A rosy substitute for speech. In sooth, fair posers, then, a sigh

### ENUCLEATIONS.-NO. 2.



garian patriot-statesman. Authors of word-forms: Dan D. Lyon, A. F. Holt, Itami, Pallas.

### ENIGMANIACS.

Complete Lists: G. Race, Alumnus, Jo Mullins, Lucile, Ellsworth, K. T. Did, Guidon.

Incompletes: Frank Lynn, Swamp Angel, H. S. Nut, Pasco, Aspiro, Ivanhoe, Arty Fishel, Holly, Cinders, Uredge, Joel H. Hint, J. C. M., Zaida, Waldemar, Senorita, Adeante, Iron Mask, T. O'Boggan, Eugene, Christo, Serpeggiando, Dan D. Lyon, Sacra-mento Rose, Cosette, A. N. Drew, Pearl, Faraway, Nypho, Marmion, The Tourist, P. A. Trick, Luna, Jo Urnal.

## WINNERS OF PRIZES.

1. Watch, Correl Kendall (SPHINX), Alls-CHEAP AND RELIABLE TEA CAKES.

One cup of butter, two cups sugar, half cup of sour cream, three eggs, half teaspoonful of soda: flavor to taste, then teaspoonful of soda: flavor to taste, then 4. Not awarded. 5. Not awarded

6. J. S. F. Sessford (ALUMNUS), Washington, D. C. 7. A. V. Prudhon (A. N. DREW), Elmira,

### ENIGMANIA-NO. 4.

NO. 26-CHARADE. (To Isis.) ONE TWO o'er the road by the water mill, While the evening shades fall fast; The door is closed and the wheel is still, For the dreary day is past. But the river dashes upon its way

As it seeks the ocean, day after day, And its ceaseless song, As it rolls along, Recalls the thoughts of the birth of May.

The LAST of the violets blooming free On the soft, warm earth below. Came stealing upon us as o'er the lea We walked—was it long ago? When the moon shone down in its TOTAL light O'er this same sad river that seemed so bright

That the earth gave voice With us to rejoice

At the breath of Spring and the dreamy night. Ah' sad are the memories come to pain Me now when I am alone, For naught but the bitterest thoughts remain And the sight of an empty throne. Over the waters and over the dell

In my weary breast From that weary, weary word farewell. -CINDERS, Rockford, III.

NO. 27-INVERTED PYRAMID. Across: 1. Relating to the bladder and prostate gland. 2. Paper covered with a Down: 1. A letter. 2. A type-measure 3. A river of Russia. 4. A passage. mince-meat. 9. Octants. 10. Gradges. 11.

fix "in." 15. A letter.

—DAN D. LYON, Irwin, Pa.

NO. 28-CHARADE. In my dreams I see, dear, One who's dear to me, dear, Queen and lady of most regal castle in the air; Can't von guess her name, dear? Yours is just the same, dear; You are just her image, she's your eyes and

Floating PRIME my dreams, dear, Near she ever seems, dear, Bright with every glorious hue that dream may ever know; FINE from love's disguise, dear,

Like thine own true eyes, dear, deep-blue and beautiful, beneath long lashes glow. So, when deep in sleep, dear,

Still thy love doth keep, dear, Watch and ward above my couch till breaks the morning light; Still thy face is near, dear, Still thy voice I hear, dear, Still I lovingly commune with thee COMPLETE

the night.

—HESPERUS, Worcester, Mass.

## NO. 29-DIAMOND.

1. A letter. 2. The Chinese word for tea. (Cent.) 3. A low, itinerant beggar. 4. The Florida bean. 5. A thicket of low evergreen oaks. 6. Chrysophanic acid. 7. Imbittered. 8. A tropical American stemless fiber-yielding herb. (Standard.) 9. The nostrils. 10. The cover of the spore cases of mosses. 11. A

### Nурно, Germantown, Ра. NO. 30-TRANSPOSITION.

He sighed to many, though he loved but one. - Byran. We talk with fingers and with eyes, Then, posers, why not talk with sighs?
A sigh! In that short word is set
Life's enigmatic alphabet. A sigh, with woman, is an art. Yet 'tis an echo of the heart. sigh can sever Cupid's chain; sigh can join its links again; A sigh the heart can blissful make, And yet can whisper it to break; A sigh may vary in its kind; It is the lightning of the mind oft on a sigh, with wings of light, The spirit takes its heavenward flight. A sigh that's just so faintly deep. As wakes the soul from out its sleep, When lips we love and checks we prize Come dimpling to our raptured eyes-Posers, a sigh conceived like this Is consin-german to a kiss.

A sigh, when lovers' bosoms meet, Will tell you what the flutterers beat. A sigh's a wish, a thought, though heard, Not quite condensed into a word.

A sigh's (at least so blushes teach)

## Is really love's stenography. Then let love build these sighs upon, Enraptured by a speech so ONE; And, since they are of blushing hue, Oft may they come, and in a TWO. —NYAS Washington, D. C.

NO. 31-DIAMOND.

1. A letter. 2. Something thick and heavy 3. Invites with opportunity. 4. A post-village of Perth County, Onfario. 5: Apertures that give passage. 6: American woodcocks.
7. Belitting. 8. Those of a genus of transparent tubolar free swimming oceanic tunicates. 9. Spignels (Cont.) 10. A hog. (Cent.) 11. A letter.

-PRUDENCE, Mystic, Conn.

NO. 32-ACROSTICAL ENIGMA. (To Kosciusko McGinty.) ONE ostracized brother and friend: His life in confusion will end. Two, brighter than many, laid bare A plan to secure better fare.
Three, (later, it emigrants brought,) A mineral pitch often sought. FOUR, fables relate, did entreat To hear a sheep utter a bleat. FIVE, landing in desert retreat, Subsisted on antelope meat. Sex, lived in a mountainous place, A despot ashamed of his race. SEVEN, damaged a lot of Dutch cheese, And pardon secured on his knees. A-measuring rodents and snakes. Ho! smokers, tobacco is sweet
When puffed from a pipe of COMPLETE!
—St. JULIAN, Utica, N. Y.

NO. 33-INVERTED PYRAMID Acress: 1. The maringa. 2. A super-temporal bone. 3. Trees of the Moluccas. 4. Pieces of canvas sewed across a sail. 5. Lampoons. 6. Reduces the diameter of objects near the ends. 7. A point. 8. A

letter. Down: 1. A letter. 2. A bone. 3. Red ochre. 4. To wrangle. 5. Grieves.\* 6. A Ramist. 7. After.\* 8. Greek or Latin proper name. 9. Shuts up. 10. Thorns. 11. Hands.\* 12. Trees. (Cent.) 13. Reis. 14. Might. (Standard.) 15. A letter. -ITAMI, Jersey City, N. J.

### EMOLUMENTS.

To the person who suggests the most origi-nal, novel, and interesting feature for use in this column, a nickel-silver, open-faced watch, Elgin movement, good timekeeper. See what

Elgin movement, good timekeeper. See what your brains can evolve!

2. For the diamond, square or half-square containing the most letter O's, a handsome gold pen and gold-mounted holder.

3. For the best diamond, square or half-square, centered or based on the non-de-plume of some well-known puzzler, "Dream of the Ages," by Kate Browniee Sherwood, beautifully bound.

4. For the best verse puzzle, to be closely restricted to the theme "Summer," a handsome gold pen and gold-mounted ivory holder.

5. For the best ballade or rondeau, "Dream of the Ages." of the Ages."

6-7. For the best lot of answers to Enigmania,
Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and for neatest list of 12 or more
answers to same, a 440-page bound book each.

CONDITIONS. In awarding prizes 2 and 3, size of form and number of pure Websterlan words will be considered; also, accuracy with which definitions are given, even to the. Competitory verse puzzles must not exceed 32 lines in length. Only one puzzle can be eathered by any contestant for any prize, but one entry for each number will be allowed. All contributions must be marked "Entered for Prize," and must reach us prior to July 15. Neatness of lists will not be overlooked in the award of No. 6, and wordforms should not be abbreviated. All classes open to subscribers. Do not send six-months subscriptions.

### ENIGMIANA. The suggestion of an "all-around" puzzle-

been warmer than usual, the temperature excess exceeding \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\$ per day over the most of one puzzler, whose identity; outs the central Missouri Valley the whole of the region named, while from the central Missouri Valley the solder of the region on the solds. All the person that t istic contest has been received with general favor by our readers and it will be inaugumuch spiendid work. — Cinders has of late been surprising Puzzledom. The unexcelled character of his work, as well as the amount he is furnishing the different columns has been the subject of many words of praise Iron Mask has been "on the road" during the past few weeks, disposing of Johnson harvesting machines. This has caused a temporary cessation of his puzzle work .understand one puzzler has very nearly achieved a diamond on TCHAWYTCHAS, the only word he needs being something like this: EBLALUO. If any person runs across this word, please communicate with us.— Guidon has a good, warm spot in his heart for would enter a drug store and ask for watermelon phosphate would throw rotten apples at a lame woman. We have been unable to find out as yet what verdant mystic has been visiting him.

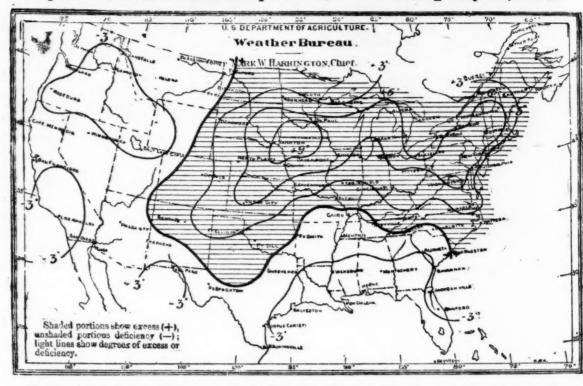
## R. O. CHESTER.

Fir Pillows-Tansy. Mrs. John Gaillard writes: Fir pillows have become very popular within the last few years, and those living in localities where fir boughs cannot be obtained can find a good substitute in the fragrant juniper, or cedar. The leaves and small boughs make cushions and pillows as fine as fir, and they can be procured in any locality, for it is found in all parts of the country. A young lady of my acquaintance made "not a little" pin money by frequenting a large cemetery when they were trimming the evergreens and gathering the small boughs and feaves as they fell from the trimmers' shears, filling them into bags and drying them in the shade, and selling them by the bag or pound, after preparing them for pillows. Both the fir and cedar, as well as our native hemlock, have medicinal qualities; when inhaled, has a soothing effect on very weak nerves, is a panacea for wake-fulness, and will relieve a nervous headache. The little moth miller has made its appearance to carry destruction among our Winter clothing during the Summer. Woolen blank-ets, underclothes, and everything that is packed away in chests and drawers, should have tansy leaves spread liberally among them, as well as furs, for, if any eggs have been laid, when they hatch out the tansy kills them. A live moth laid on a green tansy leaf will die immediately.

### 'Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

Name of little book just received-tells about Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, economical cure for chewing, smoking, cigaret or snuff habit. You run no Aysical or financial risk, for Notobac is absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Four druggist's got it or will get it. Write for the bookmailed free. THE STEELING REMEDY Co., Box 3, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind. Agents ator Co., Rochester, N. Y., will bring you satis-

## Departures from Normal Temperature, Week Ending July 30, 1894.



Departure from Normal Rainfall for Week Ending July 30, 1894.



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1894. TEMPERATURE.

From the northern and central South Carolina and Florida. Rocky Mountain slopes eastward to the New England and middle Atlantic and in some portions of Maryland, Vircoasts the week ending July 30 has ginia and Kentucky, but reports from been warmer than usual, the temperature excess exceeding 3° per day over

on the 28th: Eastport and Portland, Me., and Northfield, Vt., reporting the highest that have occurred in any

highest that have occurred in any month at those stations since their establishment.

In the Southern States, plateau regions, and on the Pacfic coast, the week has been cooler than usual, the deficiency in temperature amounting to from 3° to 4° along the Gulf coast, and groves doing well. from 3° to 4° along the Gulf coast, in southern California, over portions of Idaho, Utah, Washington, and Oregon, and in extreme western Texas.

## PRECIPITATION.

More than the usual amount of rain fell over portions of the south Atlantic and east Gulf States, along the immediof Missouri and Illinois. Elsewhere, with the exception of a few localities of limited extent, there has been less than ate west Gulf coast, and over portions the usual rainfall. Over portions of the upper Ohio, upper Missisippi, and upper Missouri valleys, and over the greater portion of Kansas and Nebraska little or no rain has fallen, and similar conditions are reported from portions of Arkansas, Texas, and generally throughout the plateau regions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The continued drought over the prin-

cipal corn producing States of the central valleys and Northwest has resulted in great damage to the corn crop. Very unfavorable reports as to the condition of this crop are received from South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oklahoma, and while less unfavorable reports come from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the crop in those States is suffering greatly in the uplands. In the Southern States corn is generally in excellent condition, and in Georgia the heaviest crop for many years is predieted.

Reports as to cotton continue very favorable, although some slight injury

An article is advertised in another column

Indiana.—Badly distributed local showers since Friday, with rains of the preceding week sustained corn in many fields; corn in heavy soil in best condition, good color, tasseling and cars appearing, but in light and clay soil it suffers much; rain within from five to ten days has resulted from excessive cloudiness and heavy local rains in portions of Tobacco is doing well in Tennessee,

Ohio are unfavorable. SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

grapes being shipped.

South Carolina.—General conditions continue favorable, except that cloudiness and showers have impaired the condition of cotton in localities; other crops excellent; corn is considered made, promising the largest yield in some years. Georgia.—Temperature about three degrees below normal, and rainfall abundant in all sections and too much in south portion; corn has

ma.—Another excellent growing week;

Adminia.—Another excellent growing week; abundant rainfall interspersed with sunshine; cetton has grown rapidly and heavily fruited; corn unusually fine, large yield assured; sugar cane, potatoes, pens, and millet in good condition; turnips being sown.

Mississippi.—Temperature below normal; rainfall and the property of the property Mississippi.—Temperature below normal; rainfall scattered; sunshine abundant; all conditions continue favorable; corn maturing rapidly; cotten fruiting well; boll worms slowly spreading; some complaint of blight, rust, and shedding; gardens and all small crops doing well.

well.
Louisiana.-Week cool, with scattered show-

Texas. - Precipitation below normal, except

Tennessee.—Drought continues in western portion, where crops are suffering; local showers have been beneficial to growing crops in other portions; corn in excellent condition; tobacco doing well; pastures improving; cotton needing rain; wheat about all thrushed.

Kentucky.—Cloudy, warm, light scattered showers; corn and tobacco doing well in sections where rain has fallen, but in others seriously threatened by drought; corn not generally doing fairly well in northern part, seriously threatened by drought; corn not generally damaged yet; gardens and pastures burning up; rain badly needed.

Missouri.—Drought and hot winds greatly damaged corn in all northern and many central and southern Counties; in northern sections with rain soon, corn will make one-half to two-thirds crop; in number of central and southern Counties corn is in good condition, in others must have rain soon or will make but half crop; some good showers Saturchy and Sunday.

Illinois.—Temperature and rainfall below normal, rainge drought has ruined all crops; large yield of peaches, shipment commenced.

Mex Mexico.—Severe drought in southern half of Territory, with exception of Pecos Valley; everything doing fairly well in northern part, but of the corn not generally doing fairly well in northern part, and the exception of Pecos Valley; everything doing fairly well in northern part, but of Territory, with exception of Pecos Valley; everything doing fairly well in northern part, and the exception of Pecos Valley; everything doing fairly well in northern part, and the exception of Pecos Valley; everything doing fairly well in northern part, and the exception of Pecos Valley; everything doing fairly well in northern part, and the exception of Pecos Valley; everything doing fairly well in northern part, and the exception of Pecos Valley; everything doing fairly well in northern part, and the exception of Pecos Valley; everything doing fairly well in northern part of Pecos Valley; everything doing fairly well in northern part of Pecos Valley; everythi

suffers much; rain within from five to ten days will insure a good crop still.

West Virginia.—Warm, with occasional showers; sunshine average; dry in northern, central, and western Counties, elsewhere good rains revived crops: haying and thrashing continue, fair yield and quality; oats short; fruits scarce.

Ohio.—Droughty conditions are damaging corn, tobacco, late potatoes, and grass; bottom land corn is still in fair condition, but upland is seriously damaged, prospect for poor development and below average yield; wheat thrashing out well; oats light; tobacco from fair to bad and firing some.

Michigan.—Temperature and sunshine above normal and rainfall below; crops need rain; pastures drying up; wheat, oats, rye, and barley harvested in central and southern sections; thrashing pushed; hay all secured; potatoes poor. Reports as to corn show that one-half of acreage promises good average yield; one-third, needium, fair; one-sixth upon growth uneven

Netwaska.—Week exceedingly hot and dry; corn almost all ruined west of 99th meridian, except in extreme northwest Counties, where very little is grown; in remainder of the State present advices indicate that in northern portion two-thirds to three-fourths crop ruined, and in southern portion condition varies from 10 to 90 per cent, ruined with an average of about one-half ruined; in sections many fields are being cut for fodder.

Kausta.—Corn much spotted, some fields seriously damaged, others slightly; early corn in southern haif of State is generally matured and will make fair crop, while the northern haif middle division from one-fourth to one-half crop, in eastern division from one-half to three-fourths; the western division is not a corn section; hay crop much shortened; apples falling:

showers: large quantities of lay destroyed by prairie fires in northern and northeastern see tions; haying continues.

Wyoming.—Temperature and sunshine above normal with but little precipitation; week has been very good for maturing crops and fine for hervesting.

## Special Offer.

which is guaranteed to "save one-half your Worthington's Magazine is a first-class, well-Worthington's Magazine is a first-class, well-edited, well-illustrated periodical. Its regular Latest Wire Puzzle, Book of Magic. Total fuel." This at first seems an extravagant price is 25 cents a number, or \$2.50 a year.
We will send it and The American Farmer value sixty cents, and Large causes, walue sixty cents, and Large causes, walue sixty cents, and Large causes, will send it and The American Farmer large value sixty cents, and Large causes, will be sent for ten cents to cover postage. Writingersolls, 67 Cortlandt St., New York. statement, but a postal to the Rochester Radifactory evidence of the correctness of the claim. one year for \$2.50.

free, consisting of Pack of Trick Cards, two value sixty cents, and Large Catalog, will be sent for ten cents to cover postage. Write to

Magician's Outfit.



FASHION'S FANCIES.

For the Little Ones.

than white dresses.

The longer the better.

best" for a girl or young woman is a

simple dotted muslin, with white belt

and neck ribbon and a wide ruffle

The Blouse

The convenient and easily made blouse

is now being much worn, and is just the

thing for outing trips in the country.

They look best on slim figures, and many

stout people do not think them neat or

stylish. The suit in the cut is made of

brown linen, which is inexpensive, and

Cheap Summer Gowns.

Everybody is feeling so poor nowa-

days that it is quite the style to be short

of clothes and cash. The cheapness of

material of which Summer gowns are

made does not make them less pretty or

stylish. Some of the very daintiest

ones are the cheapest. A Washington

girl takes a pride in her collection of

very cheap gowns. One is made of pale violet-colored awn (12 cents.) It has a

full gathered skirt with wide hem, a

full gathered waist, worn with a belt

of violet ribbon. Wide caps trim the

tops of the sleeves, and over these are

gathered dainty ruffles of ordinary

white wash net. There is a twist of nar-

row ribbon at the throat, and the sleeves,

which are very full, have a wide ruffle

of the net from the elbow. The gown

Two Remedies.

Mix thoroughly equal portions

the skin feels dry, to cure rheumatism.

vaseline and quinine and rub well until

I find essence of peppermint an ex-

is cool, quaint and becoming.

trimmed with white duck.

tanned skin.

narrow lace.

The simplest of little white dresses

### Polly Making Tea.

The china gleams in blue and white, The twilight hour is swift approaching; Entranced I note with shy delight, No other callers are encroaching.

A cup she designates as mine, With motion of her dainty finger. The kettle boils—oh! drink divine, In mem'ry shall thy fragrance linger.

Her kerchief's made in style of yore, Some fairy surely put the hem of Held sugar such a charm before? Was e'er such magic in a lemon?

The firelight shows her beauty clearer; Oh, why is tensing such a j.y! I wish she'd come a little nearer.

We sit and sip-the time flies fast, we st and sip—the time files tast,
My cup needs filing—project clever!
he comes, and I—grown bold at last—
Say, "Polly, make my tea forever!"
—Florence Scollard Browne.

### A Tired Woman's Epitaph.

Here lies a poor woman who always was tired. Who lived in a house where help was not nired. Her last words on earth were: "Dear friends, I am going Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping, nor

But everything there is exact to my wishes. For where they don't eat there's no washing I'll be where loud anthems will always be ring-

But having no voice I'll get clear of the sing-Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me "m going to do nothing for ever and ever."

### ABOUT WOMEN.

SOME WOMEN in a Western town have organized a darning club, and so get pleasure out of a dull pastime. They meet once a week, and while they mend their family hosiery one of the number reads aloud.

A YOUNG Ohio school-teacher owns some property in her own name, and when some one, for a joke, dared her to work out the poll-tax she appeared the next day with a team and put in a full day's work on the roads.

AT the recent oratorical contest at the Methodist Church, Millbank, S. D., for the Demorest gold medal, the prize was won by Miss Emma Vanderhaden, a young Sioux Indian girl from Sisseton Agency. There were six contestants who had previously won silver medals in about the shoulders edged with very similar contests.

\* \* \* THE present Queen of the Netherlands is a sweet young girl of 15. Her name is Wilhelmina, and she has been educated to feel herself a true Dutch woman, and willingly puts on the quaint, old-fashioned dress of the provincial farmers' wives, with their golden frontlets and lace caps, so wonderful to see in many a market town.

MISS MARY E. CUTLER, who lives in Hilliston, Mass., is one successful woman farmer. At the death of her father she became the sole manager of an estate of 68 acres, 10 years ago, Against the advice of friends, she gave up teaching, took charge, and her business has prospered. She gives her attention chiefly to the raising of fruits and vegetables, which are sold from her teams direct to the consumer, the surplus going to the canneries. She has 1,400 bearing peach trees, and has not had a failure of crop for seven years.

PENNIE CREEK, a little girl of 10 years, living in Milford, Ind., received a short time ago from the French Government a medal, bearing the insignia of the Legion of Honor, which is awarded only in recognition of acts of heroism. Jennie was walking along a railroad track last Summer and discovered the trestle across a deep ravine on fire. A World's Fair express was almost due, and, with rare presence of mind, the child tore off her red flannel underskirt and ran swiftly down the track waving her danger signal. She stopped the train in time. Among the grateful passengers were some French Commissioners, who reported the incident to President Carnot. Her medal was among the last which he awarded.

## The Necessary Bag.

If you want to remember somebody's birthday with a little gift, make some kind of a pretty bag out of any pretty material you happen to have. There are shoe bags, dust bags, hand bags, or shopping bags, and opera and party bags. Make the shoe bag of awning cloth, in a piece 25 by 15 inches. Stitch to this a piece 68 by 9 inches to form a double row of pockets, divided by flat braid, which binds the whole. Make loops of braid to hang it up.

To make a pretty bag for the dust cellent remedy for nausea. If used at cloth, take a towl and outline the figures once it gives instant relief in case of a in silk to match the border. Fold in burn-bathe the affected parts once or half, fold over the ends, so that they twice. I always keep a bottle conmake a sort of valance, and just above venient.—Mrs. C. H. Long, Culpeper the border run a ribbon drawstring. County, Va.

## WOMAN'S WISDOM.

Her Parlor Curtains.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: I would like to tell the readers of the Farmhouse how I made my curtains for my parlor. I bought the linen scrim, for which I paid 16 cents at special sale. The usual price is 25 cents at special sale. The usual price is 25 cents per yard. I used three and one-quarter yards for each curtain, and two curtains at each window. I put a hem two and one-half inches wide across two ends and one side, and hemstitched the hem all around, then I finished one side and one end with lace, crocheted from No. 60 linen thread after the antique or spider-web

I have them hung over poles with the lacetrimmed end turned over 21 inches for a lambraquin at the top. Everyone that sees them admires them, and think them so much prettier than lace curtains, unless one could afford the very expensive lace ones.

To be sure, it takes some time and patience

to crochet the lace, but mine was done at odd moments, and makes nice "visiting" work. They would be very pretty trimmed with ome of the pretty bought laces, although the em is their being hand made, and

wash so nicely. I have two old-style brown linen dusters such as were worn a few years ago, and I am going to make some lovely covers for cushions from them. I shall make one to slip over my sofa pillow. Both sides of the linen em-broidered in outline stitch with seal brown rope linen, choosing a large pattern with a different design for each side, and a full double ruftle set in the seam around the four sides. And it makes nice covers for chair are undoubtedly prettiest for very small cushions outlined with the linen, and when soiled they can be slipped off and laundried boys or girls, but they are certainly not promoters of wash-tub economy. Brown and look as nice as when new.

I tried "Tilda's" way of making hard soap inen is cool, and, trimmed with very

and had splendid success .- MRS. RISLEY, Conneaut, O.

### Pleasantness in Our Homes.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Let us be pleasant in our homes, for a home where pleasant words are seldom if ever uttered and scowls instead of pleasant smiles are seen, must be a cheerless home indeed.

Oh, how I wish that all families did enjoy divine love, or at least a love that would bring forth kind words instead of fault finding and

complaining.

In many households there is frowning and fretting, snarling, and scolding from morning until night, and the inmates become gloomy, cold-hearted and for the want of love in their hearts their countenances grow dark and dismal, their voices unnatural, their actions uninviting. They always carry their in-nature with them, and it is apt to be felt where they least intend it should. Pleasant rays of sunshine. Husbands, speak kindly to your wives. They are entitled, at least, to your kindness, if not to your gratitude, for what they have done for you. Many a wife the want of praise or encouragement to lighten her daily cares. Over-worked women become weary and fretful, and thus many begin the habit of scolding. But no matter if your wife does scold,

speak pleasantly to her. Let her see by your kindness that you have one spark of the old love left for her yet. Wives, be cheer all in narrow white tape or feather stitched braid, are both pretty and serviceable. your homes. A tired husband appreciates a cheerful home, and will show his love by They will stay clean three times longer many acts of kindness. Children reared in home love will cling to the old home nest as Even city girls have stopped wearing long as it lays within their reach, and it will gloves this warm weather, and many of be an ever-living memory with them. Many children in homes without cheerfulness and them have become quite reconciled to love, lose all appreciation for home or

parents, and grow up without a love for any-thing that is good or elevating.

They have as a general thing no desire for Slender gold chains, two yards long, which were worn 50 years ago, are now knowledge or goodness. Very early in life they forsake homes and parents, and the old very fashionable. The woman is fortunate who can bring out her mother's homesteads are left to go to ruin or pass into the hands of strangers. Let us be kind to all, and cultivate the lovely flowers of cheerfulor grandmother's from a hidden corner. friendliness, and love .- A. F. D., Wind-The daintiest Summer gown for

## Homemade Furniture.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Out on the frontier, where furniture is expensive and the houses small, the kitchen serves for diningroom and parlor. I think the homemade contrivances are very useful, and sor quite ornamental. The one described here is very nice for a kitchen where a washbasin is a necessity. Or does nicely for a bedroom.

Take two packing boxes, each 38 inches high, 18 inches across, and 18 deep. Join firmly together with short nails; nail cleats, and put a full size shelf in the center of the left one. In the one to the right put a shelf about four inches from the top for clean towels. Make doors of the covers of the boxes. Put on the outer edges with small hinges, when closed to meet in the center. Take a board 16 by 16 inches, cut a hole in the center large enough to allow the basin to set well in Mine is a 12-inch wood-fiber ware, very light and durable. Fasten to inside of door to right with brackets. Plane smooth and paint any color desired. I find the ready-mixed paints can be got in almost any color, very cheap and good. Finish with white porcelain knobs and castors. The one compartment will hold two waterpails. The other the ments, with room in the bottom for scrubbing pail and brush. This can be made by any woman who can use a hammer and saw. H. North Dakota.

## PICNIC LUNCHES.

### Nice Dishes for a Day's Outing-Household Matters.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: Now that Summer is ere, there will be picnics in many localities. What is more pleasant of a warm, Summer day than to take some well laden baskets to some cool, shady place near a babbling brook, spread the contents of the baskets, and eat. Then after luncheon the older ones may enjoy themselves chatting whilst the little folks play about or wade in the brook.

Instead of making dressing and baking chicken, try frying it nicely. much easier cooked and is delicious. Take a ountiful supply of tarts; they please th little ones so well. Do not forget to take They are almost indispensabl I will give a recipe for pickles: Soak cu-

cumbers a day in salt water to freshen, put on the stove in a granite-iron kettle, cover with vinegar, add a little sugar and spice to taste. Let them boil. Pack closely in jars, cover with boiling vinegar and seal A knife made out of hard wood to clean

young potatoes with, will not stain the fingers like a metal one. Parboil young potatoes which are colored.

They will then be almost as light as white

Busy housewives, try to lessen your labors by doing your baking, washing, ironing cleaning, etc., in the cool of the day. How often do we find tired, hot, cross-looking women at dinner time? This might be avoided to a great extent if the baking was done, the vegetables prepared, and everything done that could be before the fire was kindled to cook dinner. Then while dinner is cooking let her arrange some flowers for the table, raise the windows, and make things as

There are so many farmers' wives who would be better satisfied if they did not live on a farm. Let such if on a farm try to find the pleasant part of farm life and be able to sing with those who like the farm-

leasant as possible for the hot, weary hus

A farmer's life is the life for me, I own I love it dearly; Every season is full of glee, I take its labors cheerlly. —Mrs. NORA NEELY, Fairview, Ore.

## TO THE HOME ECONOMIST.

Pondering.

Hints From a Farmer's Wife Worth

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: Please allow me the privilege of having n little chat with some of the correspondents in past AMERICAN FARMERS. When I read Farmlife the Best, I just sat down and held a consultation of one, and asked myself if I were among the discontented ones, and my answer is, No, a thouthe blessings I have, and an very thankful for them, although I do all my own work for a family of six, three of them children. Then I have a horse and carriage, and often take some city friend out for a drive without reaching into my pocket-book for a couple of dollars to pay for it.

But after an experience of 23 years I've come to the conclusion that farmers' wives work lots harder than their husbands do, and just now I've had an inkling that I've really and truly missed my vocation.

My husband, in an unguarded moment, told

omeone he thought of buying a wind mill, and since then the agents have come from every part of Lucas County and all the adjoining Counties. They come at all hours, and have actually stayed all night. My better-half is wearing his trousers out sitting so much, and I have to sit up nights to mend them, and I've learned all about wind mills and can get off all the agent's lingo, even tell why the other fellow's mill is no good; so you see I heave a big sigh to think what I might have been and am not.

Now to business. Mr. Editor, haven't you some kind of a trap to catch these fellows in?

for they are only a bother and a hindrance and no earthly good. Now, I trust you'll come quickly to the rescue, while I tell the ladies how I made something pretty for the home. First, let me tell you of a large vase I have in my parlor. I went to the pottery, selected a large jar with a large base, tapering smaller at the top; then it has an outward projection at top. It's about as high as a six-gallon churn. I gave this three good coats of gray paint, letting each coat dry thoroughly; then I wondered what I should paint on it for decoration. This was last October, and while sitting studying it out, the wind blew a long trailing spray of the American or fiveleaved ivy across the door, and it caught my eye, and I took the shears and cut off several sprays and tied them on my jar, and then with a lead pencil I quickly outlined them, the large sprays and leaves falling from the top of the jar. Then I commenced painting with the tube paints in the natural colors of the vine, and some of the leaves are red, some light green, some dark, and once in a while a rellow one; just as they came on the spray painted them, and it's so prettty; then gathered wheat, oats, rye, barley, and timothy, and have an elegant farmer's bouquet. Now, I hear some lady say "Yes, but I can't paint." Well, you just try and see. I thought so too, once. The time was when I fairly envied the woman who could paint a flower on a cushion, but patience does work wonders No, I did not take a single sson, but just bought the paints and began to learn. - FARMER'S WIFE, Maumee, O.

### DRUDGERY AND A POEM.

Another Objection to Small Waists. EDITOR FARMHOUSE: I am so glad the Farmhouse door is open this bright Summer morning, so I can come in, for I feel like having a good chat with those who meet

First, I must tell you what a laugh I had over Janet McKerwin's protest against the fashion illustrations in woman's papers. I do not wonder that she objects to having such illustrations represent the American woman. In my opinion they look more as though they

May writers speak of farmhouse drudgery as if that were the only drudgery in the world. I think that is because so many housewives look upon their work as drudgery, simply because there is no return for their

labor in dollars and cents.

They forget how grateful they should be themselves, and everyone with whom they come in contact, miserable, by constantly complaining of their hard lot.

If there is a housewife who reads these lines that thinks her life nothing but drudgery, as I have heard some women say, I want to ask you if you ever read Wm. Earr's poem,

As it is so cheering to discouraged housevives, I am going to ask the editor to publish it, and I firmly believe that not a mother who reads it but that will feel better and stronger

## THE BARLEY CAKES.

Drudgery, drudgery all the day. The grassy-green mountains, the breeze swept The grassy-green mountained lakes,
I he fair, sweet flowers among the brakes,
The birdies that flutter about the trees,
The birdies that flutter about the trees, The flocks on the hillsides—none of the Gladden my life. I must throw away

Does nothing grander than sweep or bake In the ashes the little barley cake.

Drudgery, drudgery, ah, to-day Drudgery, drudgery, ah, to-day My lad goes into the desert to keep— (My shepherd boy brave!) his father's sheep. He must not know that my heart is faint. Or eatch the gloom of my sad complaint, And shawe to me that I've dared to lay Across my threshold this bit of rue, Forgetful that paim trees about me grew Fruitful and fair as the sixty and ten That shaded the waters of Elim. When I think of my boy 'tis with joy I make For his lunch in the desert, the barley cake.

The mother toiled on in her home that day,
But the Master came to the desert place,
And multitudes followed Him, quick to trace
The steps of the miracle worker, who
Dropped blessings into their lives like dew
That brightened the flowers beside the way.
A multitude hungry—whence the bread
With which these thousands must now be fed?
O, mother, bound close to a lowly task,
What "grander work" could your fond heart
ask?
The Master receives from your boy, and
breaks
With blessing, your five little books. The mother toiled on in her home that day,

With blessing, your five little barley cakes." -JENNIE M. WILLSON, Mears, Mich.

from all readers.-ED.]

## MATS FOR THE TABLE.

Table mats may be out of fashion, but they are useful. Mine are so pretty that some one may like to know about them and how they are made. Buy corset lacing by the dozen or ball. Commence at one end of the lacing sewing all on one side until you have a little round mat as large as a cent. Make 16 of Join them by laying them down 10 together with one at each end. This forms the center of the large mat. Sew 10 lacings together over and over the whole then 10 more, then 10 more; braid these three strips just as you would rags for a these three strips just as you would rags for a floor mat, sewing on the wrong side. Put three rows of this braid around your center piece, then outside a row of the little mats. It took 34 for one of my mats. With a little

## TALKING IT OVER.

## Hints and Opinions on Things in the Home and Out of It.

HINTS FROM MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Vera Tuttle, Eaton County, Mich. rites: I am a farmer's wife, live on a farm and know how to work a little bit, and I like to. I think if the class of rich idlers who are dying of ennui would do their share of the work there is to do in this world they would soon forget there was such a thing as ennui. I also can read and write, and like to do that, too. I am able, by writing, to get reading matter, and, as we do not own a gold mine or a railroad. I am glad I can do so. I must write something real practical this time, so I will tell you what some do not know, the easiest way to cleanse feather beds and pillows: Take a clear, bright day, not too hot; lay beds and pillows on the grass; take clean, cold water and a good broom and scrub them. If there are grease spots, use soap. Give them a good scrubbing on both sides. Rinse thoroughly by throwing on water. As they dry, turn two or three times a day They will dry better if when partly dry they are laid on boards or chairs. haps hot water would do as well, but I never

This is also the nicest way to wash rag carpets; it is so much easier than any other way, and the carpet looks so nice and clean washed in this way.
When I write helps for housekeepers I try

to be very plain, for I was once a young housekeeper and knew so little of the busi-ness that many of the directions were so much Greek and Latin to me.

## FAVORS RECEIVED.

Mrs. R. A. Osborn, Ipswich, S. D., says "How many of us think to acknowledge small favors received? I never realized the importance of it so much as I have this Summer. After sending nearly 30 small packages
I have received one letter stating that the package was received. Not knowing whether all reached their destination, I may be judged dishonest by some who have sent stamps for patterns; but all have been sent as promptly as possible. I am a farmer's wife and have great deal to do, and have spent many ar afternoon cutting off patterns when my tim was very precious to me, and should have felt as though my time was well spent if each one had acknowledged receiving them. So I say to each one, always acknowledge favor received though they be small.'

HOW SHE LIKES THE PAPER. Mrs. R. M. G., Battle Creek, Iowa, writes First, I will tell you how well I like your paper. We think it just as good as can be. One of my neighbors brought a copy to me, and I read it all over carefully and thought would send for it one year, as we had not ever saw a copy of it until then, and the re sult is I do not see how we can ever do with out it again, we like it so well. interesting and instructive to farmers and their wives. I am a farmer's wife, and all that interests John interests me about the farm. I have learned so much from the poultry columns. I have carefully read all about the care of turkeys and their little ones and I am going to try my luck at the business. Have always been afraid to try this business, not knowing how to care for the little turkeys. I bought four for trial, of common black, and if I succeed with these, next

### year I will get bronze. HER INVESTMENT.

Farmer's Wife, Maumee, O., writes: I have ust invested some of my last year's chicken money in a thoroughbred Jersey this year. I hope to add another, and soon have what I've always wanted, a number of Jerseys.

A WHOLE CATECHISM. M., N. Y., writes: A. Pril, Oceanside Cal., tell us more about sunny California. I think the editor will welcome you, and we like to hear of your country. How are your orange trees? Are you in an irrigating sec-

Do you not put any milk in your suet pudding? You did not tell us to chop the suct

## A DAISY EXPERIMENT.

L. H., Rensselaer County, N. Y., writes: find the Farmhouse very interesting, being a farmer's wife. I do my own housework and find time to care for a few flowers and make some fancy work. It breaks the monotony of housework to spend a little time with my flowers occasionally. I tried an experiment with a large Marguerite, or daisy, which was in the ground last Summer, and I wished to save through the Winter. I put it in a jar and set it in the cellar in the Fall, and in February it looked nearly as nice and green as when I put it there. I watered it occasionally.

PREPARED ROSE PETALS FOR SACHETS. M. L. Irving, Island County, Wash., gives her method. I have the wild rose bushes but any kind will do. In the morning as early as possible I pick the buds and flowers which have just opened, scatter thinly to dry,

then lay in stone or earthen pot a layer of rose petals and a small handful of salt and spices—allspice, cinnamon, and cloves—broken fine. Continue until you have all you wish; cover tight. To one gallon dried petals add two ounces of spice. Let it stand one month then stir through the whole one ounce of sachet powder, heliotrope, Jockey Club, and orris root. Remain one month longer and they will be ready for rose jar or sachet, or can be used in any way preferred. SOME IDEAS.

G. H. B., Samsonville, N. Y., asks: Will someone please tell me a good recipe for baked cornmeal pudding; also, a good one for emon pie? Did you ever can green tomatoes? They can be canned just as well as any fruit, and they keep as well and are very good to make pies of through the Winter. Also, if giving several infants' foods a thorough trial war peony don't bloom, try well-rotted chip dirt. If that is not sufficient, reset them in mother place in the dark moon in August.

DRAWING AND PAINTING. Cora M. Gillott, Grafton, Iowa, says: Many

studies are now recommended to women to fit them to preside over a home. None are more than the study of painting and drawing. How much more interesting are the flowers in our gardens or in the fields after one has studied some favorite blossom in colors. If the taste is for landscape painting what a new interest has the sky after one has made a study of it in some charming landscape. The foliage of a Summer landscape resents a hundred shades never before di covered to one who has made a study of colors. The practical benefit of art study is to be seen in many ways. One of the most common of these is the regard for harmony of color in dress and surroundings. The furniture is more artistically arranged; the pictures are hung with more regard to the right light, and all little touches of comfort and beauty are helped by this study.

USEFUL SUGGESTIONS. A young housekeeper, Lacota, Mich., says: When I have windows to wash I find it a great help to put very little kerosene oil in the water. I use no soap, just rub the glass off with the oil and water, then polish with a dry cloth. You will be surprised to see ho clear and bright they will look. Just try it NINGS. once and see. Then, I use dampened salt of my carpets when I sweep. It not only saves dust and the trouble of also cleans the carpet. I like it better than coffee grounds or anything else that I ever

used. About the handiest little article that I have ingenuity in varying the ways of putting to- found lately is to take a pound baking powder gether these braids and little mats, a set of lovely table mats can be made.—Mrs. M. C. use it to chop potatoes or apples for mince mse it to chop potatoes or apples for mince meat or even the meat when it is freshly as wanted; finish at the top with one spool, each egg, and serve on a dish.

cooked. It chops it so much better and faster than the common chopping knife. I hope these few suggestions will be of some benefit

### HER SENSIBLE NOTIONS

Mrs. L. O'K., Fremont, Ind., writes: We farmers' wives, I think, need farm literature even more than the farmers themselves They are necessarily out among their fellowmen in disposing of their farm products, while with many of us an occasional visit to 'the store" or an hour's call on one's nearest neighbor constitute our society. And in these hard times the dimes and dollars that can be invested in literature are few indeed. As a rule, we farmer women do not rest enough. I speak from experience when I say I think we would do more work and with greater ease if we rested more. It is a part of my religion to spend an hour every aftertoon lying in a darkened room, with my eyes closed, if I do not sleep. I am rather nervous, and sometimes find it impossible to sleep, but usually I sleep so soundly that only repeated calls of "mamma" from the twins will dis-turb me. By the way, these same twins—they are six years old—woke me a few days ago to know what "circumstances means." being my first attempt at "writin' for the papers," I have no fear whatever of the wastepaper basket, but do feel a little shy about seeing my name in print, being old-fashioned enough to think that twice is enough for a woman's name to appear.

## Summer Hat.

The kind of hat most women need is the kind that can be worn with anything, and anywhere. One made of black net, on a frame, costs but little. and can be made to look very dressy and becoming if tastefully put together.



The hat shown in the cut is of gray net, and has large silk rosettes each side of the crown. If lace is used on the edge of the brim, it should be very narrow. It makes a pretty finish and adds to the beauty of the hat.

### CARE OF CHILDREN.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: The mos

### Suggestions that Will Help Both Mothers and Little Ones.

inportant thing for a baby to do during the rst few months of his life is to grow, and in order to do this under the most favorable cir amstances he should have plenty of nourishing food, water to drink and for bathing sleep, and pure air. Let his clothing be loose enough for comfort and suited to the weather Do not bundle him up in flannel during the hot months of Summer. A thin flannel shirt with sleaves, one sleeveless flannel skirt, and a calico or muslin dress will be enough for ; baby less than three months old. children the flannel skirt may be dispensed with, and after they are old enough to sit alone they will not need any flannel during the heat of the day. If the mother must be her own laundress she will find that it does not pay to trim the little dresses with tucks and fulfies. Then tree disesses will desk nainsook, deeply hemmed around the bottom; a yoke of all-over embroidery adds to its ap-

earance, and is not hard to iron.

During the first few weeks of baby's life labor in dollars and cents.

They forget how grateful they should be that their loved ones are spared to them to labor for, and instead of making their task easy by making it a labor of love, they make themselves and everyone with whom they themselves and everyone with whom they are themselves are the room in which he stays should be kept as nearly the same temperature as possible. Exposure to drafts of cold air and sudden changes of temperature is productive of colic. By exercising a little care in this respect your may save him a great deal of suffering and yourself many anxious hours and much loss

Teach the baby to take his naps at certain ours each day, and let nothing disturb him if it is possible to prevent it. It is a mistake to think that he must become accustomed to all the noise the older children make, the

buzz of the sewing machine and other dis-tractions of family life. If you value his health or your own peace of mind, find a quiet corner for his cradle. A daily bath is necessary to cleanliness and is greatly enjoyed unless the child has been scared by being put in water that was

too hot or too cold for comfort. As to the temperature of baths during babyhood, begin at 98 degrees of heat, and from week to week gradually reduce it to 70 or 80 degrees, as they will bear and enjoy it. After the little body is dried, rub him with the hand until a good reaction is secured. At this season of the year especially, and

every season more or less, many babies suffer

from want of proper nourishment, where nature's supply fails entirely, or is inadenuate to meet the demands of the little one Providence has placed several such cases under my own observation, and I feel constrained to give others the result of my experience. There are not many infants with whom cow's milk agrees. It is thrown from their stomachs in a short time, and caused serious disorders of the digestive organs. Cracker water, rice water, and arrow contain no natural nutrition, and their little stomachs loathe the insipid fluid. The writer was compelled to give her first baby prepared decided that lactated food was the most perfect tained, and having raised three healthy hearty babies upon it, I feel free to recon mend it to others. Keep the bottles and rubber nipples scrupulously clean. Prepare only a small quantity of the food at one time, meal. At first, baby should be fed every two hours, gradually lengthening the time and increasing the quantity as he grows older. Give him a drink of fresh water every few hours; this alone will often quiet a rest less child at night, and children frequently suffer for the want of it. During the first six nonths of their lives feed lactated food ex months of their lives leed lacenter clusively; after that, a little boiled rice, sago, or tapioca may be given in addition. The juice of fresh, ripe fruits is beneficial in case of onstipation.

Babies born in the country have the ad-

vantage of pure, fresh air that city children have not, and the old French custom of sending the fashionable mother's babe to a country oster mother was not without its reason, al though very few of us would like to part with our little ones. But city mothers can send them out to some cool, shady place every morning and evening, if they have a compete nurse to whom they are not afraid to confide them. Their little bodies should not be jarred or wearied by being jolted over rough roads or ounced over gutters .- MARGARET JEN-

How to Make a Neat Bookshelf. EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Take a plank 12 inches square, put a hole in each corner. then take four largest sized spools, run a strong string through a spool, then through the plank, you then have the bottom: then to each corner put on eight more spools a size smaller, then your next plank, allowing it

hang by nails driven in the wall so as to come just under each shelf; paint with dark paint These are very neat and cost but little.—Mrs, T. W. HAWLEY, Marshall County, Ky.

## Household Hints.

In dropping medicine into a spoon place the handle between the leaves of a closed book lying on the table, and then both hands may be used in dropping the mixture. Clothes that are sprinkled over night this sultry weather are quite apt to mildew be

morning. Rub them with buttermilk an lay them in the sun and the mildew, unless very bad, will disappear. Another remedy is salt and vinegar. Badly mildewed clothes never can be made white.

An economical mother will save scraps of

soap, melt them, and stir in enough corn meal to thicken. When made into little' cakes it is the very thing for the boys to take the dirt off their knuckles with.

A tablespoonful of lime water to a pitcher of milk is very beneficial.

### After knives have been cleaned they may be brilliantly polished with charcoal powder, Rub spoons with salt to remove egg stains.

### For the Home Table. STUFFED POTATOES MAKE FINE EATING.

. Take large potatoes, bake until soft and cut a round piece off the top of each. Scrape out the inside carefully so as not to break the skin, and set aside the empty cases with the covers. Mash the inside very smoothly, working into it while hot some butter and cream, about half a teaspoonful for every potato. Season with salt and pepper, with a good pinch of grated cheese for each; work it very soft with milk, and put into a saucepan to heat, stirring to prevent burning. When scalding hot stir in one wellbeaten egg for six large potatoes. Boil up once, fill the skins with the mixture, replacing the caps. Then return them to the oven for three minutes. Arrange upon a napkin in a deep dish, with the caps uppermost, cover with a fold of the napkin and serve very hot.

### ESCALLOPED TOMATOES.

Toward the middle of the Summer one begins to tire of tomatoes served plain. The following is an appetizing dish for tea or breakfast : Take six nice tomatoes and scald to remove the skin. Chop them in inch square cubes and season with a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, three heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, one of sugar, and, if liked, a spoonful of onion essence. Have toasted and cut fine a cupful of very dry bread. Butter a pudding dish and put a layer of tomatoes in the bottom, then the cupful of bread and the remainder of the tomatoes on top of that. Over the top put a half cupful of toasted bread which has been pounded to a powder. Lay over it some bits of butter, dampen with a little milk and set in a hot oven for 15 minutes.

## PICKLED CABBAGE.

Shave cabbage very fine with a sharp knife; place a quart in a jar, have an oyster can filed sharp at open end with which cut the cabbage in the jar. After having salted it enough to make a rather strong brine, put in more cabbage, salt and cut as before until jar is full. Put a white cloth over the jar, turn a plate over it, place a weight on it, set in a coor place it weather is warm. When wanted for use, soak as you would pickles, put it in vinegar to which a few cloves and a tablespoonful of sugar have been added. It will keep from one August or September till the next.

## SWEET-PICKLED APPLES.

Take three pounds sugar, three quarts of vinegar (not very strong), 10 pounds of sweet apples; pare and quarter; boil vinegar and sugar; skim it, then take half of the sirup into another vessel; put as many apples into your preserving pan as will boil conveniently, and boil until tender: skim these out; add more apples and sirup, until all are done. Spice with whole cloves and nutmer. -Mrs. M. E. W., Nimrod, Minn.

## COLD SLAUGH.

Shave cabbage fine, scald half a pint of good vinegar to two-thirds of a coffeecup of sweet cream, add the volk of an egg well beaten and teaspoonful of sugar, pour the scalding vinegar slowly over the mixture, stirring so as not to break the egg; return to the stove, let boil up, pour over cabbage and serve either hot or cold, as suits taste.

## CANNED CORN.

Cut the corn from the ears, not too close; put it in wide-mouth jar. One layer of corn, then sprinkle a very thin layer of salt, then a layer of corn, and then salt, and so on until full, and then put a clean cloth on a sheet of paper and then a heavy weight to press the corn under the brine; keep in a cool place. Let me know if my letter goes in the waste-basket, which would not surprise me. I will write more some other time.—CLAUDE WILSON'S MOTHER.

## - USE FOR STALE BREAD.

A good way to use up stale bread is to put the bread to soak in sweet milk for two or three hours; then beat up three eggs and a cup of sugar together; flavor with any flavoring to suit the taste; put this in with bread and a few raisins; bake in a moderate oven for half an hour; serve while warm. This is sufficient for six persons. - E. A. CLAUDE.

NEW WAYS OF COOKING EGGS. Butter a dish and cover it with fine breadcrumbs. Break the eggs carefully over the dish till it is covered. Sprinkle salt and pepper over, then a layer of crumbs in which a little parsely is mixed. Put some little bits of butter on the crumbs, and bake in a hot oven until the whites are firm. Time, from 10 to 15 minutes.

First cut thick slices of stale bread into rounds with a cutter, and then with a smaller cutter cut half way through, and scoop out the center, leaving a cavity large enough to hold an egg. Toast the bread nicely, butter it, and season with salt and a dash of cayenne pepper. Arrange these pieces of toast on a baking tin, put a raw egg into each cavity, and bake until the eggs are set. Dust a little finely-chopped parsely over

## THE PEQUOT'S CAVE.

## A Revolutionary Fourth of July Incident.

AY WHAT YOU WILL, MIStress Rachel Enderby, yet assured am I that furn from the lover in homespun one in a fine uniform."

Then it would be the clothes and not the man should please her, and she should die of love for a haberdasher's

Nay, nay, I mean not that; but now, in good sooth, would you not rather see a man in a gay red coat than a ragged brown one?

"I am not fond of red. I take it for a garish and insolent color." earish and insolent color.
It is that of men loyal to their

The girl silently shrugged her shoulders and curled her lip. Her father, Nathan Enderby, was a Quaker, and she had been trained, as the women folk of the Friends generally are, even to this day, to cantion in the use of that "unruly member," the tongue; so though she liked it not that William Tolliver-who aspired to be her lover and had, indeed, begun to win some place in her regardshould show himself a King's man, she held her peace while she could. But the young tellow noted neither the shrug of shoulder nor curl of lip, and went

And as for the ragamuffin rebel rabble, I am sure that were you once to see what a hand of scarecrows they are, you would never have done laughing at

" she replied, with a glitter in her eyes that should have warned him, "I do not think I would laugh at brave ting for their families, their their rights as men, however they might be clad. High aims are better than brave attire; tattered raiment oft covers noble hearts."

ble! Why, they have not a person of quality among them. Did you ver see a real nobleman, Mistress

"Those who called themselves so, ves. We lived in Philadelphia, thee knows, before my tather inherited this little



THE COWBOYS' COWARDLY ACT.

estate from his brother and came here to live. There I saw 'Lords' enough, and to me they looked no better than other half mile, and dark," said William. men, offtimes worse."

"Ah! You would not say so of Lord Fitz-Eustace Gordon; one so proud and such courtly manners and condescending smile, and, withal, so devoted to his Glorious Majesty, the King."

"And where has thee seen this paragon, so well to note and know him? Thee speaks of him as one who should eav, 'my friend Jack.' "

"Nay, nay; not that, exactly,-but" - he hesitated, colored, and stam- merged into a cringe. mered for a moment, suddenly realizing that his too limber tongue had betrayed him into a grave indiscretion; then, recovering himself, sought to carry the situation by assuming an air of mystery and importance, saying, "That I may not tell you now, but in good time you will know, and perhaps I shall be able to obtain sight of him for you."

"Thee need not trouble thyself thereor. I care not to know Lords, and the only sight of one that could gladden me would be the back of the last of them

having this land forever." William Tolliver was shocked, and said so; esteemed her utterance actually treasonable, and said that, too, with a fatuous unconsciousness that his every word widened a breach between him and Rachel that naught would ever bridge again. And while the erring youth went away homeward, saying to himself, "Let her talk as she will, she cannot hold out against the red coat," know his heart ere liking him too well. The back of my hand to you henceforth,

Mr. Kingserver." When Rachel's father returned from the mill that evening he brought with him, in the wagon, a young man sorely road, where some assassin had left him for dead. The old Quaker, having some rude skill in leech-craft, laid the still inensible lad upon the kitchen table, the better to get at his hurts, and with what Myptics and bandages he had at comhand managed to stanch, at least temporarily, the blood flowing from an ugly bulkt-wound in his side. It was high torered consciousness and was able to

"cowboy" skulking in ambush had at the doctor was a good patriot; but away. As we walk fawill tell thee all tempted to assassinate him on the high- Rachel was not yet aware of the fact, about it."

way. Rachel saw before her a rebel almost as badly clad as William's fancy had de- he had properly cared for the wounded picted, but she had no thought of officer and taken his departure, she told was only after she had grown more calm she thought how handsome he was and worthy of some woman's love.

After a while the Captain became feverish, waked suddenly, and tried to I can see a way." leap from the bed where they had laid



him; an exertion that started his wound to bleeding afresh and alarmed Nathan

"Much I fear," said he, "that without the aid of a leech I shall not be able to keep the life in him. The case goes beyond my skill. Thee will have to watch with him while I go for Dr. the dark; so if they meet on Monday Goodell."

I will go. Thy care is at least better my hand against my fellow man, but if than mine, and I will be safer going. The cowbovs would be like to shoot thee from thy horse; but me they will not see, for I shall dress me darkly, make no noise in going, and run all the way. It is bare two miles, and there is little moon."

"As thou wilt, my child. It is hazardous; but that must not stand in the way of duty."

In a few moments Rachel had donned a dark-brown dress and hood, drawn a pair of stockings over her shoes, and vanished in the murky shadows of the nurse would consent, and perhaps the forest which, almost all the way, lay heavy upon her path. Half the way to the doctor's she had traversed without incident, moving fearlessly, but with all her senses keenly alert, swiftly, but noise- mutual glances were already an unmislessly, as the passing of the shadow of a cloud. Then, as she reached the bottom of a dark little ravine through which a brooklet rippled, she heard voices of men coming toward her. Quietly as a nightmoth she flitted from the road and lav down behind a log under a thicket of brush, close at one side. Immediately in front of her a footpath ran away from he main road, following the course of the small stream to a more important highway, known as "the lower road," which led to New York. Before this path stopped the two men whose conversation she had heard, and one of them him so impatient to be gone that he could make out in the obscurity,

stranger to her. "Shall I not accompany your Lord-

"No. It is not necessary," replied the stranger. "I can find my way where I have been once, even in the yet so gracious, so finely garbed, with dark. Go back to your comrades and urge them to vigilance. Guard the roads well, and if you discover any more rebel emissaries seeking to entice your young men to treason, serve them as you did the one to-day. That was a good shot, and will not go unrewarded."

"Oh! Thank you, my Lord," responded William, with a bow that

"Get all the recruits you can, have every man of them in the Pequot's Cave on Monday night, and with the aid of the soldiers I shall bring up we will give treason such a blow that it will never rear its ugly head among these hills again."

"I will have 37, at least, and hope for more, my Lord."

"Excellent. Remember that your reward will be proportionate to your zeal. I have promised you the King's commission for the attempting of the enterprise, but upon its success depends the measure of your reward in sharing the confiscated estates of the rebels. Therefore, do your utmost."

"Your Lordship may rely upon me. "I do. Good night."

"Good night, my Lord. Good night. The stranger plunged into the pathway and disappeared. William turned and retraced his steps the way he had come. Rachel, allowing him time to get Rachel was reflecting, "Glad am I to a little ahead, left her concealment and glided after, for he was going in the direction she had to travel. He soon left it, however, turning off into a gorge that. as she knew, led straight to the cavern locally well-known as the Pequot's Cave, wounded, whom he had picked up in the she had heard, was a place of rendezvous which she rightly inferred, from what for the cowboys, among whom she now understood he was a leader. She could not see him in the gorge, but heard his steps going farther and farther off, so had no apprehensions about continuing

farther adventure. Luckily she found Dr. Goodell at time; for though the wound was not with her beside him, in his stout little rave, merely a deep, glancing furrow gig, en route for the Quaker's. He had along a rib, it had well-nigh drained life no fear of being stopped or meddled two gas stopped, the young man retwo gas a rio, it had well-nigh drained life
no fear of being stopped of many stop the account of himself. He was, he as a sort of animated flag of truce which had an unquestionable right to go anyblack rope tied to the little tree.

to the patriot army, and some cowardly where. Subsequent events proved that

on her mission, which afforded her no

and prudently said nothing to him of the |\* weighty secret she had surprised. When

ing of much wickedness. But perchance as His instrument,-for, verily, I think Rachel asked no questions, for, as she

but when he said he thought he could Nevertheless there was much mitigated. to fear. Most of the vigorous young and without organization; while the smile which he had the power of assum-cowboys were organized, would have the ing suddenly, as if he worked it by help of British soldiers in dealing the pulling a concealed string.

threatened "blow to treason," and the "To-morrow," he said, addressing the time of preparation for resistance was cowboys, "will be the anniversary of the short, one day less than a week. That rebels' crowning act of audacity, the purpose of William Tolliver and his be made the occasion of teaching them noble friend was the butchery, in detail, of the patriot families in the neighborhood, and the pillage and burning of their homes.

But Nathan Enderby, smoking his pipe by the kitchen fire, after long cogitation smiled grimly and said softly to himself: "If regulars and cowboys are to operate together, they will not risk such mistakes as might well happen in night they will not deal their blow to "Nay, father; thou wilt remain and treason before dawn. I must not raise I can prevent his doing evil it is my duty to do so; and if it be the Lord's will, I believe those who meet in the Pequot's Cave will be lafe in keeping engagements the next day."

Capt. Sengrove, having rugged health, vigorous youth, and a strong will, began to mend as soon as the blood was stopped from running out of him, and as his hurt was only a flesh wound, in a couple of days he declared himself strong enough to get back to the army and report. But to that neither the doctor nor his negative of the latter had most weight, for though their acquaintanceship was too new for words of love between the Captain and the Quaker maid, their takable prelude thereto.

"Wait until Saturday," said the doc-

river in my gig."
"And when thee is ready to depart I shall have something of importance to tell thee,' promised Mr. Enderby,

to the patriot cause."

The program so arranged was accepted by the patient, and in good time carried out, including the Quaker's confidence, which, whatever it was, seemed But surely he looked it, for she turned red as a cherry, and when he was gone mused and smiled as if at happy thoughts.

On Sunday morning Mr. Enderby said to his daughter:

"Come with me to the Lord's great meeting house, the woods, Rachel. It is



THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

no more meet to drowse than to labor on higher until they reached the flat top of he cautioned her, "Take heed of the added meditatively, after a little pause, "the moon now enters her second quarter. and there is light enough." At length

"No, father, not exactly here, that I the hill."

"Exactly here thee is standing right over the Pequot's Cave. Its mouth is at the head of this ravine." "Is there not danger of the cowboys

seeing us seem to spy upon their haunt?" "No. To keep the secret of their place of meeting they avoid it by day. Twice during the past week I have been all through it. Now attend. See that little cedar, thickly branched down to the ground, with the big rock close to it, and the dead tree. Thee will know how to find it again?"

"Certainly." "Lightly scrape away the leaves about its stem and see what thee finds." "Something that looks like a thin,

laughter. Instead of that, all her tender, womanly sympathy was stirred with pity "Thee has learned of a sad thing," knew the infamous work they were except to do count be determined as for him, and indignation for the wretch who had done the dastardly deed, and it truth, those sons of Belial plot the workafterward that they did not, prior to the and gazed upon him while he slept, that the Almighty may see fit to set their revelation made by Lord Fitz-Eustace Department reports a constant increase counsels at naught. Were I not a man Gordon at their meeting. Others adin the average weight of the fleeces of of peace I would that I might be chosen mitted that they had been promised this country, due to greater care in feeda few seemed to have been content with well knew, to do so would be useless; a promise of wearing red coats and country was 5.33 pounds against 5.3 serving as regular British soldiers under "see a way," her anxiety was not a little "Capt." Tolliver-such being the rank he confidently expected.

an adequate force of defenders could be culmination of their treason in the expected from Gen. Washington's small adoption of the insolent defiance to his army, on the other side of the Hudson, Most Gracious Majesty, which they call many miles away, was not to be thought their 'Declaration of Independence.' It of, and the girl rightly divined that the is fitting that the Fourth of July should

such a lesson of the fruits of treason as they will never be able to forget, if, incall it."

William Tolliver presented a list of the houses of patriots within reachable distance, and the plans for attacking them separately by detached squads, each accompanied by a detail of soldiers to give a military color to the massacre, were carefully arranged. The soldiers, tor, "and I will take you over to the it was stated, were already waiting on the lower road and would be marched up a little before daylight.

Much less confidence would the conspirators have had in the outcome of original packages or otherwise. "whereby thou mayest do good service their enterprise could they have seen what the owl, in a tree-top on the hill, saw going on above their heads. He to greatly excite the Captain and make and scratching the leaves away from Carolina product, and have succeeded she recognized by his voice as William quite forgot the pretty speech he had purposed making to fair Mistress Rachel.

Tolliver. The other was, so far as she Recognized by his voice as William quite forgot the pretty speech he had purposed making to fair Mistress Rachel.

The other was, so far as she recognized by his voice as William quite forgot the pretty speech he had purposed making to fair Mistress Rachel.

The other was, so far as she recognized by his voice as William quite forgot the pretty speech he had purposed making to fair Mistress Rachel.

The other was, so far as she recognized by his voice as William quite forgot the pretty speech he had purposed making to fair Mistress Rachel. by a crawling snake. Having never it, and was in no degree prepared for Raysville, Ind. the terrible combination of thunder clan and earthquake which suddenly tumbled him off his perch and sent him flying fast and far as he could, for dear life. What became of the girl he had no idea, she disappeared so suddenly.

But the shock to him was nothing to what it was to the cowboys. Tolliver was busy dividing them into squads and giving them their several orders, when suddenly an awful explosion seemed to rend the earth: a great part of the roof near the entrance of the cave fell completely closing the exit with a mass of rocks and at the same time extinguishing their lights and filling the air with a suffocating cloud of sulphurous smoke and dust. Shrieks of terror and cries of pain mingled with the rumbling echoes of the explosion. The peaceful Quaker, simply to deter them from getting out to do evil, had placed a keg of powder the Lord's Day, and thou shouldst know in a deep fissure of the rock, just above what I can only tell thee there." As the cavern's mouth, tamped it well, and they walked together, ascending ever connected with it the fuse that ran up to the hilltop. He had no mind to do the hill, which was almost a mountain, bodily harm to any of them, of course, but if it should happen to be the will of way thou goest, that thou mayest find it Providence that any should incidentally again, even in the dark; though," he get hurt, that he felt was not a matter for his concern.

The noise of the explosion was heard by the British soldiers half a mile away, he stopped at the brow of the hill over-looking a deep gorge which seemed to conjecturing uneasily what it might be, start just before him, and said, inquir-ingly, "Thou hast never been here be-fore?"

they were suddenly set upon by a de-termined band of justifets from the American army, who made up in ferocity what they lacked in numerical strength, remember, though I have often been on and quickly put the redcoats to igno- they perish immediately. A shower minious and disastrous flight. Capt. Seagrove led the little detachment of patriots, and it was due to the skill of Quaker Enderby, as spy and guide, that he was able to pounce upon the royalists, the old man having led him to them while Rachel was climbing the hill. That the exertions he made in slashing the redcoats set the young Captain's wound bleeding afresh seemed to him rather fortunate, as it procured him once more the attendance of his fair nurse before he could return to camp.

When the captives in the cave were let out, one by one, the rocks having been sufficiently removed for the purpose, many of them were found seriously injured, but only one killed outright, and that was the English Lord. Tolliver escaped with the loss of one eye and his by Gov. Greenhalge June 9.

whole nose, but gained more sense, for A couple of years later, when peace

he wanted no more to do with the war. William Tolliver's pernicious activity was declared, Capt. Seagrove and Rachel was successful in bringing together in Enderby were married, and their dethe Pequot's Cave, on Monday night, no scendants are still living near the Peless than 41 men. Whether they all quot's Cave. - Demorest's Family Maga-

## Weight of Fleeces.

The Statistician of the Agricultural shares of the confiscated estates of the ing and providing for sheep, and the imrebels after the restoration of peace, and provement of the breeds. This year the average weight of all the fleeces in the pounds last year, and 5.15 in 1890. The heaviest fleeces were in South Dakota, 7.5 pounds, and the lightest in Lord Gordon was a dissipated-looking Alabama, 2.5 pounds. The following patriots had already joined the army, man of middle age, with a supercilious table shows the average weight by and those who had not were scattered stare that alternated with a gracious States: States and Terri-

per ffeece, pounds.

. 5.1

- 1	Maine	3. L
- 1	New Hampshire	
1	Vermont	6.2
1	Massachusetts	4.9
1	Rhode Island	4.0
1	Connecticut	4.3
ı	New York	5 9
1	New Jersey	4.5
П	Popposite	4.0
П	Pennsylvania	4.7
Н	Delaware	4.0
	Maryland	
	Virginia	3.7
	North Carolina	3.0
	South Carolina	3 1
	Georgia	
ч	Florida	3 3
-	Alabama	9.5
-1	Mississippi	
1	Louisiana	
-	Texas	5.1
	Arkansas	3.4
1	Tennessee	3.9
	West Virginia	4.5
	Kentucky	
	Ohio	5.1
	Michigan	
1	Indiana	
	Illinois	
	Wisconsin	
-	Minnesota	
	Iowa	
	Missouri	
1	Kansas	
	Nebraska	
7	S. Dukota	
	N. Dakota	
	Montana	6.6
	Wyoming	7.4
	Colorado	
	New Mexico	
	Arizona	
	Utah	
	Nevada	
	Idaha	6.8
	Idaho	
	Washington	
	Oregon	
	California	
	Oklahoma	7.0
		-
	General average	5.33
	-	-

### A New Oleo Bill.

The oleomargarine bill introduced by Representative Grout, of Vermont, has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Agriculture. It provides that all articles deed, you leave any of them alive to re- known as oleomargarine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, or any substitution in the semblance of butter or cheese, not usual product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any State or Territory or remaining therein for use, consump-tion, sale or storage therein, shall, upon arrival in such State or Territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such articles or substitutes had been purchased in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in their

## Winter Oats

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: A saw, about midnight, a young girl, in a farmer of Fennimore, Wis., asks me in brown dress which made her almost in- reference to Winter oats and forgets to visible, kneeling at a little cedar tree sign his name. The oats are a North about its stem; then he saw her take well in Kentucky. For two Winters white ashes, revealing the surface of a Winters were too cold; they perished. glowing coal. Then, to his bewildered We sowed, like wheat or rye, in Sepsurprise, he beheld a little sputtering tember or October, and had fine Winter spot of fire start from her hands and go pasture. But I cannot recommend them rapidly down the hillside, as if carried for Wisconsin; too far North. Rye or wheat or Winter barley will be a success heard of a fuse he could not understand for that latitude .- D. I. PRITCHARD,

## Pennsylvania Crops.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Winter crops are mostly fair; some pieces of rve were hurt by the frost in June. Wheat does not appear to be hurt any and is well filled. Oats are looking good, rather short in the straw, but well headed. Potatoes and corn promise to be a fair crop. All kinds of fruit are scarce except cherries. We need rain very badly just now.-Cambria County.

Collections on Oleomargarine. A statement prepared at the Treasury Deyear the tax collected on oleomargarine amounted to \$1,723,479. There were 293 wholesale dealers, 22 manufacturers, and 7,443 retail dealers. The total tax paid on oleomargarine since the passage of the law on Nov. 1, 1886, amounts to \$9,007,001.

## Capital Notes.

The Agricultural Department has succeeded in getting the Postoffice Department to modify its regulations, so as to allow the Australian lady bird to be sent by mail. It is thought that this bird can be used effectively against the scale insect.

Secretary Morton is at his home in Ne-

braska, and has been visiting various points in the State.

## STRAWS.

The time to kill weeds is before they are visible. Then the least disturbance of the soil by means of a light harrow will bring them to the surface, where coming an hour after is too late to help or save them, and the loosening of the surface makes the crops grow vigorously.

An important discovery is claimed in rice cultivation. It is that straw, leaves, or similar trash laid between the rows is as effective in smothering out weeds as flooding with water, and vastly cheaper. If this be true, it will allow the cultivation of rice on an immense area of country not heretofore regarded as possible for it.

Bones placed in fresh horse manure soon soften and crumble, and soon become ready for plant food.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a stringent law against the practice of docking horses. It was approved

## THE MARKETS.

Livestock.

Cattle-Saturday's market was active to the extent of the offerings at strong prices. Desirable 1,00a1,400 pound native steers closed 15a.25 higher than a week ago. Revised quotations are as follows: CHICAGO, July 31. are as follows:
Fancy native steers, 1,500a1,700 lbs... \$4 35a\$4 85
Choice to fancy, 1,300a1,500 lbs... 4 15a 4 65
Good to choice, 1,200a1,500 lbs... 3 90a 4 45
Fair to good, 1,100a1,300 lbs... 3 5ba 3 95
Poor to fair, 900a1,100 lbs... 3 00a 3 65 Pair to good, 1, 100 lbs.

Poor to fair, 1000.1, 100 lbs.
Choice to extra cows and heifers.
Fair to good cows and heifers.
Inferior to good canning cows.
Stockers and feeders, 7001, 200 lbs.
Native veal calves, 1001, 400 lbs. Texas steers, 800a1,300 lbs...... Texas cows, bulls, and stags....

Hogs—Trade was active and prices ruled steady to 5 higher. Heavy sold at \$180a5 37\frac{1}{2}; bulk \$3 20a5 30; mixed and butchers \$4 90a4 35; bulk \$5 15a5 25; light, \$5 05a5 35, bulk \$5 25a 5:90. Eambs quotable at \$1 50a4 25; native sheep, \$1a3 50; Texas, \$1 50a2 65, and Westerns \$1 50a3 40.

## Grain. CHICAGO, July 31.-The following shows Open, High, Low, Close, Oats .. | December | 12.62 | 12.70 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 1 Cotton.

Produce.

Produce.

New York, July 31, 1894.—Beans and Peas—There has been much less call for imported beans of late, and the market closes dull, particularly for pea. Choice medium are not over plenty and hold steady, but there are few buyers for best lines at 1.60. Domestic marrow have runs of scarce that buyers have had to pay advanced prices for the few that were wanted. Best Canadian medium are steady at 2.00, nearly a carload selling at that during the week. Only a few pea here, and not many wanted. White kidney moving very slowly. Red kidney show no quotable change, but the feeling is a little unsettled; stock here are moderate, but the absence of important demand keeps prices easy; best lots offering to exporters at 2.70, fo. b. Other kimis in light supply and unchanged. Firmer Western advices encourage a little stronger holding of green peas. We quote for choice quantity: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel 3.20; do medium, 2.00; do pea, 1.95; do white kidney, 2.40a.2.45; do red kidney, 2.40a.2.30; do than, California 60-pound, 2.55; do foreign, marrow, 2.50a.2.50; do foreign, medium, 1.40a.1.90; do foreign, pea, 1.60a.1.70; green peas, barrels, 1.97ja.1.10; do bags, 1.034a.1.05; do Scotch, 1.174a.

marrow, 2.50a.2.6a; do foreign, medium, 1.50a.1.0v; do foreign, pea, 1.60a1.7v; green peas, barrels, 1.07; al.10v; do bags, 1.02; al.00 Scotch, 1.17; al.20

Cheese—There have been slight changes in the tone of the market for large size, but on the whole an ensier feeling has prevailed, with most of the busines at a reduction of init. Foreign orders have come forward very moderately, and limits were reduced in many instances below a point at which the goods could be bought. Seliers here would have been will to see the market fall still lower had it not been for the relative high cost of the cheese arriving. As it was considerable of the stock was stored rather than accept the loss that would have resulted from forced sales. The extreme heat has told severely on the quality and condition of the stock, and leed cars have been used to a larger extent than we have seen for years. Today's business was very moderate and values were weak. Most of the perfect colored sold at 8t, but some fancy lots were shaded to 8t, and the latter figure was the general rate for white, exceptional sales at 8t. Small sizes barely steady. Part skims have had very slow sale, except for the choicest quality, which have moved fairly. Liverpool cable, 4b. We quote: State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, at \$task; do, common to fair, 7as; do small size, fancy, 9a9t; do common to fair, 7as; do small size, fancy, 9a9t; do common to prime, 3a4t.

Butter—Reports of severe drouth and a material shrinkage in the make of butter in the West have been coming in all the week, and since Friday last the market has tended upward, Most of the improvement came yesterday, and today the withdrawal of considerable stock under externe limits by interior shippers, decidedly higher advices from Western distributing points and considerable trading here, largely of a speculative character, combined to give sellers an advantage that was entirely simlooked for. Prices were marked up la2 this morning, and the temper this afternoon is towardstill further advance. Th

other consuming points a more conservative policy ought to be adopted from now on. The consumptive requirements of the trade will be very light for another month, and before we know it we will have prices to a dangerous point and will be looking for customers to buy the goods. Still the market at the moment is strong, and our advanced quotations represent current transactions. A few lots of fresh creamery have been taken for export this week at 19, and a car of fancy June ladies at 15, but while late foreign advices have been somewhat improved there is no probability of extensive business in that direction at the rates now asked. We quote: Creamery, State, Pennsylvania or Western, extras, per pound, 22a22; do seconds to firsts, 19a21; do seconds, 16a18; do thirds, 14; initation creamery, firsts, 16a16; do seconds, 14a15. Western dairy, tirsts, 14ja16; do thirds to seconds, 12a 184; factory, June, firkins, 14a15; do June, tubs, 15ja15; do current make, tubs, firsts, 15i; do thirds to seconds, 11a18.

Eggs—The tone is weak and heavy, with a large part of the offerings tog defective to give active.

econds, 114a13.
Eggs—The tone is weak and heavy, with a large art of the offerings too defective to give satisaction, and freely offered at concessions, owing o tendency to further rapid deterioration in unity. For very defective grades the market sexceedingly dull, with any reasonable bids ladiy accepted. We quote: Jersey per dozen, 6; State and Pennsylvania, 15; Western, prime, 4; do fair to good, 13a13; do poor to fair, per asse, 1a3.

16: State and Promsylvania, 15: Western, prime, 14: do fair to good, 13a13; do poor to fair, per case, 1a3.

Fresh Fruits—Apples have been in liberal supply and largely of common to only fair quality, shipping demand has lately run lighter and the market closes easier, low grades being especially weak. Arrivals of California fruit in some quantity have lately affected the market unfavorably for nearly all kinds of domestic table fruits, particularly for pears, penches and grapes. All kinds of pears have declined; peaches of ordinary quality are also lower, though the few lots of really fine large and naturally ripened fruit arriving still command pretty good prices. Southern grapes are dul and lower, and common qualities are now not worth sending forward. Blackberries have been scarce, but while the few lots of large and sound stock bring good prices average quality is too poor to sell well. Huckleberries have been plenty and lower, but close a shade firmer. Muskmelons extremely irregular and show wide range in value; demand very small, unless for fancy quality. Watermelons ruled lower late last week, but are now doing bettor when large and tine, though medium and inferior stock is still dragging at weak prices. We quote: Apples, common "o choce, per barrel, la259; pears Bartlett, South Carolina, rec carrier, 2a3.50; do Virginia, per crate, 253; do Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 75a1.25; do Jersey, per barrel, 24a4.50; Catherie, 2.56a.

still dragging at weak prices. We quote: Apples, common to choose, per burrel, lazzor pears Bartlett, South Carolina, per carrel, lazzor pears Bartlett, South Carolina, per carrel, lazzor pears Bartlett, South Carolina, per carrel, 233, do Maryland and Delaware, per carte, 75al.25; do Jersey, per barrel, 3a4.50; Clapp's favorite, 3a3.50; Catherine, 2.56a, 3; Bell, Scooter, and common kinds, L75a2.25; peaches, Maryland and Delaware, per basket, 5a2.00; do Jersey, 40al.50; grapes, Southern, Niagara, per pound, 5a10; do Delaware, 8a12; do Moore's early, 8a12; do Concord 6a10; do Champion, 4a6; do Ives seedling, 3a4; blackberries, per quart, 6a12; huckleberries, 6a10; mugkmelon, per berrel, 50a.75; watermelons, per carload, 125a25; do per 108, 6a20.

Fruits—Dried—Regarding apples there is nothing new to say. The only business in either evaporated or sun-dried is in a small jobbing way, but the remaining stocks are so light that holders are able to get about late prices. Chops and cores and skins neglected. Not much call for peaches, but there is rather a firm holding in view of the probable short Southern crop. Raspberries slow. Cherries quiet. Other kinds nominally unchanged. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, Hallit; do sun-dried, 6a8; chops, lin2; cores and skins, Iali; peaches, sun-dried, North Carolina, 8a10; raspberries, evaporated, ba18; cherries, 109a12; apricots, 14a16; prunes, 6a9.

Hops—Prices continue to decline under the influence of an extremely dult trade, unusually favorable crop reports from all sections of the country as well as abread, and a further sharp modification of growers' views. It is simply impossible to move any quantity of hops at the noment, and the small transactions noted are within the range of our reduced quotations. State, 186, choice, 11; do good to prime, 3a10; raspberries, local, perpound, Ehalik de good to prime, 21a13; do common to fair, Ila12; fowls, local and Western, 124 do Southern, 12; dof roosters, 74; turkeys, 8a9; ducks, per pair, 50a75; geese, 90 al.25; pigeons, 2

kinds, scalded chickens showing greatest weak

kinds, scalded chickens showing greatest weakness. Spring ducks are closing easier. Squubs dull and weak. We quote: Chickens, Philadelphia, per pound, 17a20; do Western, drypicked, 12a18; do scalded, 11a12; fowls, 11a12; old cocks, 6a64; turkeys, 7a9; Spring ducks, Western, 7a10; do Long Island and Eastern, 13; Eastern geese, 12; squabs, per dozen, as to size and color, 1.25a2.

Hay and Straw-Receipts of hay have been moderate and mostly below prime. Buyers confine purchases to actual needs, as liberal arrivals of new are near at hand, and the duliness gives the market a weak tone on usual offeriags. Strictly prime hay is held steady, but the proportion good enough to grade as such is very small. Straw steady; new and old sell at same prices. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 pounds, 55a9; do No. 3 to No. 1, 55a8; do shipping, 59; do trash, 20a30; do clover mixed, 70a60; rye straw, long, 50a65; do short and cat straw, 40a 45.

Potatoes and Vegetables-Sweet potatoes

do trash, 20a30; do clover mixed, 50a60; ryc straw, long, 50a65; do short and cat straw, 40a 45.

Potatoes and Vegetables—Sweet potatoes have been plentier and have lately declined 50 per burrel. Cabbages are scarce and wanted. Cucumbers lower; dry weather has caused large shipments of pickles to market and they are not yet moving freely. Tomatoes have been plenty, but mostly of the commoner kinds, and these have favored buyers; fancy, large, round, and smooth in light supply and steady. Egg plants plentier and lower. Onions firmer for prime yellow, but reds are dull and easier. Local green peas are scarce; choice Western New York receipts sell well, but many are poor and offered low. String beans higher. Lima beans weaker under larger receipts. We quote: Potatoes, yellow, 3a3 50; do white and yams, 2.50a3; do red, 2a2.50; cabbage, per 100, 4a6; onions, yellow, per barrel, 1.50a2.30; do red, la1.50; cucumbers, per bushel box, 50a75; tomatoes, upper Jersey, 75a1.50; do South Jersey, 50a65; do Maryland and Virginia, per carrier, 50a1; egg plants, per barrel, 2.50a2; do per bushel box, 75a1.25; green corn, per 100, 50a1.25; lima beans, per bar, 2a3; string beans, 1.75a2; green peas, 1a2; squash, marrow, per barrel, 1a1.50; do white and yellow, 75a1; Russian turnips, per barrel, 75; peppers, per bushel box, 50a60.

### Our Poultry Industry. Poultry raising in times of depression like we are now experiencing is affected,

like many other of our farm products, so that uncertainty is before us where prosperity a year ago was the rule. These times cannot last very much longer. A crisis will come to determine whether this and all our American industries shall be ruined by a few men who are unable to conduct the affairs of our Nation. The farmer in past years-especially within five years-has been attracted

to poultry raising because it is a factor in swelling the income of his farm to much greater proportions than his lands and farm stock can produce. Its significance has grown into a very important farm production - particularly the egg question. This question has been to all poultry keepers a very troublesome question to solve. Its uncertainty in cold weather, the time when eggs usually command top market prices, has caused many to become discouraged and give up trying, and declare that there is nothing in poultry raising for profit. Surrounding this question of Winter

supply of eggs, there are many conditions for and against success. Molting has a good deal to do in making a good layer a poor one, and it alone in many cases can be blamed for the number of eggs you receive. Did you ever stop to think what a difficult and painful task molting is, and how naturally it saps the vigor and strength from your best layers, until they pass through the ordeal successfully? If you have a flock of layers, and they are not through molting by October, you can safely calculate on few eggs before January, and until late in Febru-

ary and March, if the weather is cold. Besides this important question of molting, you will learn best by experience that the food and drink and the way it is given to them has much to do with inducing them to lay well. The house, also, must possess the comforts and freedom from frost and cold to enable them to feel like laying. Starting when they begin to molt, watching them and feeding foods that will assist nature in her work, will prove its value when

eggs are in greatest demand. I consider the egg problem a great one, and only understood by those who handle fowls and experiment some to find out what they require to do the best for you. It seems to me, also, natural that a period of rest comes when molting comes; this rest and pain is necessary; none of us can work all the time and not have some holidays for relaxation. I have before me a question I know to be important to all poultry keepers, and if you will reason as I have reasoned you will find that much truth is said, and experience will prove it clearly.

The Fall and Winter partly over, has been mild, hens have begun laving, and even the farmer plowed his ground for Spring planting before Christmas, something very unusual in the Northern States. Early Spring pullets come into service now, and are among the steadiest of the flock for eggs. They will sometimes start laying late in October, and continue until the weather which in January is quite severe, will cease laying until late in February, then start in and do well all through the Spring and Summer, when molting claims them for some

weeks as victims of pain and misery. We live in hopes of better times when the farmer can investigate this department of farming and see for himself that fowls can be made a profitable farm stock under proper care and management. He will also find employment for his spare time profitably, and a pleasant and not so laborious a part of his rural life.—JOHN W. CAUGHEY, Tiffin, O.

## Who Can Beat It?

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: We find THE AMERICAN FARMER a very valuable paper. We are only amateurs at farming, having been at it not quite two years, and are much interested inpoultry raising. We find it profitable as well as pleasant work. We have a Plymouth Rock pullet that was hatched in February of this year that has already laid her litter of eggs and is setting. She will be just six months oldwhen she hatches her first brood of chicks. Is that not rather unusual? The others of the same brood are all laying, and I feel very proud of them.-Mrs. J. KEILMAN, Arlington, Ill.

The White River Agricultural Society. This progressive, practical society will. give its 17th Annual Fair at Bethel, Vt., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Sept. 10, 11 and 12 1894, and it is sanguine that it will be the largest and most successful one ever held.

ONE year of Tariff Deforming has cost the country more in actual money than four years of civil war.



English With an Accent.

A man came into the office of

Maine paper the other day and addressed

off close up to myselluf, and if anybotty

How mooch vor two time?"—Lewiston

Father (solemnly)-This is going to

Napoleon (sympathetically) - Well,

Fining the Soil.

hard granite has only six square feet

hurt me more than you, Napoleon.

foot exceed three acres in extent.

The amount of surface is important.

as the water in the soil adheres to these

partially saturated a different law oper-

The movement of the water in a fine

soil is constantly from that containing

most moisture toward that containing

least, till the whole mass of equal fine-

ness of soil is equally supplied. Each

tiny globule of moisture around the soil

grains, or water particles on the surface

of each, tends to contract, setting up a

strain or pull. This is the motive power

which transports the water through the

soil. Surface tension has power to move

moisture in any direction-up toward

the surface, down into the subsoil, or

horizontally. It aids gravity in pulling

water down from the surface until full

saturation takes place; then gravity

alone can act, because the power to con-

tract grows less as the film around the

soil grains thickens, and ceases alto-

gether when the spaces are filled with

water. This suggests why soils resting

on a fine clay subsoil are so valuable for

grass and wheat, which require larger

percentages of moisture than most of our

staple crops-because clay is finely di-

vided and usually retains a high per-

Irrigation Congress.

The Third National Irrigation Con-

1. All members of the National Ex-

2. All members of State and Terri-

3. Two delegates-at-large and as many

additional delegates as they have Con-

gressional districts, to be appointed by

their respective Governors, for the fol-

lowing States and Territories: Arizona,

California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma,

Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah,

4. Two delegates-at-large for each

State and Territory not heretofore

enumerated, to be appointed by the

Governors of said States or Territories.

any foreign nation or colony; each

member of the United States Senate and

House of Representatives; each Governor

pointed by the Mayor of each incorpor-

ated city of the 17 States and Terri-

tories named as being directly interested

5. Duly accredited representatives of

gress will meet for a seven days' session

at Denver, Colo., Sept. 3. The member-

centage of water.

ship will be as follows:

torial Irrigation Commissions.

Washington, and Wyoming.

ecutive Committee.

filled.

ain't worth it .- Judge.

[Me.] Journal.

What There is Ahead.

The corn plowing season will soon bring on a flirtation between the rattlesnake and the bare toe of the farmer boy. -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Paste This in Your Pocketbook.

"Er man kin run into debt," said Uncle Eben, "but when it comes ter gittin' out he's gotter crawl."—Washing- fints him keep him, for I pelong to him. ton Star.

### What They Prefer.

She-My three school-girl cousins are coming to-morrow to stay a few days. He-My goodness, Maria, you'll have to order a lot more meat and things. She—No I won't. I've ordered a dozen bottles of pickles and half a ton of candy .- Truth.

## Why He Was Invisible.

Papa—Was Mr. Sandyman here last evening; I looked into the parlor and saw no one but you.

Clara-Why, yes, father, he was there, Papa-Strange I didn't see him. Willie-I guess he must have got into the chair first .- Life.

## The Cow Stared.

Fair Maiden-How savagely that tow looks at me? Farmer Hayseed-It's your red para-

sol, mum. Fair Maiden-Dear me! I knew it was a little bit out of fashion, but I didn't suppose a country cow would notice it.—Pearson's Weekly.

### What was Required. Business Man (hurriedly)-What do stone soil of Maryland the exposed you want to get me to the Grand Cen- surface of all the soil grains in a cubic

tral in five minutes? Cabman (thoughtfully) - A new horse. -N. Y. Weekly.

### More City Ignorance. Farmer Tibbets-Hang that cow! I fine spaces there are the more fine rootalways have to club her 'fore I can lets there will be, and the more food the

make her stand still. Little Nephew (from the city)-Is that the one that gives the whipped cream ?- Chicago Tribune.

An Unsolved Mystery.



Mike-Begobs, Bridget, they be as short as iver!

Bridget-Divil take them! after me puttin' tin inches av cloth at ther top .-Judge.

They Thought Alike.



Both of them-What funny things we see !— Judge.

## Setting an Example.

" Are these the biggest china eggs you have?" asked the customer.

"Yes, sir. They are the usual size." "You see, I'm just going into the poultry business, and I would like as large nest eggs as I can get, in order to give the hens an idea of the size I expect them to attain with their product."

## A Humanitarian.

Humane Officer-Why do you pile all your load on the front of the cart? Lazy man-So the hoss won't have so far to pull it, av course. Think I ain't got no feelin' ?- Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He Did Not Keep the Article. Young Lady (in music store)-Have you "A Heart that Beats with Love "? Clerk (blushingly)-No, miss; I would consider it highly imprudent at

### Berlin. One Interpretation.

"Josiar," said Mrs. Corntossel, "this industrial army business gits me."

a salary of 21 marks a week .- Wespen,

"It do me to," he replied. " Ef a feller is goin' ter walk jis fur the sake of walkin' an' gettin' nowheres, he might jes ez well do it behind er plow ez any other way. -Washington Star.

Oats seem to have the "call." Compared to other grains they command a uch higher price, and seem destined to maintain that position for some time, at | in irrigation, will be admitted as honor-

# THE ORCHARD.

Cullings.

Apples are this year for the first time among the fruit shipments from California to Eastern markets.

A dispatch from Marshfield, Wis., says: Thousands of dollars' worth of damage is being done daily by the ravages of the army worm in this and ad-joining Counties. It is by far the worst scourge that has ever visited this portion

According to the Ontario crop report, fruit prospects are very encouraging. While in some few places the rain and frost have done some damage, on the whole the prospect for good crops were the young lady at the desk: "How you vas to-day, I hope? I vants for to seldom better. Throughout the fruit belt promises well, and a large crop of atvertise my leetle tog on der paper. He vas shet-black tog mit white spots all ofer him in blaces. His tail vas coot apples, peaches, plums, etc., may be ex-

Young orchards of one and two years planting have been very badly injured in the southern part of Illinois by 17year locusts; notably those planted last Spring. All orchards are in good condition and making a healthy growth, so that they will mature well what fruit they have and be ready for next year in good

Twig blight, affecting apple trees, has been extraordinarily prevalent this season. It is difficult to say what causes the malady. Some varieties are injured so much that they are no longer worthy of a place in the orchard, notably the fine old Fall Pippin. The trouble may depend on conditions of the

its own fruit, and an annual supply of to the Farm Journal we find the foldon't be too rough on yourself, dad; I fertilizer should be given. It is asserted that sweet potatoes are a suitable crop to be grown in orchards in the South; that they are a crop which improves the soil. Prof. Milton Whitney: A cubic foot and thus adds to the orchard's growth, but this does not apply to orchards in bearing.

of surface exposed to air or water. If Ohio has a Black Knot law, and it is ground to fineness of a good wheat soil, then a cubic foot will have over two hoped that other States will follow her example. The disease is widespread in acres of surface, and in the finest limethe United States, and it must either be headed off or the plum trees and the acid cherry trees will be swept out of existence. If unchecked, it proceeds to inevitable destruction. The Ohio law surfaces, and the roots occupy the spaces and similar laws, if faithfully executed, between in search of food. The more would stamp it out.

The pear-tree scylla is one of the most destructive insects that infest pear orchplant can gather from the soil. When ards, as it sucks the juices from the water is applied to the surface of the foliage and exudes what is known as soil, either naturally or artificially, it "honey dew," which covers the leaves will occupy all the air spaces, so that the and causes them to shrivel and the fruit amount of air space practically deto fall off. Mr. Geo. T. Powell, a suctermines the amount of water in a soil cessful New-York grower, believes he when fully saturated. This will usually has proved that the adult insects can be 40 to 60 per cent. of the bulk of any be killed by the use of insecticides, good soil. Water descends into the soil scientists have held the although contrary.

by gravity. When fully saturated it descends by gravity only. When only The young peach trees, cherry trees, pear trees, etc., budded last Summer or Fall, will now be growing rapidly if ates. This law we call capillary attraction or surface tension. In a moist soil each soil grain is surrounded by a they are receiving proper attention in the way of cultivation. Buds a foot or thin film of water-sometimes so thin that the air space is scarcely reduced. more high are in danger of blowing two pounds; timothy, five pounds; white They are like tiny soap bubbles with a over, and occasionally one will start to clover, five pounds; red top, three grain of soil inside of each. If water grow out almost horizontally instead of pounds. grain of soil inside of each. If water grow out almost hot better the bud to the stub. These varieties have been selected supply is increased, the film around each perpendicularly. In both these cases it with great care, and are believed to be soil grain gradually thickens until the is a good plan to tie the bud to the stub. whole space between the soil grains is and so it will be in an upright position.

Train the trees young. The best authorities say that only the pocketknife should be used for pruning apple trees. This is only another way of saying that the pruning should be done early, before the branches have attained any great growth. Discover whether the limbs need to be cut off before they have reached the size of the arm. Prune the young trees so that they will form an even head, giving the heaviest amount of shade on the south side to shield from the hot sun.

Many reported cures for peach vellows have been investigated and found without merit. Faithful trial has been made of various fertilizers containing important plant foods. With some of these, especially caustic lime and fertilizers containing nitrogen, it has been possible to make diseased trees put on a greener and more vigorous growth, sometimes mistaken for recovery, but all such trees have continued to show symptoms of the disease and have soon relapsed into feeble growth.

A new and extremely hardy pear is being introduced called the Dempsey. It comes from Toronto and was produced from the seed of the Bartlett fertilized with Duchesse d'Angouleme. Its skin is a smooth green, changing to vellow as it ripens, with a slight brown tinge where exposed to the sun. Stem about an inch long, stout, and set slightly to one side. Calyx shallow. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, buttery, almost melting, with a rich, sweet, delicious flavor. It will stand transportation to the most distant markets, and its season is October and November.

## A Big Fruit Farm.

In Loudoun County, Va., is one of the largest fruit farms in the country. It contains 60,000 vines, 45,000 peach trees, 8,000 quince and pear trees, and several hundred English walnut and Italian chestnut trees. The enterprise began as the experiment of two brothers who believed that the northern Virginia country was admirably suited to the growing of fruits. They first bought 500 acres of land on Loudoun Hights of a State or Territory; one member each and the first season planted a peach from different societies of irrigation engi- orchard. This was in 1887. Since that neers; of agriculture, horticulture; of time they have increased their holdings chambers of commerce; of boards of steadily, and their fruit farm promises to trade, together with a delegate ap- rival the largest ranches on the Pacific Coast.

> The principal agricultural product of Germany is potatoes; the second hay; the third is beets.

### Sheep in the Orchard.

The question of pasturing orchards with sheep has two bides to it, and much has been said on both ades, as might be expected from men holding positive convic-tions and some unfavorable experiences

on the subject. Experience goes to show that the orchards of the country are losing fertility and for this reason are becoming unprofitable. It is found, too, that worms of various sorts, particularly codling moth, which passes its larval state in the apple. The apple worm, as it is called, does great damage to the crop in causing the fruit to ripen prematurely, when it falls to the ground, the worm abandons the apple, passes into the ground, and finally comes out as half ounces per pound increases the total a fly to repeat its work on a broader weight of butter about 12 per cent. The scale. To head off this enemy of the unsalted butter has a larger water conapple grower, the fallen fruit must be tent than the salted. removed as soon as it falls and be destroyed, worm and all. Many farmers pasture the orchards with hogs, and find great advantage in the practice; but there

ever prevent its entire practicability. No animal has so many favorable considerations for this purpose as the sheep. While there are some serious objections to making a sheep pasture of the exists a single objection to this mode of caring for fruit trees. The soil is enriched by their droppings; all weeds are found in heating from 93-110° before destroyed; no briars or sprouts are per- setting. The addition of from 10 to 25 mitted to grow; the fallen fruit is con- per cent, water appeared to slightly imsumed as fast as it falls, and the codling prove the thoroughness of creaming.

are several objections to this that must

moth is effectually headed off-eaten up. To show how to prepare the orchard for sheep, we prefer to let Judge Biggle, a prominent authority on practical farm When an orchard comes to bearing topics, give his carefully-prepared plans no crop should be grown in it other than on this subject. In his No. 169 article

lowing: I promised to give your readers some pointers on seeding down an orchard for sheep pasture. My apple orchard is eight years old and the trees are about ready for work; already have borne a partial crop. The ground has been under cultivation most of the time; other crops have been taken off. I purpose seeding down a part, 20 acres, to grass, on which I will pasture 10 sheep to the acre. A sheep-tight fence is being built of plain wire and iron posts. Each tree will be protected from the teeth of the sheep by wire netting wound faround the trunk; otherwise the bark would be gnawed and stripped of, and the orchard ruined.

weeder, finishing with a roller.

"I will use 40 pounds to the acre of Experiments made at the Texas grass seed, as follows: Kentucky blue, 15 Station go to show the great influence pounds; orchard, seven pounds; sheep fescue, three pounds; meadow foxtail,

"These varieties have been selected It need not be tied closer than an inch, just about right for my land. The main dependence for pasture, eventually, is the blue grass and white clover, but the others will serve to thicken the sod and Thus it becomes of interest to butterto make early and late pasture; the makers to use the cottonseed meal in the timothy is intended to make a crop to mow the present season; for I do not think the pasture will be ready to turn sheep on until next year, but will yield a good crop of hay in the Summer or early Fall, as the soil is rich.

"It is intended, after the manner of J. S. Woodward, of Lockport, N. Y., to pasture short (at the same time feeding grain to the sheep), so that no tough sod will form to the injury of the orchard. The sheep, if well fed, will enrich the ground with their dung, and pick up the fallen apples, thus disposing of the worms that are so apt to despoil the fruit.

"I have well considered this plan, and have great confidence that it will work to my advantage; but whether good or bad, I will keep your readers advised."

### A Cheap Mushroom Bed. According to the Musee des Familles,

the following is a very simple and cheap method of preparing a mushroom bed that will yield a crop all the year round. In a pine box about 20 inches in

depth, and three feet square, place a four-inch-thick stratum of a mixture of three parts of dry cow manure and one part of garden soil. Having procured some mushroom spawn, break it up and sow it in a second stratum of manure and earth two inches in depth. Slightly compress the whole and cover with an fine rose.

In six or eight weeks the first crop of and will continue to do so for at least damp.

A small quantity of aqua ammonia added to the water with which the bed is moistened will hasten the appearance of the fungi.

The box should be placed by preference in a place where the light is not too bright, say, in a cellar in which the temperature is moderate and equable, or in a dark part of a stable.

The Delaware and Maryland Peninsula is making ready for a great tomato crop, grown not so much for immediate consumption as for canning. Last year was a bad tomato season, and it is expected that this will be a good one. The area in tomatoes is larger from year to year, and the cost of production is lower. So, too, is the cost of canning, and the consumer gets at least part of the benefit of all this cheapening.

## THE DAIRY.

Salting with brine is not effective. Excessive feeding of Swedish turnips makes the milk bitter.

Prof. Weigman attributes oily butter to iron, which comes from the use of poorly tinned vessels.

Buttercups and other varieties of the ranunculus in the pasture are generally responsible for the bitter taste in milk and butter.

Salting with one-half to one and one-Soapy milk has been found to be

the cows were bedded. This abounded in bacteria, which got on to the udders and thence into the milk. J. Seidl finds that weak brine up to 10 per cent. is not fitted for preserving

caused by damp, foul straw upon which

butter, and that saturated brine cannot be relied on, even when the butter is orchard, these are so readily and kept in a cool place. Brine is likely to give butter a "heet" taste.

> Prof. F. Frus finds that nearly one pound of water can be worked into 25 pounds of butter after it is made, but it lowers the grade and injures the keeping quality. Butter worked only once contained nearly .05 per cent.-one-half pound in 100 more water than that worked several times. The longer the interval between salting and the last

working, the less water was found in the butter. A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman writes of an experiment which he says he made of feeding tallow to his cows to test the question whether fat butter and increased the proportion of it in the milk. He states as the result that one pound in 23 pounds of milk to one pound in 18 pounds, an increase of nearly

Dr. Henry Leffman, who has given "I shall plow the orchard in April milk and butter his attention, and who about four inches deep, and harrow the ground thoroughly, making it as even and level as possible, with slight ridges the following as a test for distinguishing at the tree rows. The seed will not be butter from imitations: A spoonful or sown until the ground shall have time to two is placed in a narrow cup and settle with Spring rains, and until another | quickly heated to the boiling point. If thorough harrowing with the Acme it is true butter it will boil quietly and harrow. After an application of 600 foam up in a mass of fine bubbles, often pounds per acre of Mapes's potato manure, spread with the Spangler machine, ine or oleomargarine the sample, when the seed will be sown with a Thompson's heated, will foam up but little and sputbroadcaster and harrowed with a Breed's ter as it boils. The test is regarded as infallible for detecting spurious butter.

the kinds of food, or the fats in the food of cows, have on the quality of the butter made. In the latest bulletin, just re- a vacation. ceived, a record of exhaustive tests made in feeding cottonseed meal is given. It this food has an important effect on the butter, and also on the fat of animals fed upon it. The butter is considerably harder, as is also the fat of the meat. increased considerably by this food, enables it to be carried more easily in the

Summer. Caked udders in cows are usually due such as corn or other meal. Herbiverous move. animals are provided with a stomach adapted for the digestion of coarse, bulky food, and when concentrated food of any kind is given it is safest to mix it with coarser stuff, as hay or grass or silage. It is then better digested and disposed of in the system. But even in this way too rich food-that is, anything containing any one element of nutrition in excess-will be injurious, as stimulating the action of some special organ, as the kidneys or the liver, unduly, and this will surely cause trouble.

## SAVING STEPS

By Providing Plenty of Small Conveniences.

EDITOR FARM HOUSE: I will begin by

telling some of the busy housewives how we save ourselves steps without number by hav ing in every room as nearly as may be the fol-lowing articles: A ragbag or catchall, a pair of scissors, a small box or tiny basket con-taining a few needles, black and white thread, a thimble, and a little wrapping twine. Many a trip downstairs has this arrangement compress the whole and cover with an eight-inch layer of earth, which should little rip in a dress one is about to put on or to be kept damp by watering through a sew a button on one's boots is just nothing if the things are at hand, but if it include a trip downstairs when one's feet are already too tired, then it becomes a task that it is some mushrooms will appear at the surface, times excusable to neglect or postpone. I go so far as to keep a small hammer and a few two years, provided the bed is kept little contrivance of this kind counts for nails and tacks in a sly place upstairs. Every much in housekeeping. Hang a pair of scissors over your work-table in the kitchen and notice how many times, especially on cooking or ironing days, these scissors will be in de-mand. I wonder if you all know how many and varied are the uses to which the mass of all sorts of paper that comes into the house may be put. For lining drawers and cover-ing shelves when needed, and when replaced by fresh ones they serve for rubbing the outside of pots, pans, etc., and hanging on the hooks from which they are hung, protecting the wall. Paper bags, carefully handled, as-sorted, and put in a clean, convenient place, have many uses in the kitchen. To young housekeepers let me say, if callers sho hinder you about your work teach yourselves not to fret over things; remember, it is not care and work, but fret and worry, that make so many of us the "bundle of nerves" we are. How much better for us to have pleasant, quiet homes than to be over-anxious about this, that, and the other, and so soon wear ourselves into a state of health from which we may never perfectly recover at least only after long years of suffering .-A FARMER'S DAUGHTER, Leyden, N. Y.

anges, man me box of all Gigars and uses Flate Weles, are yours. As this offer is functione our famous 16s. Cigars, to protect ourselves against designs and speculators
type quantities, we will not reli more than 8 bares and 8 watches to any one person. W
THE CHICAGO WATCH CO., 281 Wadash Avés, ChiCag

When writing mention this paper.

## THE HIGHEST CALLING.

A Good Word for Farm Work. EDITOR FARMHOUSE: I am much pleased with the contents of THE AMERICAN FARM-ER. I am a farmer's daughter, and also a farmer woman. I don't mean to say that I do all the work on the farm; but all that

### hinders is the lack of strength-"For to plow and to sow, For to reap and to mow."

I look after things on our farm and do lots of outdoor work, too. I don't think any one on our place can feed my calves, pigs, and hens better than I; so I feed and care for them. I milk six cows and take care of all the milk and cream; do the churning by hand with an old-fashioned dasher churn, and care for the butter. I do a portion of the work in a large garden, the heaviest part of the housework for a family of four; also pick

and can our fruit.

I have enjoyed the years that I have spent on the farm the best of any portion of my existence. And I find that woman's work on a farm is not as fatiguing as many kinds of work done by women. The editor, doctor, lawyer, merchant, and priest work hours that farmers know not of while resting from their daily toil. The clerk at the counter, the laborer in the factory, the worker in the shop, all have their fatiguing employment; in fact, all occupations are fatiguing. I think mental work is more tiresome to the system than

muscular labor.
The farmer and his family have many healthy, invigorating advantages. They have the pure, fresh air, fresh, healthy food, bright scenery the year round, which builds up their system for each day's work. I have tried doing many kinds of work, both muscular and mental, and I find none as healthy as

farming.

I will say to the farmers' boys and girls, remain on the farm until you know how to do farmers' work well and profitably; then, if you have a better taste for other employment than farming, turn your faculties t that taste if you choose, but be sure of your likes and dislikes before leaving the farm. given in the food found its way to the In my estimation farming is the highest calling of all employments, and if not the highest, it is in fact the most essential calling to the yield of butter was increased from where would the rest of mankind be? The world can't live without us .- EMMA L. HILL,

## A Letter with the Right Ring in It.

From our special correspondent, Hon. John H. Wadhams, Secretary Connecticut Sheep Breeders' Association.

I see neither justice nor reason in "free wool" and 40 per cent. protection on manufactures of wool. Free raw material is an "iridescent dream." To produce the wool that the College Professor calls free, I am paying cash for Illinois corn and South Carolina seed. With the temperature at 10 to 20 degrees below zero, I have to watch the advent of future wool producers day and night. I want this tariff matter settled. Wool don't seem to have any Democratic friend in Congress except Senator Brice, of Ohio; but any party that ignores the existence of 1,300,000 sheep farmers in its economic policy, is liable to be granted

The Government stud of Chamant, in goes to show conclusively that the oil in France, has tried with success the curative for horses' diseases. There are in that stud five or six bucks who gambol among the horses and get all the maladies which might fall upon the latter. Tristan, one of the best stallions, Summer, as the hardness of the butter, lives with his buck in the paddock, and some colts having had their noses and eves affected by a disease, one buck was placed with them and the colts were cured, but the buck was extremely sick to overfeeding with stimulating food, after a few days, and could hardly

> Bank Clerk-This check, madame, isn't filled in.

Madame-Isn't what? Bank Clerk-It has your husband's name

promptly attended to.

signed to it, but does not state how much money you want. Madame-Oh, is that all? Well, I'll take all there is.

# ALL ABOUT TEXAS,

The Southwest Texas

# Illustrated Magazine

Tells all about what is being said and done in the way of the development and settlement of The Great Southwest. Invaluable to the Homeseeker, Investors, Landowners, and the average reader, \$2 per annum.

### SPECIAL.

To the first 500 sending in this clipping and \$1.50 this Magazine and AMERICAN FARMER will both be sent one year. Address

T. J. SKAGGS. Publisher, BEEVILLE, TEXAS. When writing mention this paper.

## DO YOU GROW FLOWERS OR VEGETABLES?

The Seaside Gardener will help you. It tells how to grow plants and vegetables. Through its columns you may ask any question of general interest to plant culture. Subscription price only 50 cents per year. Published monthly, Twenty pages. Every person sending 50 cents for one year's subscription will get a premium worth the subscription price. Plants, bulbs, and seeds given away. Send for premium list .- C. S. TAIT, Publisher, Brunswick, Ga.



## TO FARMERS AND HORSEOWNERS. "The Horse From Birth to Death."

Enlarged edition, pocket size, handsomely bound and illustrated. By a well known author. The best book ever written on the subject, complete in every particular. Sent postpaid for only 15 cents. Address,

H. FEDDERSEN, Rosswalde, Box 140.

## FERTILIZERS ARE UNPROFITABLE.

Unless they contain sufficient Potash.
Complete fertilizers should contain at least six percent, of Potash.
Fertilizers for Potatoes, Tobacco, Fruits, and Vegetables should contain from 19 to 15 percent, of Potash, Farmers should use fertilizers containing enough Fotash, or apply Potash salts, such as Muriate of Potash, Salphate of Potash and Kaimit, For Information and pamphlets, address, German Kall Works, 95 Nassaus St., Naw York (19).
When writing mention this paper.



with plated ice steam bent han illable and guarant FREIGHT PAID

When writing mention this paper. WORK FOR ALL. 75 a month salary and ex-penses paid. If you want employment write at once to P. O. VICKERT, augusta. Maine.

OXFORD MFG. CO., 340 Wabash Ave., Chicago, III.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR.J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio. When writing mention this paper.

SPINDLES, DROP CASES, BOOKMAKER'S WHEELS, Burking etc. Bend topper lists, G. HENRY & CO., 225 Monroo St., Chicago, Jih. When writing mention this paper.

and patentability of inventions and validity of patents. Rejected applications proseouted. All business relating to patents

GEORGE E. LEMON, Lemon Building, Washington, D. C. Opinions rendered as to the novelty ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.



THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.

# ACME FISHERMAN OUTFIT. .\$1.00

THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.

Established 1819.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT EMBER 1, 1894.

75th Year. New Series.—No. 61.

## SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

## Way to Build Silos and to Fill Them.

The partial failure of the corn crop over a large stretch of country and the widespread damage to pastures have developed an active interest in ensilage. In response to many requests we reproduce the main portion of an article on "Siles and Ensilage," which appeared in THE AMERICAN FARMER last January, and received unusual praise.

Every well-conducted farm should have a silo, and every man who feeds stock should have at least some ensilage to add to and vary the rations, if no more. A silo is merely an air and water-

tight box in which green, succulent forage is preserved.

In the United States corn is most generally used for silage. But many varieties of sorghum are also used, and pearl millet, alfalfa, soja bean, clover, cowpeas, rye, etc. In Minnesota Southern Ensilage corn is found to produce twice as much fodder as the Minnethe North, etc., but the medium-sized Dent corn has a higher nutritive value, and much labor was saved in handling t. The Dent varieties vielded more fodor sweet varieties. In Wisconsin the

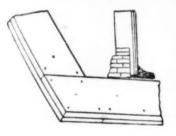


Fig. 1. Southern Horse Tooth gave most green fodder, protein, and sugar. In Vermont, Wisconsin Yellow and Pride of the North gave best results. The yield of in the field, thus protracting the time pends, we believe, on the maturity of the different kinds of forage siloed. Those that are in the same condition of maturity can be safely mixed in the silo.

Though some do not cut the silage. the general opinion is that it is much The finer it is cut the closer will it pack and the better will it preserve. Many prefer it as small as half-The labor of cutting and filling is the hard work of ensilage. The corn can be cut by hand or power. A hand cutter can be bought for from 25 to 40 cents, or one can be made out of an old hoe or a piece of a broken scythe.

THE MANNER OF PRESERVATION is not yet thoroughly understood, and to explain what is known of it requires a long explanation of the principles of fer-As a partial and makeshift explanation, we will instance the fermentation of starch, which by different stages of fermentation changes first to sugar, then to alcohol, next to acetic acid, and then to putrefaction. The silage goes through one stage of ferm ntation, in which yeasts and bacteria play complex parts. After heating, the silage settles, the air is excluded, and further fermentation is largley prevented.

There is an infinite number of ways of building silos. The first, built in France and England, were of brick and stone, and this practice was at first followed in his country. Now, almost everywhere, wood is preferred.

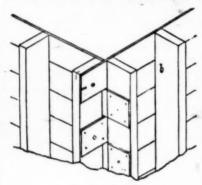
THE BEST FORM IS CIRCULAR, as it gives more contents to the same amount of wall; and, still more important, it has no corners, where the ensilage is imperfectly packed and rendered liable to spoil. The location should be as near the barn or feeding place as possible, as ensilage is heavy stuff to handle. The size depends upon the number of animals to be fed and the number of days that they are to depend on silage. For a cow from 30 to 45 pounds, or 11 bushels a day, is usually estimated, with one-half this for a horse, and one-third for a sheep. Average 40 pounds a day for a cow for 150 days in a year would make 6,000 Avunds, or three tons. Silage ranges in Weight from 25 to 50 pounds per cubic foot, depending upon the greenness of the som and the depth of the silo. The average has been estimated at 30 pounds. This

40w big the silo should be. Bulletin No. 80 of the North Carolina excellent directions for building a two- the bill of material.

room sile to hold from 72 to 120 tons of silage, enough for 20 cows, or their equivalent of other farm animals, for 150

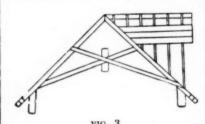
THE FOUNDATION.

If the location is dry the foundation may be a trench one foot square, filled with small stones, on which stones or brick are laid in morter 6 inches to



foot high and 10 inches thick. It should be 23 feet 2 inches by 15 feet 10 inches wide over all. The loose soil should then be thrown out and trampled around the outside to shed surface water, sota Dent, Learning's Sibley's Pride of and place filled with tamped stones covered with clay The sills, 2 x 10 inches, should be laid on the wall while fresh, and a few long spikes driven into the wall will help hold them in place. ler and dry matter than either the flint | A second 2 x 10 should be laid on the first and spiked down, observing to cross the corners, as shown in Fig. 1. This will securely tie the corners. The four planks for side siles should be just  $22\frac{1}{3}$  feet long, and the four for ends 15 feet. The partition sill should be 2 x 6 and the first piece should be 13 feet 6 inches long, and the top one may reach across the side sills and be spiked to them for a tie across, or this partition sill may be but a single piece, put on at the level of the top of the side sills, and have spikes driven into the foundation wall and side sills to stay it.

STUDDING AND BOARDING UP INSIDE. feet, studding on the sills 14 inches from sorghum is generally greater than that the corner at each of the four corners; of corn, and it remains green longer stay these, and at one corner begin boarding up the inside with boards one The Wisconsin Sta- inch thick and of uniform width, so they ion got very good results from clover can readily be alternated at the corners, ilage, and found it richer in protein as shown by Fig. 2. As the boarding than corn. The question of mixing de- proceeds so the other studs can be readily held in place, set the end studs 18 inches apart from center-to center, and the side studs 17 inches apart, measuring from the center of the end stud toward the middle of the silo. Each end will contain 10 studs, and the partition the same; but the end ones in the partition must be set back from the wall two or three inches. The back side will contain 15, and the middle one will be set so one of its sides will line with one edge of the partition studding. The seventh



stud from each side in front will be moved toward the middle to line with the partition boarding, so they will stand but two inches apart, to leave a good doorway into each room. On the ends, boards (or plank) 15 feet long should be used, so there will be no splicing. This would also be a good length for the sides. The middle studs in front and the one in the back wall standing in the partition line allows tying the silo across very firmly by the first or horizontal boarding, the partition boards alternating with the back side (see Fig. 2), while in front the whole length of the doors can be used for cross-tying; but care must be taken that the long boards between vertically arranged doors are not interfered with, as these tie the building endwise.

THE ROOF. Having now provided for the rough inside boarding, the roof is the next part to build. Make it a square pitch and use 2 x 5 by 13 feet rafters, which will give projection enough to the roof. Tie these with 1 x 5 by 13 feet pieces, as shown in Fig. 3. It will require 15 pairs of rafters and collars, or ties, of which on one side the middle ones will be cut out to give place to the upper

Cover with cheap lumber, and slingle. THE GABLES

doors to be used in filling the silo.

may be boarded up with the same cheap would require for each cov a mass 8 material as that put on the roof, or i teet long by 5 feet deer and 5 feet broad. the outside is covered with good ma-From this it will be easy to calculate terial, it should be carried on up the gables. One six-light sash should be put in each gable for light in the silo, but it Experiment Station gives the following is not essential, and is not included in FINISHING THE INSIDE.

The silo is now 20 feet deep, including the sills and walls. The vertical matched and surface boarding should be long enough to reach from the bottom of the wall to the top of the studs, and as carefully matched as a floor. This inside lining must be of good material. Before as when first put on, except in places bored at bottom between studding, and nailing in there should be some air-tight material, as tarred building paper, hung in strips from the top to the bottom, to lap two or three inches, and the boards then but on. At this point attention should be given to the corners. It will probably be economy to cut pieces across the corners two or three feet long, chamfer the edges so they will fit well, hang the paper and lay on the vertical siding. Something of an idea of the work on the inside may be gathered from Fig 4. which shows: a, a bit of the foundation; b, sills; c, rough boarding; d, tarred building paper; e, vertical matched boarding; f corner pieces, cutting off the corner; g and h, the tops of the studding.

THE DOORWAYS.

After the rough boards of the partition are put on the doorways will be 35 inches wide in the clear, if the partition boards are lapped out past the middle studs and cut off at the center of the studs on the opposite side. Nail in se-

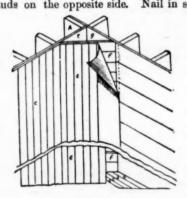


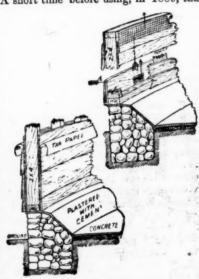
FIG. 4.

curely a one-inch piece as wide as the studs and as long as the door is high on Stand the center of the 2 x 10 by 20 each side. These will protect the studs and support the pieces put across the doorway to retain the silage. In putting up the vertical boards leave one inch from the ends of the horizontal boards to break joints, and finish at two inches from the stud on the partition. These doorways should be of uniform hight, six feet, and four in number, two in each division. They will be 33 inches wide when completed. The pieces to fill up this space should be cut just three feet long for the first set, to match the horizontal boarding, and three feet one inch to fill between the vertical boards and partition, and when put up should be separated by tar paper. When the outside is finished, swing doors may be put on the outside, if necessary, to protect from frost, or, if desired, for finish. In boarding outside use 2 x 4 or 3 x 3 studding on the corners to nail to. For convenience in filling the silo a door should be put above the partition over these doors, or on the opposite side, and a dormer roof raised over it as shown in

If the silo is on dry ground, it will not be necessary to more than pack in four or five inches of small stones and cover with puddled clay. If in a wet place, one or two drains should be made from it, and gravel and cement be put on the stones and the walls plastered up with cement.

COATING THE INSIDE.

Various mixtures, as well as clear coal tar or linseed oil, are recommended and used with varying success. The silo at the New York State Experiment Station at Genava, N. Y., was built in the Fall of 1888, too late to be used that season. The inside boarding was of soft pine. A short time before using, in 1889, this



silo was coated with paraffine and resin, to which was added enough of boiled linseed oil to prevent cooling too quickly on the brushes in the application. This the depth. Sixteens and fourteens will made a glossy finish, resembling varnish, give a silo 30 feet deep; lining made been willing to assign to it.

with considerable body to it. It harden- from fencing ripped in two; outside ed in a very short time after being put on, sheathing the same; siding for silos under and seems to remain impervious to the 28 feet, outside diameter, common siding action of the silage after two years' use. rabbeted; for silos more than 28 feet After removal of the first silage put in, outside diameter common drop siding or some of which was in the silo nine ship-lap may be used. A, shows ventimonths, this coating appeared as glossy lator between studding; auger holes are

where silage had stuck; but on rubbing the boards lack two inches of reaching these places it was found to leave the plate at top inside. Both sets of open-

left a blotched-looking surface, but I

think it answers a good purpose in the

matter of keeping the sides dry. I have

been told since I did it that a better way

is to thin the tar with gasoline, so it could

Bill of Material for 810, two rooms, each 10x13} feet inside, 20 feet deep.

or sulfs—
4 pieces 2x10in. by 15 feet., 100 \$6 00 |
4 pieces 2x10in. by 224 feet., 150 6 00 |
2 pieces 2x6in. by 15 feet... 30 6 00 |

Carpenter labor at \$3 per 1,000 and board.
Hardware—400 nails, 10 lbs. at 2; cents...
200 nails, 10 lbs. at 2; cents...
100 nails, 20 lbs. at 2; cents...
8d nails, 20 lbs. at 2; cents...
4d nails, 20 lbs. at 2; cents...
4d nails, 20 lbs. at 2; cents...
Tarred building paper; 20 lbs. at 3 cents.
Two barrels lime, at \$125...
One barrel Rosendale eement, at \$2...
1,300 bricks, at \$5 per 1,000...
Mason laying brick...

At the old rate of estimating 50 pounds per cubic foot this sile would hold 120 tons, and cost, per ton of capacity... At 40 pounds per cubic foot this sile would-hold 96 tons, and cost per ton... At 33 pounds per cubic foot this sile would hold 72 tones, and cost per ton...

the construction of a round silo.

ROUND SILOS.

are from Bulletin 28, Wisconsin Experi-ment Station: They show very plainly

Fig. 5 shows the construction of all-

wood round silo. Sills, 2 x 4s, cut in

sections on a radius of the silo circle,

bedded in mortar and toe-nailed together

plates the same, spiked to tops of stud-

ding; studding, 2 x 4s, one foot apart;

The following cuts and descriptions

Total cost....

Feet. Price Value.

7.661

33 00

\$126 15

1 31

1 78

MER.

be applied with a paint brush."

surface bright. The bottom of this silo | ings are covered with wire cloth to keep is a little below the level of the basement out vermin. There should be a line of tem of farm labor as relates to hired floor, and that part, as well as two of the feeding doors from top to bottom, each help. Forty years ago the hired man walls to the level of the barn sills, are two or three feet by five feet, and about against stone walls and are plastered 2.5 feet apart. with cement, to which the mason gave an Fig. 6 shows two methods of roofing girl in your kitchen. He came in almost extra hard, smooth finish. After nearly round siles and the manner of connectemptying this silo the second time, the ing them with a barn. A, A, shows Director of the Station, Dr. Peter Collier, where air is admitted between the stud-

writes: "So far as the cement walls are ding to ventilate behind the lining; B, exposed they show no noticeable disinte- B, the feeding chute; C, C, filling gration or decay. The wooden walls are window. The cupola is essential for only slightly discolored in patches where perfect ventilation. the silage adhered. The wood does not | Fig. 7 shows method of laying and seem to have suffered any decay. Some leveling foundation of a round silo, and

of the boards were examined with a a round silo with a single partition. A, knife, and none of them showed signs of center post with top level with top of decay." The mixture of ingredients for proposed wall; B, B, straight-edge this coat was 73 pounds of paraffine to boards nailed to stakes driven in ground; 10 pounds resin, to which was added | C, straight edge fixed to turn on a pin at about one quart of oil. This amount, A; B, B, are all nailed level with top of spread with a brush, should cover 400 to post A; D partition in round silo. It 450 square feet. A gentleman living in may be placed so as to come in the the neighborhood built a silo and coated middle of the single line of doors, letting it with coal tar; he writes about it as the same doors answer for both sides. Fig. 8 shows the construction and

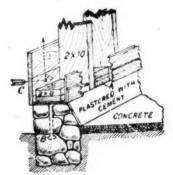
follows: "I put on coal tar boiled with some asphaltum (a gum) dissolved in it ventilation of the walls of a rectangular to harden it; applied it hot, but it cooled silo. The sills are two inches narrower so quickly it was a disagreeable job and than the studding to leave air space between the sills and lining. A, is two inches of mortar made by stirring san into coal tar boiled until it is hard when cold. B, is bolt anchoring sill to wall, placed about four feet apart. C, ventilator between studding.

> Round Silo, 180 tons-20 feet inside diameter, 30 feet deep

Foundation, 75 perches, \$1.20 Studs, 2x4 inches by 14 and 16 feet, 1,491	\$9	00
feet, at \$6. Rafters, 2x4 inches by 12 feet, 208 feet, at	8	95
26		25
Roof boards, 50   feet, at \$5		50
Shingles, 6.0 0, at \$1.50	9	00
Siding, rabbeted, 2,600 feet, at \$14	37	24
Lining, fencing, ris ped, 2,800 feet, at \$10.		60
Tarred paper, 740 pounds, at 3 cents	6363	20
Coal tar, one barred (in Raleigh	5	00
Hardware	6	CO
Painting, at 60 cents per square		20
Cementing bottom		00
Carpenter labor, at \$3 per 1,000 and board.		17
	\$180	51

WHEN TO CUT.

It has now been pretty well settled that corn should be siloed stalks and ears together, and not be cut before it has reached the milk stage in the kernel. The Ohio Experiment Station directs



that it should be cut when it begins to glaze, and the stalks begins to dry near the ground.—EDITOR AMERICAN FAR-

Crimson Clover.

Prof. Voorhees, of the New Jersey Station, in Bulletin No. 100, gives the results of a test of crimson clover in the station grounds. He sums up the results in this way :

"1. That it will grow in any part of New Jersey, and that it is quite as hardy as the common red variety. "2. That when seeded between July

15 and Sept. 15 it will mature from three to four weeks earlier than red clover. "3. That since it is an annual plant, and differs from other clovers in its time of growth and development, it cannot be

regarded as a substitute for them. 4. That the quality of the fodder and hay is superior to that of red clover."

Agricultural chemists are revising their opinion about the necessity of lime short length may be used lapped to get as a fertilizer. It unquestionably has a

## THE HIRED MAN

## In the Past and the Present.

BY PROF. HENRY W. ELLIOTT, CLEVELAND, O.

There is, perhaps, no sense in attemptng to give suggestions or advice to anybody who on the farm is obliged to hire his help in the fields and in the house. The particular temperament and the financial situation of that man will have so much to do with the right understanding and management of the question that the discussion of the subject on paper will really have little practical bearing outside of a few broad generalizations. But there are several points bearing on this matter which I propose to elaborate out of my own full experience, and possibly this elaboration may smooth the path of some who now find the way rugged and wearisome.

There has been in the Northern States of this Union, since 1850, a subtle change in the whole character and syson your farm was usually a native American, born and bred; so with the as a member of your family; he was fairly well educated in the country and town schools; he was a sociable and a serviceable companion of yours when in the fields, and sat at the same table with you and your wife and children for his daily meals; went to church with them Sundays, and accompanied them to the various dinners and quilting bees that good old times record as common in the early days of the settlement of this until your folks have finished; never country.

This man worked with a deep personal pride in the success of everything undertaken during the year on your farm. He required no watching or reiterated directions, and never regarded you with envy or any meanness on his part, while on yours you never looked down upon him as a menial or a mere hireling. This mutual regard and respect



of our fathers and grandfathers was never one that galled and pinched them,

cheap farms of their own, and at the of a good hired man in the fellow, or not. same time carried from our seaports into the innermost townships and hamlets of our broad land the foreigner, who, coming, as a rule, penniless from | don't send the hired girl or any of your the old world, eagerly sought service under our established farmers.

THE FIRST RUN

of this immigration to our country was not so bad. The Irish usually remained in the towns and cities, the Germans went out into the country; the former generally working in gregarious bodies in the service of railway corporations, while the latter separated and scattered as individual hired men on the farms. Both gave general saisfaction in those days; especially the Germans. Gradually these pioneer German servants drifted out onto their own land, in turn, and the best of their countrymen who continued to come over went directly to them rather than to us; naturally so, because, speaking the same language, and bound by local ties, the German-American farmer was easily able to take his pick of the fresh help as it arrived at Castle Gardon. So it has been with the Swedes and the Danes, un'il now we have found ourselves generally face to face with an entirely different run of we have Bohemians, Hungarians, Poles, and Swiss, and I am free to say that they make a poor substitute for the German, the Swede, or the Dane, and they cannot be treated with the same freedom and confidence that we gave the early German laborer. They do not much higher value than they have so far seem to understand it, and certainly they do not appreciate it.

With this class of farm help the best plan for the American farmer to pursue is to reassert precisely the same relation with the Bohemian, the Hun, the Pole, or kindred races, which the employer bears to the employe in Europe, and it takes the following form:

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES

have any conversation with the hired man except on the subject of his daily labor on the farm; never allude to anything else; never seat the man at the family table; always give him his meals apart, and in another room rather than the dining-room; if that room cannot



A PERPLEXING QUESTION TO FATHER. be spared, then never call him in to eat permit him to be out or off the place late at night, and rigidly enforce a regular hour for rising in the morning.

If these rules are faithfully carried out you will have a fairly good man at your call: one who can and will work hard, but never intelligently, somehow or other. Why there should be this remarkable difference in the makeup of the brain of the average German bore good fruit, and the labor problem and that of the average Bohemian, Hun, or Pole, I am unable to explain; but the difference does exist. The Irish and Italians work so little on our farms as a class that I am unable to generalize over them in this respect. While I place the Swede and Dane higher, if anything, in this respect than the German, still, comparatively speaking, there are so few of these excellent people scattered over our country as employes, that it is hardly worth while to take them into consideration.

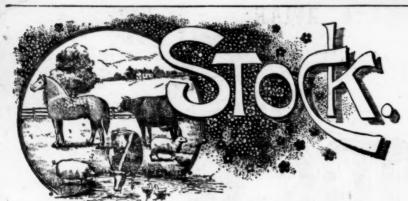
THE BEST FOREIGNER

that the American farmer can hire nowadays is a young man who comes to him entirely ignorant-who has no idea of doing anything on the place except as he is shown how to do it. If he is the right man for that farmer, he will require but one showing for each and every service that he is required to reuder, provided his employer is patient and thorough in giving his lessons. As as it galls and pinches us to-day. Why? I have said, use as few words as possible; Because, opening up the vast tract of do what you want him to do entirely rich lands in the West by that extraor- with your own hands once and see that dinary system of railroad building and the man catches on to every detail of operating now in full force carried these that particular chore; then watch him native Americans, who were the type of | do it once right after you, and you will what I have just defined above, away to soon know whether you have the making

> Then, again, give the foreigner his owff perticular room to sleep in, and let him attend to that room himself;



own women folks to make up the bed or sweep. Furnish the man with the farm labor. In this section where I live simplest necessary bed chamber articles and inform him that he must wait on himself, morning, noon, and night, in that chamber; instruct him how to bring his wash in once a week to the house washing, and then let Lim shift absolutely for himself. This proceeding on your part will please that man nine times out of ten far more than if you



### Yard Echoes

It is said that the number of mares bred in the United States in 1894 is 500,000 less than the previous year.

The horse is undoubtedly less abused than formerly; but there are yet too many drivers whose connection with civilization is a misfit.

A horse that is addicted to rolling and getting cast should wear a halter with a ring fastened to the top between the ears. Snap a rope or strap in this so he cannot lay his head down flat, and thus tied there will be no further trouble.

### Swine Raising in the South.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Health and cleanliness are essential to success. It is a fact that should be known by every person engaged in raising swine, (either for home consumption or market) that the health of the herd is the most important factor. We may take the best breed of hogs to be had, and not keep them healthy by proper management and they will dwindle and deteriorate in constitution, and finally succumb to disease. Such hogs are unfit for food, even if they have been gotten in good condition before they are killed. On the other hand, we may take a very inferior breed, and by paying strict attention to cleanliness, both in regard to their feed and their bedding quarters, they can be improved to such an extent that they will surpass a much better breed that is not kept under good treatment. PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE and is certainly the only true mode to pursue in order to prevent all risk of loss. For we cannot wait till our hogs have been attacked by disease and then expect to cure them without loss. Even if we prevent them from dying, the hogs are certainly injured far more than would be supposed by most people. After a hog has once been diseased it is impossible to make it thrive with the best of treatment. It is not to be compared with one that has been kept healthy, in any par-ticular. A good, healthy hog should be the pride of every farmer. We have as good, or better, facilities for raising fine, healthy hogs here as there is in the great swine raising districts of the West. All we lack is giving them the attention. Some think that because a hog will eat it, and squeal for more, that anything is good enough, and nothing too foul for it. Right there is where they make one of their greatest mistakes. A hog should, in order to keep healthy and thrive, have just as wholesome food, just as clean water, and just as good sleeping quarters

as any other animal on the farm. Nuts, roots, herbs and worms are the natural food of the hog, and should be supplied by every means—in part if not all of the variety. If we have not a range that is capable of furnishing these things, we can supply them with an equivalent, such as hay, green fodder, sorghum, turnips and other roots; oats, corn, wheat; and by planting a piece of ground to chufas or artichokes, especially for the hoes in the Fall, we can give them a variety of feed which is just as essential to the hog as a variety of food is for

FILTH IS A PROMOTER OF LICE,

as much so as of disease, and lice is just as great a pest, and more so in some instances, than disease. It is a very simple matter to keep hogs free from lice, though any kind of grease will not exterminate them, as many suppose. A great many people think that wallowing in the mud and filth is essential to its health, but, to the contrary, it promotes malaria as readily in hogs as it would in man. Lice causes the hog to be continually rubbing and wallowing in the dirt and mire. There are various remedies to clear hogs of lice, most of which are known to most swine raisers, and it is very important that they make use of some of them. By keeping our hogs free from lice, and in a healthy, vigorous condition, should contagious diseases appear in the neighborhood they will be the last attacked and the least hurt.-JOHN W. DELK, Denmark, Miss.

Feeding Pigs.

Pigs are selling at 5 to 81 cents a pound, live weight. At such prices pigs are "equal to gold," as the saying goes. There is no other farm product so profit-able. And the pigs that are most cheaply reared are the most valuable. Light to medium pigs bring the top price, but they make more growth for the same quanity of feed at their age than they will ever do afterward. The advantage of this is certainly equivalent to at least 25 per cent. additional in the price.

At these prices there is more money in this business at the present time than in any other part of agriculture. If only the pigs are bred and fed under the best methods they may be brought to the right age and weight, which is eight months and 200 or 180 pounds, at a cost of not exceeding 2 cents a pound. They should go with the dairy or be reared within easy reach of a creamery or cheese factory, where the milk or whey can be procured at very little cost. This, with pasture of various kinds, as clover, rye, peas, oats, rape, which costs but little, and buckwheat, wheat, and corn, for the finishing, will bring the pigs to the markets at the cost named. Under the common ineffectdouble this amount mentioned.

## Feeding Wheat.

The high price of corn and the low price of wheat turns everybody's attention to the use of the latter for forage. With the proper condition it is as superior food for animals as for human beings. As it contains an evenly-balanced ratio of nutritious matter for healthful feeding, it will be better than corn for the making of the pork crop, and as a bushel of it is worth 12 per cent. more than a bushel of corn, its use at the same price as corn will be profitable. For feeding horses it is an inferior food, on account of the small quanity of coarse, or waste, substance in it. It is too highly nutritious, in fact, and needs some coarse stuff fed with it to render it fully digestible.

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

Shearings.

The drouth, locusts, and heavy, cold rains have caused a loss of 500,000 sheep to flockmen of South Africa.

New York City is to have a mammoth wool warehouse 10 stories high to the intent to centralize the wool trade of the country.

Free wool and London prices, Mr. Justice declares would utterly exterminate the wool industry of the Rocky Mountain region. To save the market from going to

pieces at the late London auction sale of wool it was necessary to withdraw 30,-000,000 pounds. An exchange believes in wheat bran as a stock food; not the heaviest bran,

more than 18 or 20 pounds to the Every stomachful of grass the sheep takes must be seasoned with salt. To do this put the salt in both yards and pas-tures, where the sheep can take all they

want.

An old sheepman used to say: "If

The Suffolk Sheep.

The Suffolk sheep were spoken of in the early years of this century. They

published in 1797, as having mutton "for the table of the curious, superior in texture or grain, flavor, quality and color of gravy, with fat enough for such tables. The wool is fine, and in price is third sort in England. They are active, bearing well hard driving, and are much liked for nurses."

Could it be possible to suppose a more

useful ewe with which to cross the Southdown ram? Would it not be surprising if such ewes were so bred for 100 years without producing a valuable breed of

The nervous, uneasy Norfolk, though possessing a choice mutton, were conbut the lighter. "It should not weigh verted into a better fattening animal, equally hardy and more suited to the wants of the hill farmers of England. This family of Downs, if so they may be called, like the others with similar origin, had to wait a long time for recognition. It was in 1859 that the Suffolk Agri-

The American Suffolk Flock Registry Association was established early in the year 1893 under the laws of the State of Iowa. This latest candidate for favors has won its way to popularity and seems likely to keep this place.

## Sheep.

W. W. Chapman, President of the English Southdown Club, says among other good things about importing sheep "I would earnestly press upon all who are thinking of selecting sheep from English stud flocks, to buy only those sheep whose pedigrees are duly and properly recorded in their respective flock book

He further insists that such animals should have in their ears or elsewhere on their bodies the society's registered trade mark tattooed in the flesh, together with their breeder's registered number in the record, thus having a permanent and certain means of identification which cannot be removed or erased; and the total prohibition of importation of all non-registered animals for breeding purposes."

### Standard Delaine Merino Sheep.

The object of the Standard Delaine Merino Association is to improve the Merino sheep that it may better meet

> mutton producer. One advantage the Standard Delaine Association have is that they reject all culls. Every sheep is required to scale 75 points. Another great advantage this Association has over others is that they can go outside of their register to get stock rams; as any pure Merino blood descendant of the blood line registers is recognized where it has individual merits that will scale in accordance with the rules. That is where the bottom has fallen out of a number of otherwise good registers: they cannot go outside of their own association for stock rams, and they follow the same line of breeding year after year until they find, alas, too late, their mistake. They breed in and in until they lose sight of the ideal sheep they once possessed.

Our object is to get all the size of carcass possible, and in the fleece as much length and density as pos sible, and to avoid wrinkles and gum. I have a flock

back to 1810, and without any other am caring for and breeding just as care fully as though the leaders of the party in power were not trying to drive them clear into the woods and out of sight. This country has always had use for mutton and wool. We have some grand mutton breeds, also some breeds that are especially valuable for their wool. But in our Standard Delaine sheep we claim, and justly so, to combine these two important points, wool and mutton, to a celled by any other breed on earth, as able pride in the following words: far as our knowledge extends.-ALVIN CRITTENDEN, New London, O.

## Dogs vs. Sheep in Virginia.

With the evidences of reviving interest in sheep raising in the "Old Dominion" it is gratifying to find such papers as the Fredericksburg Star taking sides and discussing the question of dogs vs. sheep as follows:

"The large slaughter of sheep by dogs has a very serious influence against the sheep industry, which, but for this obstacle, could be made a source of considerable revenue to the farmers. In most cases the dogs that prey upon sheep are worthless, for it is a rare case to find a valuable dog that is a sheep killer. How to remedy the evil, which appears to be growing into such proportions as to threaten the total abandonment of sheep raising in many sections, is a problem that has been discussed and which called forth various suggestions, but few of them, however, have been subjected to a practical test. \* \* \*

" It is well to discuss a question of such importance to the farmers, and look at it from every conceivable standpoint, but it is not wise to wait until a perfect remedy can be secured before attempting to cure the disease. A relief-giving remedy is better than no remedy at all, and may in time lead to the discovery of a perfect cure.

"Steps should be taken in every County to foster the sheep industry and protect those engaged in it from heavy loss occasioned by devouring canines."

The Washington Post, too, takes a hand in this discussion and shows just where the work must begin and the sort of a dog that must be abated. It says: 'The question in Virginia seems to be pretty clearly defined. It is a question between the wool-bearing sheep and the coon-hunting yellow dog. The sheep is a source of wealth. It bears wool which both nutritious and remunerative. The owner of land which is too poor to be cultivated profitably may still raise sheep and earn a comfortable livelihood. He may maintain his family in comfort, and high prize animals and selections the first Suffolks were introduced into educate his children, and leave his sur- from the best exhibits of the world on vivors with the means of decent and in-Sheep Company, but their coming has dependent living. The yellow dog is a the world. At the end of the World's superfluity. He puts up a picturesque fight at times, makes an interesting addition to a red-wheeled wagon, and in ation, writes: "One of my yearling ewes, various other ways contributes to the gaiety of nations. No coon hunt is complete without him, for he is the only variety of dog that can tackle the really old, weighed 195 pounds. Last Spring able coon with success. He fulfills a certain sanitary function on the farm by weighed 85 pounds. He adds: The reason of his great capacity as a con-

cause of his habit of rushing into the house and getting under the stove when he becomes really alarmed. But if the yellow dog adds anything to the wealth

of a community, we have never heard of it. If he is anything more than a thing of melody and ornament, the fact has not A Word of Caution to Importers of yet been brought to our attention. \* \* \* "Sheep do not flourish where the yellow

dog prevails, and public sentiment up to this time, has resolutely opposed any effort to curtail the activity of the yellow dog. Here and there a bold and outspoken newspaper like the Fredericksburg Star suggests that sheep raising might eprich several thousands of the best families, if the vellow dog could be induced to stop eating sheep in large quantities; but the movement has never one beyond the speculative stage, and the yellow dog still presides over the situation. We can only conclude that Virginia would rather stay poor with the yellow dog than grow wealthy without him, and in that conviction we tip our hat to the yellow dog and offer him the assurance of our undiminished esteem and admiration."

When such powerful newspapers as the Star and Post give editorials on this industry and its hindrances—the dogs -it is safe to conclude that public sentiment will be educated up to a point where a remedy will be found for the dog evil by legislation or some other the wants of the wool and

## THE WOOL-SACK.

The Lord Chancellor's Seat.

This historical and memorable tribute of the British Government to the wool and woolen industry is described as a cushion stuffed with wool, especially that on which the Lord Chancellor sits in the House of Lords. It is a large, square bag of wool without back or arms and covered with green cloth. It is located in the center of the House, for the use of the Lord Chancellor.

In the Quarterly Journal of the Statistical Society, March, 1859, Mr. John L. Hayes said: "The statute-book of England has for centuries been covered with enactments for the protection and regulation of this woolen manufacture. To the present day, in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor and Judges sit upon wool-sacks, as a constant memento of the duty they owe to that branch of industry which was of old pronounced to be 'the flower and strength, the revenue and blood of England."

John May, in Smith's Memoirs, 1613, said: "The 'wool-sack' upon which the Lord Chancellor has sat for ages as the President of the House of Lords, is a symbolical tradition of the importance the nation has always attached to the wool industry. "He quotes: "The antiquitie of wool within this kingdom hath been beyond the memorie of man, so highly respected for those benefits therein that customable use has always been observed to make it the seat of our wise and learned judges in the sight of our noble peers in the Parliament House, to imprint the memorie of this worthy commoditie within the minds of those firm supporters

and chief rulers of the Land. The Australian Year Book gives an standard of excellence which is not ex- account of the wool-sack with commend-

> "It is best described as an ottoman. having neither back nor arms, no luxurious change in its shape having been made since its first introduction, which dates from the time of Henry VIII. or Queen Elizabeth; a difference of opinion exists among historians upon the point. From the 'Lives of Chancellors' we read that in an act respecting the precedence of the Lord Chancellor, it is stated that he should take his seat upon the uppermost sack in the Parliament Chamber, called the Chancellor's "wool-sack." Others state that when an act of Parlia ment was passed in Queen Elizabeth's reign against the exportation of wool from England, the Chancellor took a lock of wool from his seat as a memento of the act. It is also known that in the earlier days of history sacks were placed for the members to rest upon, and no doubt, being the staple commodity in England, it was chosen as the seat of honor for the President of the Council; but probably its official recognition and establishment may be reckoned from the reigns of the the true form and symmetry of the ani-Tudor Sovereigns.

"Upon one memorable occasion during the present century, during the great debate on the Reform Bill, Lord Brougham, in an ecstacy of enthusiasm, threw himself upon his knees on the woolsack at the close of his own speech.

"Curiously enough, when the Lord Chancellor makes a speech he cannot do so from the wool-sack, but has to move to the top of the Dukes' Bench, on the left of the throne, he taking precedence of all temporal peers, save Princes of the royal blood. History explains this by saying that in olden times the Lord Chancellor was not of necessity a peer, and, therefore, had no right to a seat in the Lords' Chamber, so the wool-sack was brought in, but is still according to law a part of the House, and therefore a speech cannot be made from it."

## Not an Idle Boast.

H. G. McDowell, writes: We have more of the Merino Co lumbian Grand Sweepstakes winners our farm now than any other place in Fair we purchased a stud flock of American Merinos from the L. E. Shattuck entire exhibit, our choice, with Challenge at head of stud, also the best five in the Homeyer exhibit, including the Sweepstake Ram Hammer at the alder, hazel, and like plants. head of herd, and a half interest in Stamburg, second prize two-year-old country, who feeds all breed and grambouillet. Have also a choice selec-said recently in an address: tion from President Grinnell's flock; quality of mutton has nothing whatever Suffolk is a better sheep than we expected."

Summer of pot liquor and kitchen refuse, the whole constituting as good a to do with the kind of hide it is wrapped in."

## WOOLENS AND WORSTEDS.

What is the Difference Between Them? Col. Switzler, in his official report on wool and maufactures of wool to Treasury Department, gives the plain answer to the question, as foll There are two great classes of manner factures using wool as a raw material the one where carded wool is ployed the goods are called "word fabrics"; in the other, where the combon wool is used, the goods are callworsted fabrics." The Romans established a w

manufacturing establishment at Willia. chester, England, soon after their c quest of the country in the year 55 B. It is a presumption that no woolen w were known previous to this time to the English people, but as they had flock sheep giving wool suited to making the finest cloths, it is safe to conclu that they had some knowledge fabricating clothing suited to their wants. Certain it is that the Britons appreciated their opportunities, and 712 years later, when the Roman voke was thrown off, they had the skill, inclination and means of perpetuating and extending indefinitely the manufacturing and controlling of the world and woolen trade of the world from their domestic fleeces for more than 1,500 years without a rival. It is a fact, too, that the historical town of W chester, England, has always engaged in the manufacture woolen goods. The history of the and woolen industry of England history of England's civlization, rise, and supremacy of the nations, mastery of the seas in controlling trade and commerce of the worldtruly wonderful record that never fails to interest the student of history and

political economy.
"Dyed in the wool" came into varied use from the fact that the dyed woolen cloths did not hold their colors as well as those cloths made from yarns previously dyed.

In the year 1656 the first weaver whe settled and commenced weaving woolen cloth at Lowell, Mass., was encouraged so to do by a grant of 30 acres of land.

## THE SHEEP IN CENTRAL ALABAMA.

What are They Worth, and What are They Like?

A Birmingham, Ala., man writes: The common sheep of the country can be purchased for about \$2 per head, and will shear about six pounds per fleece, but would shear 10 pounds if crossed with a better breed.

This climate is unusually favorable for sheep, since the flocks do not require to be housed or fed through the Winter.

The Summers throughout this region do not show as high a temperature as occurs at the North, and the Winters are in no sense comparable to that experienced in the Northern States. The mountain plateaus are delightful sheep pastures during the Summer, and the valleys make a perfect sheep paradise for Winter uses. The soil is rich, and these pastures afford feed every day of the best and in most abundant supply. Here is the place to raise mutton lambs, and the demand exceeds the supply every year, and is increasing every year.

## A New Machine for Judging Sheep.

Mr. C. F. Darnell, of Indiana, has invented a machine or device for measuring and determining the good and bad points of the body of the sheep under the wool. The name of this machine is known, perhaps, as "The Little Detective." This mechanical outliner is said to do its work perfectly, and a perfect drawing of the sheep is obtained. Mr Darnell proposes by this profiling machine to ascertain which sheep to keep in the flock, and to use it in the show-ring. thus doing away with "the sheep-breeder artist, who by trimming commands public applause" and "wins prizes with sheep that no one would think of using in his flock."

This machine is expected to simplify and correct the showing and judging of sheep in all show-yards. The expert judge will be no longer wanted, especially such as does not or cannot find out mals competing for prizes. It is pre sumed that Mr. Darnell will furni charts and diagrams, so that " the sma boy" who can carry the "device" into the show yards can readily calculate the measurements and by the ready reckoner give the verdict of "The Little Detective" as to which sheep shall wear "the blue" and "the red.'

There will be no more protesting against the judgment of the judges, thus saving the fair managers no end of perplexity and annoyance. Sheep breeding is to be one of the exact sciences to be determined by mechanical niceties that are infalliable and above suspicion; that defeats all tricks and tricksters, whether intended or official; that settles all differences in judgments, and gives a correct standard that an expert or a novice cannot gainsay or dodge.

It is not known as yet whether this machine will be placed on the market to be bought by those who can afford it, or whether it will be controlled by a royalty for the benefit of fair associations. There has been a long-felt want of some correct device to defeat the cunning trickery of exhibitors and the human frailty of expert judges and fair juries.

Angora goats are better weed des stroyers than sheep, because they like to stand on their hind legs and nibble the tops of plants and shrubs. We have had them to entirely exterminate polkberry

One of the ablest sheep feeders in the country, who feeds all breed, and grades,

# came from a cross of the Horned Nor-folk ewe with the Southdown ram. The Norfolk sheep are described by Arthur Young in his "General View of Agriculture of the County of Suffolk,"

cultural Association's meeting consented to give the Southdown-Norfolk sheep a you want your lambs to jump up as soon separate place in the show ring, and as they are born, feed the ewes a few from that time they were called Suffolks.

THE COLUMBIA GROUP OF WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE WINNERS; ALSO AWARDED DIPLOMA ON WOOL EXHIBIT.

Fed alone, it is apt to pack in the! horse's stomach and produce indigestion, just as the heavy, sticky, glutinous, badlymade bread is for the human stomach. Thus wheat should be coarsely chopped for horses and fed with cut hay, with one-fifth as much linseed grain or meal as of wheat. Or it may be fed with the lighest oats to be procured, the excessive chaff of which will render the wheat digestible. For feeding pigs it will be fed whole, or coarsely ground and given in the form of slop, with milk if possible. It makes, thus fed, the finest quality of

meat.

A Great Sale of Merino Sheen. By the passing away of Mr. L. E. Shattuck, the greatest modern improver of Merino sheep in America, whose record in show-yards and at shearing festivals has attracted so much attention and placed him upon the highest rolls of honor, the sale of the entire flock is announced at auction in October

next. These most fashionable sheep, the largest and heaviest shearing Merinos, the creation and pride of "Clear Spring Stock Farm," won more prizes and more money than any Merino flock in America for ten years in succession at State, District and World's Fairs; won five prizes on the small wrinkly kind over Vermonters; on Delaines 14 prizes; 15 prizes, 3 sweepstakes out of six, or one half of the whole over the whole world in all, more than was won by all men of

any other three States It is not understood that the selling at auction is to be a dispersion sale though such is possible since it is a bona fide sale to settle up the estate. It is hoped that the Shattuck flock may be retained in the family and the course of the great modern improver of Merino sheep continued indefinitely for the general good of the industry.

## How to Cull a Flock.

There are two ends to every flockhead and tail. It is best to begin drawing out the poor sheep first. For a while the work is easy enough, and the improved appearance is soon apparent. When the bad ones are out of the way the job is more than half done and the "tops" are more easily seen. Almost any boy can do the work up to this point; but an expert only can select the best sheep from a bunch of really good It requires time, judgment and careful comparison to do good work.

The Best Barrow. N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., offers a prize of \$100 for the best Berkshire barrow farrowed in 1894, and weighing not less than 300 pounds. Full particulars can be had from Col. Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., Secretary of the American Berkshire Association.

## Pen Notes.

The digestion of pigs is strenghtened by feeding them some corn all the time when they have clover and grass, with which to keep their digestive organs in

good working order. Dry corn is a very poor feed for sucking sows. It is better to soak the corn and feed it with oats and bran in a that can be sold at any time for eash.

Property of Alvin Crittenden, New London, O.

have not beans, feed peas." Sheep are subject to as many ills a any other kind of farm animals, but with judicious treatment may be kept as free from disease and in as vigorous growth and condition as any class of stock.

How the sheepmen dodge the tax collectors. An exchange says there are 50,-000 sheep in the mountains of Apache County, Ari., owned by New Mexico parties that escape taxation in both Territories by being driven from one to the

Cheap as sheep are the Nebraska feeders are in Wyoming and Montana hunting for the kind that experienced feeders are willing to risk their feed and energies upon. It is not sheep they want but the right kind of sheep. Sheep feeding, though a new business comparatively,

has become scientifically exact. It is just as important to improve the care and management of the stock as it is to introduce better blood. In other words, it is money thrown away to bring strains of blood into the flock and herd that were produced by good feed and management, and then give it common attention. It was not made that way and will not be able to meet the expec-

Every now and then a new stockman comes into the field wanting to buy lots of cattle or sheep, as in the good old times when men saw fortunes just ahead of them. It is certainly refreshing to was formed in 1886, for the purpose of

beans during the Winter; and if you | Some of these flocks in England date of 300 standard Delaine sheep that I

trace of blood. The Suffolk sheep may be described as black-faced, harmless, with clean, black legs, resembling closely the Southdown in character and wool, but are about 30 per cent. larger and proportionately longer in the leg. They excell in

the following points:

Thirty lambs reared to the 20 ewes is a

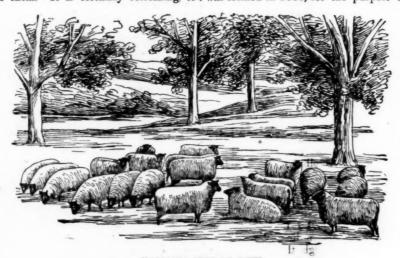
EARLY MATURITY If well grazed they are fit for the outcher at 10 to 12 months old, and the lambs are so forward at seven to eight months old that 19 out of 20 breeders prefer them as tups to older sheep.

HARDIHOOD. They get a living and thrive where other breeds would starve.

MUTTON. The quality is super-excellent, with an exceptionally large proportion of lean meat, and commands ready sale at top prices.

CONSTITUTION.

Their robust, hardy character, power of endurance and comparative freedom from attacks from foot-rot, have during the past 15 years caused them to displace to a great extent the half-blood sheep formerly in favor in marsh-lands. The English Suffolk Sheep Society



YEARLING SUFFOLK EWES. Bred and Owned by the Iowa Suffolk Sheep Co., Atlantic, Iowa.

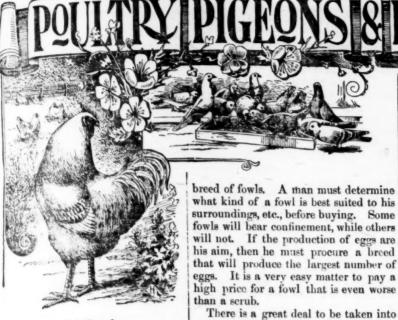
the future to put their money into these classes of stock. These men are shrewd, intelligent young men with business ideas

Don't make the same mistake over and over. When a mistake, or a hit, too, for that matter, make a memorandum, stick up a sign, and see to it that a esson has been learned that is not to be

The sheep farmer of to-day does not have to depend on his wool clip as the only revenue from his flock. He may have a few mutton lambs coming on, two crops a year, if he has a mind to; a few wethers ripening for the butcher; a few old ewes taking on the finishing touches, ive methods the cost of pork is fully trough; the more oats the better for There is nothing slow about sheep news-

find men who have confidence enough in | promoting the purity of the breed, and providing a reliable guarantee to buyers is salable, and cuts up into meat which is by maintaining a register of pure sires, which has already been of direct benefit to those who have imported these sheep into the United States.

It has scarcely been three years since the United States by the Iowa Suffolk already been recognized as a solid acquisition to the Iowa farmers. Mr. Geo. Franklin, the Secretary of the Associone year and nine months old, just after coming off the vessel, weighed 200 pounds. My buck lamb, nine months one of my lambs when seven weeks old



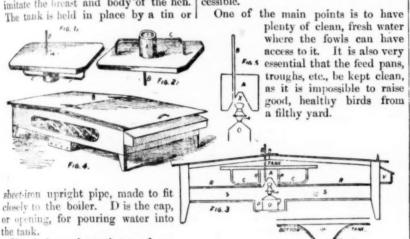
A Tank Brooder.

Phillips, of Chicago, sends the brooder, and he states that he uses five The cost of the tank is about \$3.

imitate the breast and body of the hen. cessible.

that will produce the largest number of high price for a fowl that is even worse There is a great deal to be taken into account in regard to feeding. A feed that is very essential for one breed of Keeper a design of his tank fowls may not be at all suited to another. We give our fowls plenty of milk; in fact, of them, each accommodating 50 chicks, we don't believe there is any food better the loss being only seven chicks from adapted to the production of eggs, and, the whole until they were sent to market. then, it is suited to all breeds. When they have plenty of milk and a good

Fig. 1 shows the tank, of galvanized- range, fowls may be kept on one meal a iron, 20 x 30 inches and one and one- day. When fowls are allowed the run fourth inches deep. A is the boiler, of of the orchard at this season of the year, oblong shape, seven inches high, and they may be given a small ration of seven inches in diameter one way and corn, wheat oats, or a mixture of cornfive inches the other. (See plan, Fig.2.) meal and wheat, bran. They may be B is a smeke-pipe, or draft chimney, fed more fat-forming substances than if from the lamp. CC are two one and they were kept closely confined. But one-half inch pipes from boiler to bot- when fowls do not have a run where tom of tank. These pipes give perfect they can procure green food, it should be circulation. They are covered with supplied. It is very essential that they flannel tightly drawn. The bottom of should have plenty of green food. We the tank is also covered with flannel, sometimes give a head of cabbage, scraps and the flannel on the pipes is fastened of meat, clover leaves and grass seed to the flannel on the bottom of the tank, from the barn floor, and have oyster or as shown at Fig. 6, the object being to some other kind of grit shells always ac-



Many farmers who will argue that they

can get as many eggs with half the care,

White Wyandottes.

the hearts of the fanciers of this country.

It is a beautiful fowl for the poultry-

qualities which are here mentioned

grand bird has meritoriously earned, and

The Season of Moult.

This is the season when the fowls

change their old feathers for new ones.

Feed meat, with a little salt, pepper or

ginger added, and in the morning mash

put linseed meal. In the drinking-

water use a small amount of tincture of

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

contrasted with the bright red of the to keep it clean, it is given in a small

comb, face, wattles and ear-lobes, makes pail suspended from the calling by a

an interesting picture to behold. Its cord to within a few inches of the floor.

shanks are well formed and rich yellow (This hight must be decided by the size

in color, being free from all feathering of the birds.) I formerly had oceans

of the shanks and feet. The many fine of trouble, as I dare say a great many

places it high in the line of popularity. purpose. Now the above plan of feed-

cellent sitter and mother.

closely to the boiler. D is the cap, or opening, for pouring water into U Fig. 2 shows the tank turned up-

side down, the parts being repre sented by the same letters as in Fig. 1, except that X is explained at Fig. 5.

Fig. 3 shows the brooder and tank and that this attention is not necessary, et up, but cut in half through the mid- do not know what their incomes are. if dle, to show the arrangement. The tank any, or what it costs to produce the eggs. is shown, H being the tank supporter | Judging from our accounts, and if we is a three-inch hot-air chamber, the heat kept as cheaply as a cow, and will prohot. P is the lamp box and O is the lamp. a profit of \$50 to \$65.

Fig. 4 is the brooder complete, and trouble. the box being 4 x 6 feet, one foot high at each end and 14 inches in the center. thus giving a slight incline to shed water. The top is a door or lid, having hinges at the center, and a handle at the right, and the feed box at the end. On each | As a general-purpose fowl they have few nches. B is the chimney. Fig. 5 is a cone-shaped arrangement

to the beiler, showing how the smoke is carried from the lamp, B being the pipe and O the lamp. It is also shown at X,

Fig. 6 shows how the flannel is fastened over the pipes and to the bottom of tank.

The brooder uses but little oil after once heated; will hold 50 chicks, and a run can be attached to it for them. It being a hot-water brooder, it holds the heat well and uniformly. The brooder costs but little, and can be made by any

## AMONG THE POULTRY.

## They Will Pay the Farmer.

BY JOHN W. DELK, DENMARK, MISS.

There is no other source that one can make money on the farm as fast, easy and with as little loss as with a few chickens. There are other sources that there is more money to be made at, but not with the same amount of capital. We have been raising poultry for several years and have kept close accounts and compared them with the livestock on the farm and even the different crops raised, and have found that, for the money invested, there is nothing on the farm that will compare

with "the ole hen" as a provider. It is just as easy to keep a good breed of fowls as it is to keep scrubs, and a great deal more profitable. It does not cost any more to feed a thoroughbred than it does a scrub, and in some cases act so much. Still, the thoroughbred is fully confirms the popularity which this worth three times as much to the farmer; it will sell for more as a broiler, it will produce more eggs, and is a better allpurpose fowl by all means. Then we hink that too much cannot be said in favor of a good breed of fowls, especially for the farmer; no one else would have any other kind.

It is a well-known fact that if a man wishes to make a success of anything he must get on the right track before start- iron, or a few rusty nails, as a tonic. In ng. So the man who wishes to raise a short while they will be clothed in new poultry successfully must procure a good beauty and ready for the Winter's work.

Eggs in Winter. BY BERTIE I. JONES, QUEBEC.

In Winter, when eggs are from 25 to 40 cents per dozen, it is expedient for the poultry man to exercise great care and judgment in the treatment of his laying stock. To keep them in good health, means good laying condition; not too fat, for if a hen is too fat she is simply useless as a layer; a great many valuable layers are spoiled in this way many amateur poultry keepers, under a mistaken idea of good care, give their laying hens about twice the quantity of eggs. It is a very easy matter to pay a grain that they can healthfully consume and turn to the best account.

I find the following system of feeding a very good one to practice during the cold Winter months, when eggs and the

during the Winter the fowls are allowed two or three times, then let settle until out for exercise into a large ground-floored shed, which, having an eastern lons and add one quart of salt to the

"Winter layers" are living up to their smaller than the crock inside, bore an name, and are as healthy as can be.
Who says hens don't pay? I say they
do. Now, to finish, I must be allowed

Market hapts and the crock inside, bore an inch hole through the center to put your finger through to lift it out. Now, commence putting in your eggs, keeping at a few words on what I consider a very least one inch of pickle over the eggs, great as well as common mistake among poultry keepers in general; that is in every time you have put in a batch of overdoing the ventilation. I believe in fresh air, but I do not believe that many poultry-houses are constructed in so airtight a manner as to require such extravagant means provided for ventilation as we see, and of which we read over the top of the eggs, so that it will so much. In Summer it is well enough, just cover the eggs; then take a thick but in Winter keep the house so clean | cloth, double it and spread it nicely over and fresh that this deathly ventilation is the top of the eggs, tuck it well around made unnecessary.

The Rough-Coated Collie.

The accompanying cut represents a specimen of the rough-coated collie or



ROUGH-COATED COLLIE

view. Indeed, in my opinion, after This breed may be described as follows: several years experience, it is quitet he best, and when Spring comes one Winter layers, as hens over two or three years old do not get through their moult until too late to begin laying; they do not commence laying until February or March at the earliest, no matter how good treatment they may receive, while young hens are laying finely under the same care at least several months earlier. This is my experience in the matter.

But it is well to keep a few old hens cubators, as they are much more satisfactory than pullets, being less likely to crush their eggs or young chicks. I am in the fact that the highest types of shepbranching off upon sitting hens, while I herd dogs are only to be found among start to tell the treatment that my Winter layers receive.

pipe and R the floor of the brooder. S have made no mistake, 75 fowls may be is ground peas, oats, corn. etc., and the other part of it consists of cooked vege- He, however, has nothing to do with the it was unanimously decided that we defrom the lamp warming this chamber so duce \$150 or more in a year, while the tables, potatoes, carrots, turnips—any- management of the sheep; on the con- duct 12 pounds per case for tare and no as to keep the floor barely warm, never cow, if it be a choice animal, may yield thing in fact in the vegetable line. trary, he was a kind of abomination, and About twice a week the vegetable part is if not carefully watched was more de-Note the feed box, and is movable. The feed box are feed box and is movable. The feed box are feed box and is movable. The feed box are feed box and is movable. The feed box are feed box and is movable. The feed box are feed box are feed box and is movable. The feed box are feed lamp is the Gem lamp, with one and and then "cuss" the Government be- casional allowance of fresh meat. This, pest and destroyer. It is known that the one-half inch wick, being safe, as it has cause of it. If they will give a little if fed while warm, makes an excellent two inches of water over the oil, keeping more of their time and attention to their morning food, warming biddy up and the East and in Barbary which makes it cool. The Summer Queen will also chickens, even if they do not sell any at putting her into a scratching mood, him the friend of man. It is strange which is encouraged by scattering a few but true that the dog is a cruel, bloodall, it will certainly pay them for their handfuls of small grain among the lit- thirsty creature among the Arabs, where ter of straw on the floor; exercise is he is always hungry and never satisfied. necessary in keeping fowls healthy. His look is savage, his physiognomy ig-This is done several times during the noble, and his appearance disagreeable. Like the Silver-laced, the White Wyandotte holds an enviable position in day; the hens are kept busy, and at Though the Moors grant him a corner in night they are given a full feed of their tents he receives no caresses, not a warmed grain, either barley, buckwheat, side, front and back, is a window, 6 x 30 | equals. It is an excellent table fowl, peas or oats, and in very cold weather corn is fed. Three or four times during being solidly built, compactly made, yellow-legged, yellow-skinned, with a the week a head of cabbage is fastened just within their reach, or a turnip cut and herds, is not allied with them or in plumage that shows pin-feathers in the in half, or a few raw potatoes now and friendly, safe relationship with his owner least prominent manner. As a layer of good-sized eggs, rich in flavor, it stands then make up a variety, which is the among the leaders. Among its many chief thing to be remembered in feedpractical qualities may be mentioned its ing through the Winter. Everything hardiness, being easily kept, and an ex- and anything that they will eat is my

rule, and it is a good one. A supply of fresh water is constantly man or fancier; its snow-white plumage at hand, slightly warmed; and, in order

others have, in keeping the water free

from straws and dirt; but at last hit

upon this plan and find it answers every

crushed eggshells, another grit, etc.

A deep box as large as convenient

very wise one as well.

The outer coat is long and rough, expanding into a frill or ruffle about the has a strong, healthy flock to choose the neck, while a second or under coat is breeding hens from. If they had been soft and wooly, very narrow, and, like forced to lay with a strong, stimulating sealskin, impervious to moisture. This diet, Spring would find us with a run- answers as a double protection to the down, sickly lot of hens quite unfit to collie, especially when duty compels him place in the breeding-pens. I think to be out on the windy moors and bleak pullets and young hens make the best hillsides in all sorts of weather. The collie is a native of Scotland and in many respects is the most distinct and pro-nounced of all breeds of sheep dogs. He is a grand dog to behold, whether in the doorvard, in the field, or on the road in the discharge of his duty. The intelligence of the Scotch collie is quite comparable to that of the shrewdest and highest types of human beings, and his alertness, fidelity and efficiency is often without a parallel, save in the most illusfor sitters, when one does not use in- trious instances of human heroism and loads of honey sold in the last 10 days. intelligence which are celebrated in Cases generally weigh 10 pounds, while the most intelligent nations of the world.

In the earlier times, as now, the shep-Just after daylight they get a pan of herd had his attendant dog, whose duty dog loses much of the social qualities in crust of bread nor a bone to gnaw. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the Arab dog, though kept as a part of the family outfit, raised among the flocks nor his family.

It is safe to conclude that the Scotch, the English, the Spanish and all the various breeds of sheep dogs are the direct result of intelligent and humane treatment. He is a creation of kindly culture and selection in breeding and management.

If there was a reformation among the people, among farmers, on the raising of dogs, on the keeping of well-bred, stockhandling families of dogs, there would be less cause of complaint of sheep being killed than now exists. The writer has sometimes thought that the breeding of dogs could be regulated by sentiment crystallized into law that would legislate the ill-bred, prowling, vicious, sheep-killing brute out of existence, and give precedent to the intelligent, useful. beautiful Scotch collie as seen in the cut that illustrates this article.

## Preserving Eggs.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Often we see in the papers directions for mak-ing hens lay through the cold weather by feeding them sumptuously. But writing such articles is one thing and getting the eggs is another.

I can remember when Andrew Jackson was President, but I do not remember a person keeping three or four dozen hens who got more than three-fifths of them to lay regularly through December and January. No matter how well you care for them, there are always some too shiftless and some too modest to lay during cold weather. The non-layers ing is not only inexpensive, but it is a being kept on high living, makes a great inroad on the profits of those eggs that In each pen is also a long, narrow box are laid; besides, the animal kingdom as divided into several compartments; in well as the vegetable kingdom needs rest

one is charred bone, another contains each year to some extent. I will tell you how I have eggs in Winter. I take a peck of fresh-burnt bins and corneribs by burning therein, lime (not air-slacked), put it into a bar- behind closed doors and windows, a good occupies the sunniest window, filled with dry earth and coal ashes; in this they rel or half-barrel, and turn boiling water pot of brimstone. This will kill all inwill roll and scratch for hours, keeping on it until it gets to slacking well; then sects and destroy spores of disease that

Every day that is mild and sunny in the steam. When slacked, stir well exposure, is warm.

With this care and treatment my jar. Have a round board about an inch mence putting in your eggs, keeping at and place the round board over them eggs; always have your eggs cold when put in, and fresh. When the crock is within two and a half or three inches of being full, take about a quart of the lime, as thick as cream, and pour around the edge, and put on about one inch of the lime, as stiff as plasterers use for white coating; put on your round board, then cover the crock over and put in a dark, damp place until Winter.

These eggs will keep good for five years, and the shells will be as thick again when used.

Every time you add more pickle add the same amount of salt.

To test the eggs, take a candy jar and fill it two-thirds full of this pickle, and put in your suspicious eggs. The fresh ones will just touch the bottom of the jar; the staler the eggs are the less they will sink. Those that come within one and a half inches of the bottom will do to pack, the others will do for present

Eggs through December and January bring from 25 to 45 cents per dozen in these parts. You pay 10 cents per dozen and can sell them for 25 cents, the profits on 40 eggs will pay a year's subscription to THE AMERICAN FARMER, and you will have lots of cheap eggs for Christmas, and can buy many necessities of life, by going to the little trouble of putting up a six-gallon crock of eggs.— George W. Newton, Ohio.

### Pacific Beekeepers Meet.

A special meeting of the Central California Association was held Aug. 1, to discuss the question " How to Dispose of Our Honey to the Best Advantage." Fair dealers were brought to public notice and some commission merchants received unpleasant thrusts. A portion of the Secretary's report is here given.

THE QUESTION OF TARE.

In extracted honey none wished to sell wood for honey, but serious objections were made to knocking off tare for cases. cans, and then several pounds of honey besides, as we have done in three car-To cover the weights of all and avoid the weighing of each case separate-as was resolved by the State Association at Los Angeles last January-we add 10 or 20 per cent. to the average case, to let warm soft food, about one-half of which extended no further than guarding the the buyer know that we want to do flock from the attacks of wild beasts. nothing but what is fair. Upon motion

As the cases for comb honey vary in

PRICE FIXED FOR HONEY.

On the price of honey-viz., four and ne-half cents for bright amber, at which price the three carloads above mentioned were sold-it was unanimously decided, on motion, by a standing vote, that inasmuch as the crop of California is the shortest known for many years, and from the latest accounts in the East their crop is also short, that we are not getting market value for our honey; and that we will not sell for less than five cents until our next meeting on the first Wednesday in September. The Secretary was instructed to inform the different honey dealers of this fact, as well as that we have a fine lot of honey for sale.

During noon the Secretary placed on the table samples of N. D. West's queen cell protector, queen cares with his improvement for the safe introduction of ueens, and samples of beeswax made by his improved solar wax extractor. Through a mistake the extractor was not brought. Also, sample hive with honey in clamped sections with wide frames just as taken from the hive, to show the ease with which the honey can be handled and how clear and free the sections are from gum and glue. Mr. Stearns, of Selma, a large honey producer, remarked that the Secretary could not keep his sections so nice and clean with bees in his country. To which he replied: "There is an occasional colony that will daub and soil anything."

Many other minor points were dis-

cussed to the interest of the association. During both the forenoon and afternoon meetings the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity and a number were not able to gain admittance, yet it was decided that not one-half of the beekeepers in this and adjoining Counties were present.

Notwithstanding the desperate and unmerciful attempt made several years ago to expel the bees as a public nuisance from Kings County-then part of Tulare County-it was clearly manifested from the beemen present that the little busy bee will bring a larger revenue into this section of the country, at least this year, for the amount of capital and labor invested, than any industry we have,

On motion it was decided to hold our ext regular meeting the first Wednesday in September, at Selma, Fresno County.-J. F. FLORY, Secretary Central California Beekeepers' Association.

It is a good plan to fumigate all grain

## THE APIARY.

### Hummings.

It is a popular mistake to think that a man who has failed at everything else will make a success at beekeeping.

It is characteristic of imported blooded Italians for two queens to live in harmony. Each generation of their progeny will grow more yellow than the last. An excess of drones is a loss to the beekeeper. They consume large quantities of honey without gathering any and a loss of honey is the result as well

as a loss of labor to the bees. California honey producers, as well as their Eastern brethren, will have a short honey crop this year. In central sections the drouth has greatly interfered with profits. After the drouth there were some encouraging rains, but the great heat at the end of July has made the Fall crop doubtful.

Italian bees can be procured of the dealers in beekeepers' supplies. They are sent through the mail in wired cages, made by boring a hole in a small block of wood and covering the aperture by fine wire gauze. Bees are sent to Australia in this way with safety.

There is a great amount of maple sirup upon the California market, in small tin cans. A taste of it is enough to show that it is maple only in name. That is where glucose comes in again to rob an industry of good prices, and bring discredit upon one of the most healthful and palatable products of nature.

Doctor Miller's recipe for giving water to the bees is: Take a five-gallon crock, or other vessel; lay a piece of burlap over it; take two or three pieces of rotton wood, six to 12 inches longer than the depth of the vessel, and push the burlap to the bottom with them; fill up with water and throw in a handful of salt, and if started in time your bees will not bother the horse-trough.

Practical tests have shown that to introduce imported blood into one's apiary once in a few years greatly improves the bees. They are prolific, hardy, and live ong, beside being great gatherers of honey. Many queens are imported from Italy every year, proving that there is much faith placed in them, and yet there are still wise bee men who think we would do better if there were no importations for some years.

Herr Schoenfeld, a noted German beekeeper, states in his experience that renewing brood-combs becomes, with a vigilant beekeeper, a matter of necessity as workers matured in old combs are of much smaller size, and often deformed and weak; and contrarywise, bees matured in new combs are of plump and healthy size and are healthy and strong. Everything depends, however, on renewing at the right time, so as not to interfere with the colony. Early in the Spring place in each strong colony one or two clean, new combs in which a few patches of brood have been reared the year before.

Prof. Cook is going to be a power for good in California. He has begun to establish an influence over the fruitnation, of large fruit-producers. This sage will be scattered along the foothills, about 100 acres in a patch, five miles apart. Thus its benefits will reach a great many orchards, which in turn will pay back in nectar for the labor of the nees. These tracts of black same will be irrigated and will yield floods of honey every year.

Laying Workers.

A writer gives the following explanation of a curious bee problem:

" No doubt many will remember havng seen eggs in supers and wondered how they came there. I think we have all read of bees stealing eggs, and many honestly thought they did so, and possibly in some cases it has been done. For some years I have wondered how it came that I could find a few drones in workercells in the supers. Three years ago I became fully satisfied that it was the workings of a laying worker. We know that laying workers are in the hives at all times, or, at least, during the honey season, and they will get in their work when we least expect it. Cyprian bees and their crosses are much the worst, and found quite a little trouble with them because a laying worker would set up business within a few hours after the queen went out with a swarm. Then why should not a worker, when above a queen-excluder, deposit a few eggs once n a while? We venture the assertion, that no one ever knew eggs, deposited above the queen-excluder, to hatch out anything but drones, unless by chance the queen got through; and if she did get through was she ever known to get back alone? We believe a queen could pull herself up through the perforated zinc much easier than she could down. I believe that, if bee-keepers would only look for fertile workers or laying workers -whichever you wish to call themthey will find them more numerous than expected."

Beekeeping in the United States.

The beekeeping industry is growing very rapidly in this country. In 1869 the United States produced 15,000,000 pounds of honey; in 1889 the production was 64,000,000 pounds. In those two decades the consumption quadrupled. while the population did not do as much as double. The output of honey last year was not less than 80,000,000 pounds. Fifteen large factories, employing 100 or more hands each, and many smaller concerns are engaged in making hives and other supplies for beekeepers.

Intending planters of crimson clover should carefully remember that it must have good soil and mild Winters.



## DO YOU GROW FLOWERS OR VEGETABLES?

The Seaside Gardener will help you It tells how to grow plants and vegetables. Through its columns you may ask any question of general interest to plant culture. Subscription price only 50 cents per year. Published monthly. Twenty pages. Every person sending 50 cents for one year's subscription will get a premium worth the subscription price. Plants, bulbs, and seeds given Send for premium list.—C. S. TAIT, Publisher, Brunswick, Ga.



CHICAGO, ILL. SAVE % YOUR FUEL

By using our (stove pipe) RADIATOR.
It has 120 Cross Tubes where 4864 sq. in. of iron get intensely hot, thus making ONE stove or furnace do the work of TWO. Send postal for proofs from prominent men.
To introduce our Radiator, the first order from each neighborhood filled at WKCLESALE price, thus securing an agency Write at once.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

When writing mention this paper.



ARMS & LEGS. WITH RUBBER HANDS & FEET.

The Most Natural Comfortable &
Durable. Over 15,000 in use. New Fatents & Important Improve-ment. L. S. Gov't Manufacturer. Illustrated book of 430 pages and form what for measuring sent free.

A. A. MARKS,







When writing mention this paper. TO FARMERS AND HORSEOWNERS. "The Horse From Birth to Death."

Enlarged edition, pocket size, handsomely bound and illustrated. By a well known author. The best H. FEDDERSEN.

ECCS! ECCS! ECCS!

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Greatest Egg Producers of the 19th Century, No Inbreeding. No Disease. Field Range. Eggs. \$1 per 13: \$2 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed: Morgan Ave., Holmead Manor, Washington, D. C.

THE KING OF PICEONS. Few Homing Pigeons



for sale at low price. Rare chance to get fine birds. Send two-cent stamp for prices. GEORGE E. HOWARD,



When writing mention this paper. GROUND MOLES

Their habits and how to catch them. A Book Free.
L. H. OLMSTEAD, Hasbrouck Heights, hen writing mention this paper.

MUST HAVE AGENTS AT ONCE. Samstamp. Immense Unrivalled. Only good one ever invented. Bents weights. Sales unparalled. \$12 a day. Write quick, BROHARD, Box W., Phila-When writing mention this paper.

A WOMAN'S SUCCESS Fortwo years made in have made 225 a week

When writing mention this paper. YOUR CARD, 1,000 printings, postpaid, only 10 cent

## Established - - - 1819.

75TH YEAR.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. O fortunates nimium sua si bona norint agri

Published Monthly at Washington, D. C., and The American Farmer Company,

1729 New York Ave., SOUTHERN EDITION OFFICE: 228 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE, - - 50 CENTS

Our readers will oblige us, when writing to parties advertising in this paper, if they will take that they saw the advertisement in The AMERICAN FARMER. This is little trouble and toots nothing, but it helps us, and is information wanted by the advertiser.

when sending in subscriptions specify whether for General or Southern Editions. Unless specially directed for the Southern Edi-tion, all subscriptions will be entered for the Seneral Edition.

### HELP THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Now is the time to begin work for the future. The farmers of the United ates have been outrageously treated by the new tariff bill. They must not endure its unjust discriminations against their interests. They have been sacrificed by a gang of blatant politicians who seek to capture the Communistic, Anarchistic votes of the big cities. They have robbed the farmer to get the applause of this element.

THE AMERICAN FARMER has vigorously fought against the consummation of this great wrong, and it will fight as etrenuously against the continuance of those who are seeking the votes of the it. We believe that the farmers are made to bear far more than their share of the great burdens of life. They are furnishing the workingmen far the cheapest and best food that any people in the world have. Their profits have gone to the very bottom, while the wages of the operatives have been maintained far above the European standard. Now there has been a successful conspiracy to cut the farmer's profits down still lower. This is in the highest degree unjust, and THE AMERICAN FARMER has constantly protested. We shall never rest until the farmers are given that measare of protection which will assure them the market for the \$300,000,000 of farm products that we now buy abroad every year.

We want all farmers to gather on this platform for a stubborn fight this Fall for their rights. THE AMERICAN FARMER will lead in the fight. Every man who believes that the farmer should have a fair return for his labor-that he is entitled to as much protection as a should join with us in this fight for right and justice.

AMERICAN FARMER and try to induce his neighbors to do so. Liberal reductions to clubs.

THE owners of the 4,334,000 sheep in Texas are not getting up processions with big bands and transparencies to welcome home their returning Congressmen. Instead, there is a dark, sinister glitter in their eyes, and they run the balls of their thumbs testingly along the sharp-set edges of their political razors. The number of corpses after the conventions will just equal the number of votes from Texas for free wool.

EDWARD ATKINSON, the Statistician. testified before the Royal British Commission on Agriculture that one client of his in this country had received one single order for 25,000 steam plows for the Argentine Republic. He said that there were enough good wheat lands on the Paraguay and Parana Rivers to feed the whole world.

agricultural paper in the country that is product of the "sweating shops" of fearless and outspoken in its advocacy England. If we had kept the duty on of justice to the farmers.

SIGH	TS	AN	D	SC	EŅE	S	
		0F	T	HE	W	DRI	D.
Part		CHAN	GE		mb ERY		
Cut ti	his co with	upon	out	and i	forwa	rd it	, to-
Five	Tato	-Cent	P	ostag	ge S	tam	ps,
to the C CAN F, elegant tised. page.	DOTT	R, and	yo bh	u wi	ll rec	eive	the
Name_							
Address						•	
THE PERSON NAMED IN			licani.		METERS	-	-

CUT THIS OUT.

THE TARIFF BILL. The Tariff Bill with all its wickedness, is now a law. It is better than when it came from the House of Representatives, in that it gives more protection to American interests. It is worse, in that it makes a free gift of between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 to the odious Whisky and Sugar Trusts, and throws a still larger proportion of the reduction of the protective duties upon the farmers. The farmers were sacrificed worse than ever by the demagogs who are trying to catch the votes of the workingmen of the cities. In the House bill the manufacturers and workingmen were made to suffer somewhat in company with the farmers, but the factory operatives made themselves felt in the Senate, and shifted the whole burden on to the farmers. There were 634 amendments made in the Senate, but scarcely one in 100 were for the benefit of any farming interest. All were for the benefit of the wages of operatives and profits of manufacturers. The voice of the millions who cultivate the soil could not be heard, but any little group which makes collars and cuffs, or glass bottlss, or pot-

The new bill is bungling, botchy, mjust, and, above all, un-American throughout. If it teaches the farmers a lesson as to the necessity of more active looking out for their interests, it will, however, do much good. It shows them conclusively how they are sacrificed to pander to the demagogism of Anarchistic, Socialistic elements in the cities and the shiftless and ignorant in the back country districts.

tery, or digs coal could gain immediate

The farmers should at once begin the task of securing the undoing of this wrong to them. The campaign before them is very simple. They must insist that we have legislation which will secure to our own farmers the market for the \$300,000,000 worth of farm products which we buy abroad every year. We want our own soil to produce all the wool, cotton, sugar, eggs, tobacco, hay, barley, butter, cheese, hops, potatoes, onions, vegetables, etc., etc., that our people require. This is the first great, long step toward making our farmers and the country prosperous, stopping the drain of gold abroad, making money plentiful, raising the mortgages from farms, and giving work and wages to every-

Let us have justice for farmers, and be satisfied with nothing less.

## SONG OF THE FREE-WOOL LIARS.

The free-wool liars are now tuning up their twanging harps for a genera man who works in a coal mine, a roll- hosanna over the immense benefits to the ing mill, a pottery, or a glass-house, laboring man from having wool made free. Having made a free gift to the Sugar and Whisky Trusts of somewhere Let every one subscribe for THE between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 -or as much as the duties collected on raw wool for eight years-it is necessary to chant this song very loudly in order to distract peoples' attention. See how

the New York World sets the key: Free wooi will make cheaper clothes, benefiting all the people, and will increase the price of domestic wool, benefiting the farmer. This may seem to be paradoxical: it is not. Under our old-time free-wool policy flocks increased in numbers, and the price of wool was maintained because there was a demand for wool. Foreign wools are needed for admixture with our own wools in this coun try, and when their importation is diminhed by a tariff duty the demand for American wools necessarily falls off. Under high protection on wools flocks of sheep have dininished and prices for wool have gone down. Already the price of domestic wool has increased in this country since the passage of the Senate bill.

Every thinking man knows that there are as many distinct falsehoods in this as there are separate sentences. Free wool will not make cheaper clothes, for the sufficient reason that the cost of the about one-half as much fatty matter as corn wool in a suit of clothes is only a very small item. The cost of the labor in making the cloth and the clothes is the great item. We can only cheapen THE AMERICAN FARMER is the only clothes by admitting free of duty the wool, and abolished that on cloth and and must be present in sufficient quantity or clothes, we would have cheapened the latter from one-third to one-half. An American tailor is paid from \$15 to \$25 for making a \$45 suit of clothes. In England the men and women who make

> it get less than \$5. Our sheep have always increased under protection regimes, and decreased under free trade. This is not a matter of assertion, but of history.

> Foreign wools are not needed for admixture with native fleeces. We can raise in this country every kind of wool needed by the manufacturer.

American wools have not risen in price, but have steadily fallen as the prospect of free wool became more certain. There was a temporary rise when

it seemed probable that the Tariff Bill would be defeated, but this advance was at once lost when it was seen that the House would accept the Senate Bill.

The always-mendacious St. Louis Republic tunes up in this wise:

BLESSINGS FOR THE MASSES. Mr. Springer, who has for years made special study of wool tariffs, estimates that the free wool of the new tariff will save to the families of the United States \$141,000,000

In the calculation Mr. Springer does no allow for increased consumption. He takes the \$37,000,000 of importations in 1893 and the census year domestic manufactures o woolens, worsteds, carpets, and knit goods and hosiery made of wool. On that basis of total woolen consumption he makes his esti-mate of \$141,000,000 saved each year.

This is the most preposterous stuff imaginable. If the wool-growers made a free gift to the manufacturers of every pound of the wool they needed, it would not begin to "save" the people of the country such a sum as \$141.000,000.

According to the census of 1890 the total value of all the materials used by the wool-manufacturers, which includes coal, dye-stuffs, cotton and silk admixtures, as well as American and foreign wools, at the prices then prevailing, was only \$203,096,642. The farmers of this country have never received so much as \$60,000,000 a year for their wool, and when a man sets up to say that the taking off the light duties on wool will asve the people over twice as much as the entire value of the domestic wool, he is simply making an impudent assumption upon the ignorance and credulity of the

### FEEDING WHEAT AND CORN.

THE general interest which is now felt among farmers as to the relative feeding values of wheat and corn has brought out a very valuable circular from D. E. V. Salmon, D. V. M., Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Department. It is so full of exact The quantity and proportion of the different proximate constituents which are present

following table with the German feeding This table presents the chemical aspect of the subject, and is valuable in the indications and suggestions which may be obtained from it. The information which it contains should, ho werer, be used in connection with our knowledge of the habits of animals and the practical results of feeding. We should not care to assert, for instance, that wheat screenings are in general more valuable as a food for animals than the plump, sound wheat, although the table would sound wheat, although the table indicate this to be the case. We may We may, however, safely conclude that the screenings and imperfect wheat should be fed and only the

in a digestible form in 100 pounds of some of the common feeding stuffs is compared in the

best wheat put upon the market.

		Protein.	Carbo- hydrates	Fat.	Nutritive ratio.
	****	Lhs.	Lhs.	Lhs.	1.04
1	Wheat Corn (maze)	9.3	62.4	4.2	1: 6.4
1	Rye	8,3	65.5	1.2	1: 8.3
1	Oats	9.1	44.7	4.1	1: 5.9
	Peas	18.0	56.0	0.9	1: 3.2
	Wheat screenings	9.8	51.0	2,2	1: 5.7
	Wheat middlings Wheat bran	12.2 12.6	47.2 44.1	2.9	1: 4.4
	FEEDING STANDARDS.				
	[Per day and per 1,000 pounds, live weight.]				
	Horses, moderately				
	worked	1.6	10.0	0.5	1: 7.0
	Horses, heavily worked.	2.5	12.1	0.7	1: 5.5
1	Growing cattle:				
	Age 2 to 3 months; average live weight.				
	165 pounds	4.0	13.8	2.0	1: 4.7
	Age 6 to 12 months;	*	40.0	w.0	A. 4.0
	average live weight,				
	550 pounds	2.5	13.5	0.6	1: 6.0
	Age 18 to 24 months;				
	average live weight,	20	100	0.0	
	940 pounds	1.6	12.0	0.3	1: 8.5
	First period	2.5	15.0	0.5	1: 6.5
	Second period	30	14.8	0.7	1: 5.5
	Third period	2.7	14.8	0.6	1: 6.0
	Growing pigs:		-	~~~	
,	Age 2 to 3 months;				
	average live weight,	***		0.0	1. 10
	Age 5 to 6 months;	7.5	0	0.0	1: 4.0
	average live weight.				
	137 pounds	4.3	9	3.7	1: 5.0
•	Age 8 to 12 months;	4,0	1 -		1. 0.0
	average live weight,				
	275 pounds	2.5	1	6.3	1: 6.5
1	Fattening swine:	**			
	First period	5.0		7.5	1: 5.5
	Second period	4.0 2.7		7.5	1: 6.0
	Third period	4.6		6.0	1: 6.5

\*The figures in these tables are taken from hearticle by Prof. W. A. Henry, on "The Feed ing and Management of Cattle," in the Specia es of Cattle.

It is seen that wheat contains practically the same amount of protein per 100 pounds as oats, and that both wheat and oats contain about 30 per cent. more protein than corn. On the other hand, wheat only has and oats. In carbohydrates the position of wheat is about halfway between that of corn

PROTEIN, that is the albuminoid constituents of grain, goes to build up the albuminoid tissues of the animal body of which the muscles are the most prominent part, but it may also be changed into fat. The fat in the animal body comes, therefore, both from the fat and the protein in the food which is eaten. The earbohydrates sustain the heat of the body the more valuable fat which has already been assimilated will be used for this purpose Young growing animals require more protein than older ones, and also more than fattening animals, in order to supply material for building up the muscles, tendons, and other

albuminoid structures. We must not conclude from these facts, as some have, that because wheat is particularly indicated for young growing animals it is not adapted for those which are fattening. The fallacy of such a conclusion is shown by the following comparisons:

	Protein.	Carbo- hydrates	Fat.	Nutritive ratio.
First comparison.				
Feeding standard: Growing cattle, 6 to 12 months old	2.5 2.5	13.5 15.0	1.6 0.5	1: 6. 1: 6.
Second comparison.		1		
Feeding standard: Fattening cattle, second period	3.0 3.1 2.4	14.8 18.6 20.9	0.7 0.6 1.4	1: 5. 1: 6. 1:10.

This table brings out in the clearest possible manner, first, the hear approach chemically of 26.6 pounds of wheat to the German standard ration for growing cattle from 6 to 12 months of age, and, secondly, the fact that 33 pounds of wheat comes much nearer the feeding standard for fattening cattle than does the same quantity of corn. The proportion of the protein to carboltydrates and to fat is very much nearer the standard in wheat than in corn. Tried by these standards wheat is better both for growing and fattening animals than is corn. 1

### THESE STANDARDS.

however, are not to be considered as perfect, Corn comes nearer being an ideal grain for fattening animals in this country than is inently do not need as much protein as is con tained in the standard, and may take with advantage more carbohydrates and fat Equal parts of wheat and corn should, therefore, prove better for fattening animals than either of these grains alone. For growing animals corn is plainly not so suitable as is

When wheat and corn are the same price per bushel, it is preferable to feed wheat and sell corn: First, because wheat weighs 7 per because wheat is weight for weight an equally good grain for fattening animals, and better for growing animals; and, thirdly, because there is much less value in fertilizing elements removed fron the farm in corn than

There are certain points to be borne in mind when one is commencing to feed wheat. Our domesticated animals are all very fond of it, but are not accustomed to eating it. Precautions should consequently be observed o prevent accidents and disease from its use It is a matter of common observation that when full-fed horses are changed from old to new oats they are liable to attacks of indigestion, colic, and founder. If such results follow the change from old to new oats, how much more likely are they to follow a radical change, such as that from oats to wheat? For this reason wheat should at first be fed in small quantities. It should, when possible, be mixed with some other grain, and care from getting more than the quantity intended

are especially necessary when wheat is fed to horses, as these animals are peculiarly liable to colic and other disturbances of the digestive organs, accompanied or followed by crowd each other from the feeding troughs, in which case some individuals obtain more than their share, and may bring on serious or fatal

attacks of indigestion.

The best form in which to feed wheat is to roll or grind it into a coarse meal. It may then be fed alone, or mixed with corn meal or ground oats. When ground fine it is pasty and adheres to the teeth, gums, and cheeks so that it is not so readily masticated or eaten. and much needed information, that we In the form of a coarse meal it is relished by all animals, it is in a condition to be attacked by the digestive processes whether thoroughly masticated or not, and in most cases it gives the best results. Dr. Gilbert appears to have obtained better results from whole than from ground wheat when fed to sheep. Sheep feeders may, therefore, experiment with whole wheat, but wheat meal will certainly be found to give better results with all other kinds of animals.

THE NUMBER OF POUNDS OF LIVE WEIGHT that may be produced by feeding a bushel of wheat will evidently vary according to the age and condition of the animal fed. Robertson, at the Ottawa Experiment Station fed frozen wheat to hogs and secured from 9. to 15.46 pounds, live weight, from a bushel, the greater increase being from young, growing animals, and the smaller from those which were fattening.

At the South Dakota Experiment Station

the hogs fed ground wheat required 4.81 counds, and those fed whole wheat required the ground wheat fed, whose weat required 4.91 pounds for 1 pound gain in live weight. The ground wheat fed returned 58.39 cents per bushel, and the whole wheat, 55.83 cents; corn, 60 cents; and peas, 65.36 cents. The quality of pork obtained from ground wheat and corn was about equal, and was superior to that from whole wheat, peas, or

## MIXED BATTONS.

From the Canadian experiments it would weight of wheat is slightly in excess of that of corn ; the South Dakota experiments gave better results from corn. In general, the difference would probably not be but it would undoubtedly be better to mix corn and wheat, or corn, wheat, and bran, or corn, wheat, and middlings. The following examples show the composition of such mix-

	Protein.	Carbo- bydrates.	Fat.	Nutritive ratio.
Mixture No. 1: 50 pounds corn	Lbs. 3.5	Lbs. 31.3	Lhs. 2.1	
50 pounds wheat	4.6	27.9	0.9	
100 pounds mixture	8.1	59.2	3.0	1: 8.1
Mixture No. 2: 40 pounds wheat 40 pounds corn 20 pounds bran	3.7 2.8 2.5	22.3 25.1 8. 8	0.7 1.7 0.6	
100 pounds mixture	9.0	56,2	3.0	1: 7.0
Mixture No. 3: 40 pounds wheat 20 pounds corn 20 pounds ans 20 pounds middlings	3.7 1.4 1.8 2.4	22.3 12.6 8.9 8.4	0.7 0.8 0.8 0.6	
100 pounds mixture	9,3	52.2	2.9	1: 6.
Mixture No. 4: 60 pounds wheat 20 pounds oats 20 pounds middlings	5.5 1.8 2.4	33.4 8.9 8.4	1.1 0.8 0.6	
100 pounds mixture	9.7	50.7	2.5	1: 5.

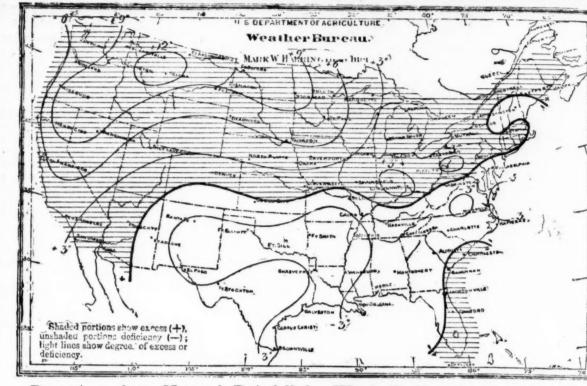
Many other combinations might be made. but these are sufficient for purposes of illustration. Mixtures 1 and 2 are more suitable for fattening animals, while 3 and 4 are excellent either for growing animals or for those

In spite of the fact that we have as fine pastures as the sun shines on, as good cows as are bred in the world, and creameries that have no superior anywhere, we send \$1,000,000 a year to Minnesota, less than the usual amount of Europe for cheese. If the men who are now raising \$1,000,000 worth of wheat to be sent abroad and sold for less than it cost to raise it, should devote themselves to producing that valuation of fine cheese, they would make much money for themselves, the money would be kept in the country, and the cost of transportation, profits of handling, etc., would go into the pockets of our own people.

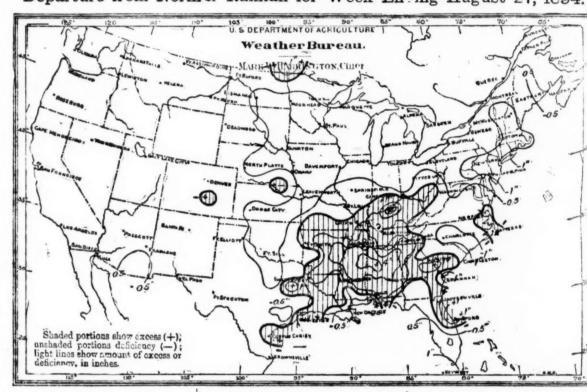
OF course, when any wild theorist comes across a statistical fact which knocks his bosh endwise, all he has got to do is to denounce it as " an utterance of the capitalistic press." It is so nice to be able to dispose of inconvenient facts and figures this way.

WHAT a tough season this has been

Departures from Normal Temperature, Week Ending August 27, 1894.



Departure from Normal Rainfall for Week Ending August 27, 1894.



WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1894. TEMPERATURE.

The week ending August 27 was warmer than usual on the Pacific coast, and in all northern districts east of the Rocky Mountains, excepting portions of New England and the middle Atlantic States, where nearly normal conditions prevailed. No marked excess in temperature occurred east of the Lake region, but to the westward, and on the Pacific coast, the week was decidedly warmer than usual, the average daily excess amounting to from 6° to 14° per day from Minnesota westward to the Pacific coast, the maximum excess occurring in western Montana.

Remarkably high maximum temperatures occurred in northern New England and in Montana on the 24th and in California and southern Oregon on the 26th and 27th. At Red Bluff, Cal. the temperature reached 110° on the 26th, which was 4° higher than any previous record for the month of August.

Except on the immediate south At lantic coast and southern Florida, where the temperature was slightly above the normal, the week was generally cooler throughout the Southern States, but to the eastward of the Mississippi the deficiency in temperature was very slight. In northern Louisiana, Arkansas, and southern Missouri, and thence westward to New Mexico the average daily deficiency in temperature ranged from 3°

Unusually low temperatures occurred in northern New England on the morning of the 27th, reaching the freezing point in northern Vermont, and killing frost occurred on that date in the valleys of central Vermont and New Hampshire. Light frost, causing slight damage in lowlands, was general in New England on the 22d.

### PRECIPITATION. The rainfall for the week has been

very heavy over the greater portion of the Gulf States, excepting along the immediate coast. Over portions of Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and northern Georgia, amounts ranging from 2 to 6 inches have been reported, and in central Alabama the last named figure has been exceeded. In western Texas, southern Florida, and over portions of the Carolinas, however, but little rain has fallen, and generally throughout all northern districts, except extreme northern rain has fallen. Throughout the Lake region, and from the upper Missouri Valley westward to the Pacific coast, no appreciable rainfall occurred during the

## GENERAL REMARKS.

There has been too much rain for cotton in portions of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and there is considerable complaint from these States of rust and shedding. Picking, although interfered with by excessive rains, is becoming general in the southern portion of the cotton region, and has begun in North Carolina and Okla-

Late corn has improved in North Dakota, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, and Maryland; the crop is maturing rapidly in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, and will soon be free from danger from frost in the States named.

Tobacco cutting is progressing in Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and out West on the rain-making humbugs. Maryland; late tobacco has been im-

proved by recent rains in Tennessee, Maryland, and Virginia; and the crop is curing in excellent condition in North Carolina.

Drouth continues in New England and the middle Atlantic States, and generally throughout the Lake region and Northwest, and rain is greatly needed in these sections for pasturage and to put the ground in condition for

Forest fires are reported from Wisconsin, Michigan, and Montana, and in the last-named States have caused much

## SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

New England.—General frost on 22d, doing slight damage in lowlands; killing frost on 27th in valleys in central New Hampshire and Vermon; drouth slightly relieved in the South, but continues serious elsewhere; apples, pears, and granges promise well.

New York.—Warm days, cool nights, with only sattered showers: drouth intensified, especially castern portion; vegetation withering; neverneless corn and buckwheat are in fair condion; wells and streams drying up; ground too ard to plow; pastures, meadows, potatoes, and ardens suffering greatly.

gardens suffering greatly.

New Jersey.—Normal temperature and sunshine, with absence of rain, have been injurious to all truck and field crops; Fall plowing late and greatly retarded; potato digging general, yield far below the average; all vegetation

suffering.

Penusylvania.—Damaging drouth continues outside of southeast section; potatoes will be a light crop; buckwheat below average and corn generally injured; tobacco being cut, pasturage poor and plowing delayed.

Maryland.—Seasonable weather at close of week; tomatoes, late corn, and tobacco slightly improved; potatoes yielding poorly; crops suffering from drouth in southern and western feasing the progression.

improved; potatoes yielding poorly; crops suffering from drouth in southern and western Counties; plowing progressing; the acreage of wheat promises light.

Virginia.—Generally favorable rains Sunday and Monday, but too light in middle western Counties; corn and tobacco improved generally; second crop of potatoes coming up in eastern Counties; cotton and peanuts generally fair.

North Carolina.—Temperature, precipitation, and sunshine below normal; some reports of rust on cotton and shedding, but crop still in excellent condi ion, picking has begun; tobacco curing in excellent quality and color; much fodder pulled and haying begun.

South Carolina.—Unevenly distributed rainfall and excessive cloudiness characterized the week, but crops are doing well, except cotton on sandy land, which continues to shed freely and rust prevents making top crop; boils opening

rust prevents making top crop; bolls opening rapidly and picking begun.

Georpia.—Week deficient in both heat and sunshine; plenty of rainfalt, except at several points in northeastern Counties; cotton somewhat injured by continued wet weather; shedding in some localities and growing too much weed; picking in progress in southern counties; farmers stripping fodder when the weather will permit; minor crops much improved.

Florida.—Temperature and rainfall averaged about normal for State; too much rain in western and not enough in southern portion; came, rice, potatoes, and peas doing well; cotton beginning to open freely and picking becoming general. rust prevents making top crop; bolls opening

ginning to open freely and picking becoming general.

Alabama.—Cool and too much rain, except in extreme southwest portion; extremely heavy rainfalls in central Counties; lowlands flooded; cotton beaten down and otherwise badly damaged; corn did not suffer so much and still promises a large yield, but much fodder ruined.

Mississippi.—Temperature below normal and rainfall excessive, causing rust, rot, blight, and shedding to spread in cotton, additional complaints of boil worms; corn beginning to rot from excessive moisture; considerable fodder and some hay lost; stande crows falling off:

and some hay lost; staple crops taking of; small crops and gardens thriving.

Louisiana.—Weather entirely too wet, causing, in northern and eastern portions, rust, shedding, and rot to continue in cotton and interfering with picking generally; cane is in good condition; wet weather interfering with rice where the crop is matured; small crops excellent. Teras,-Rain deficient over northwest and

lost; staple crops falling off:

Arransia.—Coldiness has previoled arring the entire week, with frequent showers, which reached all portions, stimulating and reviving growing crops and putting the ground in prime condition for stubble breaking and turnip sowing; as a rule, cotton is doing well, though some reports of rust and shedding are received; corn is made; weather has interfered with fodder saving. er saving,
Tennessee,—Seasonal temperature and good

der saving,

Tenuesse.—Sensonal temperature and good rains have improved vegetation; corn improved; peanuts seriously injured by drought; cotton and tobacco improving; pastures greatly revived and stock fattening; sweet and frish potatoes doing well; late millet very good.

Kentucky.—Drought effectually broken in most sections, and late corn, tobacco, pastures, and gardens are improving rapidly, but some sections still need rain; tobacco and hemp cutting in progress; both these crops have been materially shortened by drought.

Missouri.—Showers in southern portion, with cloudy weather, improved late corn and pastures to some extent, and facilitated plowing; in northern sections drought continues, and corn cutting is in progress in many Counties; apples still failing badly.

Ninois—Temperature and sunshine about normal, rainfail generally below and badly distributed; drought in southern portion broken; corn improving, but reports conflict as to extent of damage; thrashing about completed;

eorn improving, but reports con ent of damage; thrashing abo

Indiana.—Cool nights and rains were benefi-Indiana.—Cool nights and rains were benefi-cial to growing crops in many localities corn is maturing slowly, but earing better than ex-pected; Fall plowing progresses slowly. West Virginia.—Warm days, cool nights, and rations of Gran. Jackson, Ohio, and Lyshur Counties drouth not entirely broken; bottom land corn improved, but rains too late for hill corn; grass and gardens better; plowing weil along.

idong.

Ohio,—Rains benefited late corn and tobacco
on lowlands and fre-hened up Fall pastures
somewhat; generally drouth continues to damage all growing crops; corn and tobacco maturing and cutting commenced, the tobacco

turing and cutting commenced, the tobacco yielding poor to fair erop.

Michigan.—Temperature and sunshine nearly normal; rainfall below normal; driest week of season thus fair ground powdery and affords no nourishment to growing crops; late corn and potatoes entire failure in many localities; forest fires doing much damage.

Wisconsin.—Practically no rain has fallen during the week; temperature and sunshine above normal; smoke covers north and east portion; to day the reliability combining of the lange of t normal; smoke covers norm and east portion; too dry for plowing; corn being cut and crop light; tobacco crop fair.

Minnesota.—Warmer than usual, with deficient rainfall; small-grain yields continue better than expected; corn ripening fast; few potatoes in hill but quality excellent; much stock being

heavy dews; corn doing well as could be ex-bected; and some fields will be safe from frost within two weeks; pastures improving, but dedling stock is quite general. North Dakota.—Harvesting completed and grain being thrash have improved corn, potatoes, pastures, an gardens; corn will soon be out of danger frost

ost.
South Dakota.—Temperature and sunshine considerably above and rainfall below normal; weather favorable for thrashing and haying; wheat, oat, and potato crop in Black Hils very large yield; late millet, flax, potatoes, and grass green, but need rain.

Nebraska.—Week very dry and with little

Admass.—warm and shoky, with lot if the southwestern and southeastern sewhere dry; pastures and late cro nproved in rainy district, elsewhere d and stock water low; having finish Oklahoma.—Weather slightly cooler; no rain,

Oklahoma.—Weather slightly cooler; he raid, except a few local showers; springs and wells failing; cotton generally doing well, packing commenced; no plowing done.

Montana.—Excessively warm and dry; harvest is progressing finely, and yields are exceptionally good; in northern an northeastern portlan large prairie and forest fires have caused in mens-damage. nease damage.

Wyoming.—Temperature and sunshine about a sunshine a sunshine about a sunshine -Temperature and sunshine above

ldaho.—Harvesting continues, with favorable ldaho.—Harvesting continues, with favorable weather conditions; thrashing will become grateral the coming week; yield of grains good; vegetable crops fine; fruits doing well; apples especially fine, Colorado -Nights cool for corn; rainfall go erally below average east of mountains; showers, with deficiency of sunshine, in tral portion; thrashing in progress, yield large fruit crop.

New Mexico.—Cool, partly cloudy we

great improvement.

Arizond.—Temperature slightly above mal; heavy local rains; reports concerranges, live stock, and all crops, mostly fa

with some heavy showers; all crop-out well, except frui, which is hardl this year; good eorn weather, and a probably ripen in the latest valleys. Washington.—Hot and dry weather Washington.—Hot and dry weather jured potato crop, but was favorable ting and thrashing operations, which in full blast in many Counties with

oregon.—Thrashing and harvesting progressing, yields satisfactory; fruit ripening rurge quantities being shipped; making arations for picking large hop, crop-

This war between China and Japan may show us something new about battles be iron-clad warships. In their construct much mere theory is represented, and tle experience, that the se who observe achieve a paradox in blamelessly exp surprises and, unchallenged, looking for unexpected to happen. At such a sea-vessels-of-destruction, those three-diwhich once did so much for all the nav the world; and the article in Harper' People for this week on "The Last D the Old Navy" will interest everyone, to as it does what has become of the Constitution, the Hartford, and the others.

In Harper's Bazar for Aug. 18 there are shown a charming white muslin gown in Worth, and-a new departure-some distinguished and beautiful costumes elderly ladies. Summer is so nearly over that hints about demi-season toilletes are in order, and the novelties in hats and bonnets for Autumn are indicated in New York Fashions.

# THE GARDEN.

Pluckings.

Gather egg-plants before they begin to turn color, and keep potato-bugs away by hand-picking.

If you intend to plant kale, sow a pinch of seed two feet apart in a row. Attend to the cutting of all sprouts, briars and shrubs, which are undesirable

The first plant which forms upon the runner of a strawberry plant is said to their number, when the opportunity be the best, and should always be saved for transplanting.

It is time to sow Winter radishes. Long Black and White Spanish and the Chinese Rose are good. The latter is A very mild variety is said to be the California Mammoth.

Pickling onions should now be worked ould have the bulbs pulled and be left on the ground to cure when most of the tops have dwindled away.

Too much cultivation cannot be given to calbage and cauliflower. Keep the green werms off with hot washing-suds, or tobacco tea, before they reach into the heart, where you cannot get at them.

All the vegetable rubbish on the farm can be profitably used for mulching the orehards and berry patches. Thousands of tons of such material are wasted each year simply because the value of a mulch is not appreciated.

Some gatdeners have been troubled with black-rot in tomatoes. The fungus of the potato ret attacks them on both leaf and fruit. There is no remedy after it gets full possession of the vines, but an early use of Bordeau mixture is a preventive.

Current bushes in vigorous growth always make a superabundance of wood, and should be trimmed by cutting out the old canes that were weakened by age and fruit bearing. Also thin out long, slender branches.

An amateur gardener has discovered a way to produce late strawberries. The first flowers were cut and a new set was not formed for two weeks. The crop was not so large as if left unmolested, and the average market gardener can hardly affird the treatment.

Bail three pounds each of sulphur and freshly-slaked lime in six gallons of water until there is but two gallons of it. Pour off the clear water, and bottle for use. A gill of this in five gallons of water makes a solution which, sprinkled upon plants, will prevent mildey.

Leguminous plants are most highly enriching to the soil, owing to the peculiar property they have of absorbing azote directly from the atmosphere, and assimilating and fixing it in their bodies. They then give it as manure to the soil on which they grow and are left to de-

It is now time to cut out all the old

pinched-back raspberry becomes self-supporting and needs no staking, if the work be done as soon as the young cane reaches the proper hight. It is probable that if pinched off late in the season, a few branches only would come out near the top, which would make it top-heavy.

Judicious rotation of crops is thought to be the best precaution against clubroot. Cabbage or any allied crops should not be put on the same soil oftener than once in three years. If lime is frequently applied, or if the soil abounds in it, this question of rotation will not need to be so strictly regarded.

To prevent head lettuces from going to seed prematurely, a German paper advises to cut half through the stalk, just at the surface of the ground, with a sharp knife. The remaining half of the stalk nilous the passage of sufficient sap to keep the plant alive, but not enough for much future growth.

Better Than Sprinkling.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: I think F. F. Athinson's flambo lights a grand thing. I have seen farmers burn stumps and bruch, far enough away from their trees and shrubs to prevent harm to kill moths and other pests. Some of the farmers here build small fires around and in among their cabbages to attract the cabbage moth, and thus prevent the moth's egg laying, which is moth does not work at night; but the light from these fires gives the impression of sunlight, and she is drawn or attracted by it, the same as the moths are by the flambo lights. The calbage moth works on sunshiny days; and when she is attracted by the the gets singed and goes down to be destroyed by the flames.

In our climate it takes longer than 24 in a warmer latitude than southern New York, hence the greater the heat the micker the egg hatching is produced. Here in the East we use salt as a fertilizer; a tablespoonful scattered around during the season. - A. F. D.

Life Away." for chewing, smoking, cigaret You run no physical or finantobac is absolutely guaranteed THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Mineral Springs, Ind. Agents

### Potato-Bug Enemies.

There are said to be about 50 enemies of the Colorado potato beetle. Prof. Riley, late of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, in a little volume devoted to "Potato Pests," issued many years ago, recorded a list of nearly 40, Numerous birds are known to feed upon Dwarf Erfurt in rows three feet apart, both beetle and larvæ, such as the crow, rose-breasted grosbeak, etc. Ducks are not too fastidious and sometimes chickens and turkeys eat the insect in all its briars and should be killed out, during this stages. The skunk and toad among the wild animals may make inroads upon a numerous supply of potato bugs to reduce offers, as will reptiles, against a common

Some of the spiders will devour the larvæ in a greedy manner, and some- per ton. times the beetles are found covered with minute brownish dots not larger than a about the first week in August and conslowly sap its life. In fact, the most to be had before about the first week in the money here, not be sending it away ap or put on the market. The large effective enemies of the potato pest are September. The sugar mills and sirup by hundreds and thousands of millions found among the insects. Most of these prey upon the eggs and larvæ, but a few to "work up" the crop of cane, for I think attack the beetle. All beetles belong to occasionally a frost comes about the Coleoptera, so that the pest finds middle of September. The past few of our own manufacture, than five cents many enemies among its own order. years have produced a great change, per pound for foreign manufacture; that Among those of importance are the The eggs of these lady-bird beetles closely are often laid in the same places. The lady-bird larvæ are more voracious authority, has had charge of this work facturing, and raising our own food as around the farm and quite as well as our They attack the eggs of the potato beetle principally, but some of the larger species | ton was the average yield from Louisattack the fat grubs also.

Then there are several species of tiger to the biting insects, several bugs belonging to the order Heminoptera obtain their food by suction, piercing their victims with a sharp beak. The squash bug is an example of this group of insects. new growth, and cut back the ends of They are very strong and active and the young of one species, the spined soldier bug, are often seen with a Doryhora for still greater returns per ton. larvæ, five times its own size, upon its outstretched beak. The dozen or more species of true bugs thus attacking the and fat grubs.

There are also true flies, or winged insects, belonging to the order Diptera, and certain large Asilus flies, which pounce upon and suck the vitals out of the larvæ. Often one of the most effisient enemies of the potato beetle is the Tachina fly, which is a true parasite. This fly resembles in color and size the common house-fly, the female of which attaches a single egg to the body of a fat grub, which becomes glued to it and hatches a small footless maggot which The victim, however, instead of finding sitic maggot contracts into a hard brown stocks among the raspberries and black- puparine and in due time comes forth which has proven a safeguard to the potato grower.

## New Chinese Vegetables

Prof. Bailey, of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, has recently been making tests of some Chinese Vegetables the seed of which he obtained from the gardeners of that nationality around New York City. Although many of of them may with profit be introduced into the American garden. Of and a great deal as the mower had left these the Pe-Tsia, or Chinese White it. It had been raining almost daily for Cabbage, which has been cultivated in portance. It is an annual plant, and has much the habits of the Giant Cos lettuce. The Pe-Tsia needs a moist and cool soil for its best development. If the plants are left too long in the seedbed they tend to run to seed, and the same is the case if set upon a hot or dry soil. covering of clayey soil. I visited my friend the Winter following, and saw a bage, and takes advantage of the cool weather of September for its best leaf growth. The seed are usually sown in had an agreeable smell; and I saw a lot the seed-bed in June, and transplanted when crowding begins, producing heads in September and October. If cool and uniformly moist soil is provided, the plants may be started as late as July and August.

The head of the Pe-Tsia is never solid like that of the cabbage, but is rather a long and loose roll of soft leaves. better than sprinkling. It is true that the inner ones becoming blanched and very crisp. In order to keep the head compact and tender, its top leaves are tied together when nearly mature. An average core, or compact portion of the head, will measure ten or twelve inches in length, by a third or half as great in vield from ninety to 100 bushels per diameter. The weight is between three fires she hovers over them until at last and four pounds. The head is eaten in barley, alfalfa, timothy, broom corn, the same manner as ordinary cabbage, and it affords an excellent dish. It is milder and sweeter than cabbage. In hours for the eggs to hatch. Kansas lies China it is generally served uncooked, being shredded with sugar and vinegar.

## To Winter Potatoes.

Dig a square pit in a situation sloping the roots of the cabbages three times to the south or east and large enough to hold 10 to 15 bushels. If more are to be Den't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your | kept, make more pass. Make the boards. with spaces of 3 in. between the boards. kept, make more pits. Make a board floor Lay straw and dirt on the boards deep ittle book just received-tells enough to prevent freezing. This manthe wonderful, harmless, ecoground. Another plan is by packing in barrels and boxes with dry sand or clover chaff in layers, so that the sand and chaff is well among the potatoes.

## SUGAR IN KANSAS.

The Industry Now Seems Solidly Established.

After a great many failures, sickening disappointments, and also a great deal of shameless swindling, the sugar and several have been found since, industry seems to have reached a rock basis in Kansas, and will henceforth develop healthfully and strongly. The mills at Fort Scott and Medicine Lodge have been giving fairly good returns for two years. The larger of them was built at a cost of \$125,000 and has a capacity of 200 tons of cane per day. The yield secured gives the mill a ca-

The sugar season in Kansas begins pin's head; these are mites which cling tinues until the first heavy frost. A have in this country, ought to be able to to the hard shell of the potato bug and few years ago there was not much cane understand that then we should keep lady-bird family, not less than a dozen of and the amount of sugar contained in have the \$5, than the price to be five which perhaps feed upon the beetle. the cane. These improvements have cents when we have not got the five been the results of the work carried on cents; but I am confident by manufacresemble those of the potato beetles in at the Government sugar experimental turing our own sugar it will be cheaper shape and color, but a trifle smaller, and station at Sterling. Prof. A. A. Denton, for us in the long run. And also cheaper in their habits than are the beetles, since the establishment of the station.

Ten years ago 97 pounds of sugar per iana sugar cane; last year the average was 216 pounds. Five years ago the beetles and ground beetles which devour best specimens of sorghum tested 140 the larvæ or beetles. All of the insects pounds per ton; now those varieties in named destroy the potato beetles by common use give 250 pounds. This is mastication with their jaws. In addition the result of the work prosecuted at the Sterling station, where over 100 varieties were taken and subjected to so entific tests and careful selections. By planting seed from the best specimens of the choicest varieties and by crossing between the best results thus obtained, the sorghum growers this season hope

In sugar cane and sugar beets the best yields are from 200 to 225 pounds per ton. With this average yield, sold at 3 potato beetle, feed mostly upon the eggs cents a pound, every ton of sorghum single queen wasp this," writes a cor- I think not. We have such a mighty cane is worth \$6, at which rate sorghum sugar can be made profitable without

bounty or tariff. Kansas has an immense area of fine soil which is specially adapted to sorghum growing. It will grow and mature with half the moisture required by any other crop. Under these circumstances a ton of unmanufactured sugar can be delivered at the factory in the shape of sorghum either in this are any other country. burrows into the body of its living victim. of the problem is not so much the its way into the ground and becoming a cane, but the present unsatisfactory secured from sugar cane.

## Ensilage by Rule of Thumb.

Sir: "Banffshire's" query in your issue of the 25th ulto. brings to mind

the following: A friend of the writer's in a very wet season a few years ago had a great exthe vegetables were of little value, some tent of meadow cut. Part had been got into small cock, part was in windrow, weeks, and he felt in a sad plight. Europe for some years, is of the most im- Persuaded by a neighbor who had proved the method, he set to, heedless of condition, and of the weather meanwhile, and had the crop stacked, building the stack by drawing the loads, squaring up the sloping ends at the finish, and topping all over with a thick section of the stack. The ensilage was of a uniform dark-brown color, and of splendid blue-gray polled bullocks bought in Carlisle the previous Autumn, and almost ripe for the butcher, eating it as if they liked it. The owner said "they never orted a straw."-North British Agriculturist.

Flathead Valley, Montana. Kalispel Graphic: Four miles north east of this city Mr. Nye has a farm of 135 acres under cultivation that wil yield fully 6,000 bushels of grain. One stand of grain that attracts special attention is a thirteen and one-half acre tract of Scottish Chief oats which wil acre. Mr. Nye has in wheat, oats, rye root crops, and vegetables. The estimat ed yield of grain does not include the immense quantity of potatoes and garden truck that he will have for sale. To cultivate and care for this entire farm has required the time of only one man and one team and an additional team one week. Adjoining Mr. Nye on all sides can be seen splendid stands of wheat, oats, and other grain. What can be said of one farm can be said of any other in the Flathead Valley that has been as well and carefully farmed. A field of red clover which we found stood three feet high and was of excellent quality. On the same farm the orchard grass attained a hight of five feet.

Remember always that farm implements have to be used again next year, Keep where they will be cool, but not and they should be put where they will be safe from injury.

### Sound Reasoning.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: For the year or more that I have subscribed for THE AMERICAN FARMER and read waited on him as has been your custom

that subject. The so-called free trade stuff appears to me would be more fittingly named robbery stuff. WATE

The idea of our people losing three hundred millions of dollars per annum by buying foreign stuff, instead of raising or manufacturing it ourselves, appears to me a great misfortune to us; being pacity of about twelve tons of sugar per about one billion or a thousand millions day. Over 3,700 acres of cane has been of dollars every three years. No wonder grown this year under contract for it, there has been a great cry of shortage of and the average price will be over \$1.50 money during the last year throughout the country.

It seems to me as if the people who think money is a good thing for us to I think it is far better for us in the

both as to the time of maturing the crop it is better to pay \$5 per pound when we far as practicable.

Legislation having a direct tendency

County, Ariz.

### A Word for Wasps.

of wasps last year, I have not killed a material successs of good farming goes? respondent to an English exchange. "In lever of assistance in improved utensils conjunction with the ladybirds, I give and machinery, and improved stock, them the credit of saving a field of rapid transit for our produce to market, swede turnips which was badly infested with daily quotations of its value at our ing a piece of tares from the same pest, olden-time hired man without them, The wasps were very busy in both fields, even if we are obliged to hire the woodof the plants while the infestation was at | and do the manual labor left. its worst, and, with the assistance of the cheaper than it can in that of beets, rains about that time, a clearance was of that female help of the olden time The unsolved and only difficult feature Then, again, in October, the wasps declare that our loss is great and irrepamount of sugar in a ton of the sorghum particular. During the chilly mornings, and daughters are going to do in the cane, but the present unsatisfactory while the flies were torpid with the cold, country to-day unless they stand ready pupa and eventually a beetle, shrinks and dies, while inside its skin the paraproblem the Government chemists at wooden building on the farm. Wasps The difficulties that hem in this question Washington are supposed to be trying are, evidently, meant by nature to play of the female servants are simply too berries. Leave but three or four of the to continue to do its deadly work as a to solve. When they do it, the Kansas the part of automatic insect checks, as much for one to overcome. I can manstrongest of the new vines, and treat the rest as weeds. The strength of the plant will make these large and vigorous.

The strength of the plant will make these large and vigorous.

The strength of the plant will make these large and vigorous.

The strength of the new vines, and treat the perfect fly. The effects of these enemies farmer with a cheap apparatus can make crude muscovado sugar for home use and the local trade, while the sorghum favorable for hosts of other insects, too.

The strength of the plant vary with the seasons, which are favorable to them, and the rest and the local trade, while the sorghum favorable for hosts of other insects, too.

The strength of the plant vary with the seasons, which are favorable to them, and the local trade, while the sorghum favorable for hosts of other insects, too.

The strength of the plant vary with the seasons, which are favorable to them, and the local trade, while the sorghum favorable for hosts of other insects, too.

The strength of the plant vary with the seasons, which are favorable to them, and the rest and the local trade, while the sorghum favorable for hosts of other insects, too.

The strength of the plant vary with the seasons, which are favorable to them, and the rest crude muscovado sugar for home use and the local trade, while the sorghum favorable for hosts of other insects, too.

The strength of the plant vary with the seasons, which are favorable for hosts of other insects, too.

The strength of the plant vary with the seasons, which are favorable for home use crude muscovado sugar for home use cr both for the setting of the fruit and the preservation of the queen wasps. No doubt, in spite of all this senseless their suffering employers. slaughter, plenty of them will survive to carry on their useful and necessary

## The Night-Biting Fly.

The pest which worries horses and cattle at night is scientifically known as Stomoxys calcitrans. It looks much like the common house fly, but has a very much worse bite, and works only at night. It is closely related to the terrible African "tsetze fly" whose bite is fatal to horses and mules. The only remedies are keeping the stable clean, drenching the floor with water in the evening, scattering a few handfuls of common gypsum upon it, and sponging off the horses with a very weak kerosene emulsion before leaving them for the

## Fairs for 1894.

,	Alabama, Southern Exposition, Mont-
,	gomery
- 1	Connecticut, MeridenSept. 18-21
5	Delaware, DoverSept. 10-15
1	Georgia (" Dixie"), MaconOct. 28-Nov. 8
h	Illinois, SpringfieldSept. 24-29
	Indiana, IndianapolisSept. 17-22
	Iowa, Des MoinesAug. 31-Sept.7
	Kansus Witchits Oct. 2-6
1	Kentucky, LexingtonAug. 30-Sept. 3
	Maine, LewistonSept. 3-7
	Massachusetts, BostonOct. 2-4
	Michigan, DetroitSept. 10-21 Minnesota, HamlineSept. 10-15
f	Montana, HelenaAug. 25-Sept. 1
_	Nobraska Lincoln Sept 7.14
1	Nebraska, Lincoln
	New Jorsey, Newark Sept. 4-9
e	New Mexico, Albuquerque Sept. 11-15
1	Now Vork Syracuso Sept 6.13
	North Caro ina, RaleighOct. 16-19
9	Ohio, ColumbusSept. 3-7
1	Oregon, Salem
_	Rhode Island, CranstonSept. 17-21
r	South Carolina, ColumbiaNov. 12-16
٥,	South Dakota, AberdeenSept. 17-21
-	St. Louis, St. Louis Q Oct. 1-8
١,	Toyog (Grange), McGregor 0 t. 1-6
-	Texas, DallasOct. 20-Nov. 4
e	Trah Salt Lake City
	Virginia, Richmond Oct. 9-19
-	West Virginia, Wheeling
0	Canada Central, OttawaSept. 21-29
U	Canada's Industrial, TorontoSept. 3-15
n	Manitoba Industrial, WinnipegJuly 23-28
n	Montreal Provincial, MontrealSept. 4-9

## "Sold Under A Positive Guarantee

is a very forcible proposition made by the Portland Mfg. Co., of Portland, Michigan, whose advertisement appears in another for Agents to sell their Terriff's Perfect Washing Machine. This machine is war-ranted to wash garments or fabrics of any kind as clean as can be done by the hand on the wash board. Indeed, such is the confidence the Company have in their washers that they will ship them on trial at wholesale prices, and if not satisfactory your money

Agents are said to be making big money selling these popular machines, and we would selling these popular machines, and we would advise all interested parties to write for their for sweet potatoes.

## THE HIRED MAN.

(Continued from first page,)

what you have written in regard to the with native-born help in the olden time; tariff, I think you have been correct on and if you have the means it is far better to have the hired man's room fixed up in the barn rather than in the house it saves an immense deal of female annoyance and discussion over the want of personal neatness and cleanliness of perhaps an excellent man otherwise. Such discussion coming to his ears, as it always will sooner or later, usually angers and discontents him, and impairs the value of his service. When the nights grow long and the air chill, then invite him to sit by the kitchen fire, and while there smoke, if you and your family care nothing about the fumes; if they do, never let him do it in the house. Tell him all this patiently and decidedly at the outset and you will not have the least trouble following on that

You take these preliminary steps brought up as you have to certain habits of eating and sleeping, and it is rather leasing to him to be left alone and to nimself as much as possible in these matters, and it is vastly more pleasant for yourself and your family.

### AS TO THE DAILY LABOR

of these foreigners who now seem to be about all we have to hire, I want to around the farm and quite as well as our old-time help, provided we leave nothing for their judgment as to when, where, to pauperize this country is, I think, or and how to commence. We must start should be, criminal legislation, if the par-ties thereto know what they are at. them day by day, and never relax a firm and decided supervision. I know I do not believe in labor with us being that this is distasteful and wearisome to reduced to a starvation basis of from one many farmers who become impatient to 10 cents per day, and having to pro- and restless when served by such men, vide for a family on that. If on account and who are now letting their farms run of better conditions in this country for to weeds, grass and briars rather than be the laboring man there is too great pros- bothered by that kind of help, even if pective immigration of undesirable they can get no other. They forget and classes, then I suppose we should have strive to forget the fact that the hired laws enforced for the protection of our own people.—Wm. W. Watkins, Yuma grandfather is a man that they will never be able to hire again.

After all, seriously speaking, do we really miss the intelligent and social "After what I observed in the ways help of our progenitors, in so far as the with aphides last July, and also of clear- hands-all infinitely better than the anyhow, hunting about under the leaves en foreigner to help in running them

When we turn to the consideration effected in time to save the plants. and what we now have, I am ready to waged war against the common fly in arable. I do not know what our wives

will find ready sale at refineries for lot of fruit; but when wasps are plenti- established and known as such in your sugar extraction, and the sorghum sugar | ful so also is fruit. The absence of | neighborhood than she is off and marmills can get as great a yield as is now frosts and cold rain in Spring is good, ried; while the poor, slatternly, idle of the Parts from No. 14 to No. 20, can women and girls drift from house to house a veritable trial and torment to

Woe to the wife of the American farmer to-day who is at all dependent on her hired help in the house. She has a subject vastly more difficult to handle than her husband has in his work in the barns and on the farm. Not only must she understand how to do every thing herself about the house, but usually she and her daughters have to do it all themselves in sheer self-defense.

### Cheese for Family Use. Nice, small cheeses may be made for

home use in this way: The milk of two cows may be set at night in a deep pail in cold water. This will check the rising of the cream. The morning milk may then be mixed with the milk of the previous evening, after it has been warmed to the same heat as the new milk. The rennet, of which one ounce is enough for 100 pounds of milk and 10 pounds of cheese, is stirred in the warm milk in a proper vessel. This is covered and left until the curd is made and becomes tough enough to be lifted by the finger. It is then cut by a long-bladed knife into squares of an inch, so as to liberate separated it is dipped off by means of a shallow dish, without breaking the curd. The whey is then heated to 100°, and is poured onto the curd, which is covered to keep in the heat. After half an hour the curd will become tough enough to lift without breaking, when the whey is all drawn off, and the curd is broken up with the hands and heaped to permit more of the whey to drain off. This will take up half an hour. The curd is again broken, and the whey carefully pressed out by hand, so the cream may not escape. It is then left another half hour, when it is again broken, and salted at the rate of two ounces of finely-ground salt to seven pounds of curd, and is placed in a wooden hoop or mold, lined with a clean cloth dipped in the whey. The curd is pressed into the mold firmly. and needs no weight or pressing. When t has settled in the mold it is taken out the cloth, and set on a board, and turned once a day until it has formed a crust. It should then be rubbed with outter and turned occasionally during the curing, which will require two or 60°. - New York Times.

Some growers who have tried it speak highly of muriate of potash as a fertilizer

# A WONDERFUL COMBINATION

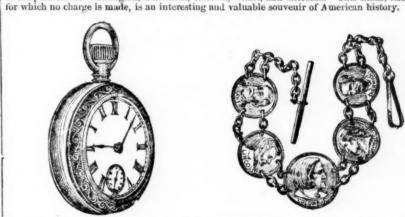
A New Stem-Wind and Stem-Set Watch, a Souvenir Chain, and Our Paper

# FOR ONLY \$1.80.

The Best Watch Ever Before Made for Five Times the Money, and the Best All-Round Farm Paper in America,

The publishers of THE AMERICAN FARMER, ever alert for the best interests of its subscribers, have now surpassed all previous achievements in the way of a premium. It is a watch which is a stem winder and a stem setter in solid gilt. The chain, which is given with the foreigner and you do precisely without extra cost, is a curiosity. It is a souvenir made of a combination of links and medals, what is right and wise; he has not been brought up as shown in the cut. Special dies were made for these medals to secure faithful reproductions of the portraits of Washington, Columbus, Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman. This chain, itself,





This watch and chain are not sold without the paper, but will be sent, postpaid, to any address in the United States, delivery guaranteed, with The American Farmer for one year, postpaid, for only \$1.80.

The watch and chain will be sent free of charge, postpaid, to any one who will send a club of only six yearly subscribers to The American Farmer at 50 cents each.

The cuts above give an accurate representation of the watch and the chain.

The cuts above give an accurate representation of the water and the chain.

Go to work at once if you want a good watch. Remember, this is no toy, but an accurate timepiece, good enough for any one to carry. The first club raiser in any community has the easiest work in securing names, as a matter of course; so get a watch and chain quickly, and begin the very day you get the paper containing this offer. Your neighbors will be in the field if you are not. Send in the names as fast as you get them, and they will be placed to your credit. If you get enough for two or three clubs, we will send the additional watches and chains, which you can sell and make good wages.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.

# SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD

### PICTORIAL AND DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY OF THE WORLD. PART FOURTEEN CONTAINS:

e Royal Exchange, London. ngate. The Principal Retail Street of Glasgow. ngfen Strasse, Hamburg.

Jungfen Strasse, Humburg.
A Street in Venice.
A Street in Venice.
Entrance to Notre Dame Cathedra!, Paris,
Ramble at Monique, Barcelona, Spain.
The Oteon of Herode Atticus in Athens,
Ahmediel or Mosque of Sultan Ahmed, Constanti-

HOW TO OBTAIN THE SERIES: In every issue of The National Tribune a "Sights and "Compon will amount. Mail the "Sights and Scenes" coupon and 10 cents—coin or stamps—to "Coupon Scenes" coupon will appear. Mail the "Sights and Scenes" coupon and 19 cents—colo or stamps—to "Coupon Department, National Tribune." Be parteular to (1) sate the number of the part desired; (2) your fall name and address; (3) inclose the necessary coupons and 10 cents.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

We can now furnish the entire SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD. 20 parts of Sights and Scenes, from SPECIAL COUPON. Number 1 to 20. Any of our readers To the Coupon Department, who have been waiting to get the entire set at one time can now do so I inclose ..... by cutting out this coupon, putting on it your name and address, and sendsend by mail Parts readers who may desire to order any Sights and Scenes of the World, to cut out this coupon, indicating thereon the numbers wanted, and send it with

10 cents for each part wanted. Coupon for Part 14 will be found on page 4 as usual.

## Germs in Milk.

F. Schupan, a German experimenter and successful student of bacteria, finds that ordinary milk, after six hours' exposure to the air, contains no less than a million of these germs in a cubic centimeter: that is, a square solid somewhat less than four-tenths of an inch each way. He finds, further, that this quantity may be greatly reduced by careful feeding and watering, and the right care of the milk. Milk contains more or less of these germs when it is drawn from the cow, but not in sufficient quantity to injure it, but these even would be less if due care were taken in feeding and watering the cows. After the milk is drawn it should be immediately strained and conveyed to a place where the air is pure and of a low temperature.

That Big Cheese. A 70-pound block of Canada's World's Fair mammoth cheese was sent back each. the whey. When the whey has partly from England to the Dairy Commissioner of that Dominion. A chemical analysis showed that it contained 32.06 per cent. of water, 34.43 per cent. of butter fat, 28.00 per cent. of curd (casein and albumen), and 5.51 of ash, salt, milk sugar, etc., and the chemist stated that the cheese was sound and "eminently satisfactory in all particulars." It compared most favorably with the well-known and high-priced brand of English Stilton cheese in all essential elements.

Italian Wages. The British Vice-Consul at Ancona, in a recent report on the trade of that district, gives an additional instance of the low wages paid in Italian industrial establishments. At the metallurgical works of Messrs. D. Cattro & Co., a firm giving constant employment to over 200 hands, although wages have increased by about 10 per cent. in the last three years, the average rates paid per day of 101 hours are-to boilermakers, 3s. 2d.; iron founders, 2s. 11d.; riveters, 2s. 11.; three months in a temperature of about turners, 3s. 2d. The works are being enlarged, and accommodation will be provided for building steamships of any size or tonnage. Coal, coke, pig-iron, and all materials for boiler-making are imported from Great Britain.

## TWO USEFUL BOOKS.

American Farmer:

\_, for which

FISHER'S CRAIN TABLES.

A neat little book in pasteboard cover, containing 192 pages, giving valuable information to the farmer in weights and measures of grain, legal rates of interest in different States, Wintering stock, profitable age of sheep, wood measure, etc.

## SCRIBNER'S LUMBER AND LOG BOOK

For ship and boat builders, lumber merch nts, sawmill men, farmers, and mechanics. Contains 160 pages full of valuable informa-

The price of these books were 30 cents each. but we have secured a few copies of each, which we offer to our readers until the stock is exhausted, at the following prices: A copy of either one of the above books

will be sent, postpaid, for . . . . . 20c.
The two books will be sent for . . . . 30c. Either one of the books will be sent free to any person sending us two new-subscribers at 50 cents each, or both of the books to anyone sending three new subscribers at 50 cents

Send in your orders early, for we have only a few copies.

## GOOD PRACTICAL BOOKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

By special arrangements with the publishers, we are enabled to offer the following good, practical books, which every farmer should have, at reduced prices: ave, at reduced prices:
"INJURIOUS INSECTS." By Prof. Frank W.
"Phis is a handy little manual of all

Sempers. This is a handy little manual of all the insects injurious to crops, with pictures and descriptions of them, and full directions how to treat them. We will send it postpaid to any address for 50 cents, or we will send it and Thu American Farmer for one year for 85 cents.

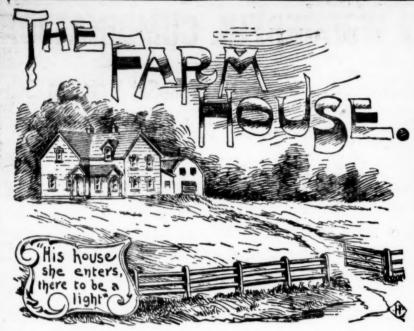
MANURES: HOW TO MAKE AND USE THEM. By Prof. Frank W. Sempers. This is a book for which farmers have waited for years. It tells all about manures in a plain, easily understood way, and gives full directions as to their manage-ment and that of the land. Sent postpaid to any

## ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

If So, Here is a Chance. 150 NEW HOUSE PLANS.



If you are a Builder or about building, don't fall to buy the new book for 1894, Pulliser's Model Ducellings, containing plans and specifications of 150 houses, coting from \$400 to \$6,000. It contains 128 pages, side 11 x 4 fluches,



FASHION'S FANCIES.

Jackets.

### Grandmother's Cloak.

Out it and rip it, each daintiest thread,
Many the years since the needle was sped
Held by the fingers now nerveless and cold,
Pressing it, plaiting it, fold upon fold;
Smooth it out softly, in this latter day,
Fashion it deftly in quaint, modern way,
Tenderly touch its soft surface of brown,
Grandmother's cloak is her granddaughter's
gown.

See! I am dressed, with a rose in my hair— Grandmother, dear! do you know. do you care?-Out of the far realms o' silence and shade Can you look down at the gown I have made? Can you remember when you, too, were young, setting the fashions the earth folks among? Little you dreamed that your warm cloak of Little you dreamed that your warm cloak of brown Years would turn into a granddaughter's gown

Arandmother, grandmother! when you were Came to you ever, with flattering tongue, One who bent low with a smile, to compare Boft damask checks to the rose in your hair—"Sweeter than roses in Paradise grown?"
Did he go off with the rose as his own?
Waiting I stand, with a smile and a frown,
Doubting and glad, in my sweet modish gowi

What were the dearest of words ever said? Were the skies bright on the day you were wed; Did all your fair, loving dreams come to pass, Ere you lay down under green growing grass? Happy and faithful and tender and true! y time be as gentle to me as to you, d all homely virtues and graces come down to sweet olden scents, for the granddaughter's

-Boston Evening Transcript.

## ABOUT WOMEN.

MARGARET LONG is a young lady in Ireland who has just received the medal of the Royal Humane Society for distinguished bravery. When skating on a lake last Winter a barrister broke through into deep water. Miss Long skated to the spot, and, lying on the rapidly-breaking ice, threw the end of looks best in a long coat, very full; but her mantle to the drowning man and sup- if one is inclined to stoutness it is better ported him thus until aid came.

\* \* \*

the picture.

Bright and Pretty.

bright-colored plaids, as it can be worn

with a warm coat. The one shown in

the cut is a small plaid of navy-blue

and cardinal, trimmed of thick dark-

For the Sick.

The convalescent or invalid should

not be offered food from the family table,

but should be given appetizing little

meals, daintily served. Do not bother

him or her by asking what is wanted,

but prepare pleasant surprises for each

possible, with the best china, the bright-

est silver and glass, not forgetting a

The custom in some neighborhoods

of sending dainties to sick neighbors

should be practiced, no matter how busy

housewives may be. Often a bit to eat

prepared by careful hands and sent in

with a cheering message, tastes better

Helps and Hints.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: Early blooming

shrubs can be pruned as soon as the flowering

period is past.

Lilies require but little care and should

not be disturbed too often.

The poison oak can be easily distinguished

from the harmless woodbine by examining the foliage; the leaves of the poison vine has

An old fowl, to be good, must be cooked a

long time, or it will be tough and unfit to

Salt sprinkled on a cloth is excellent for

ouring out washbowls that are stationary,

To take paint out of white cloth, soak well

Rub the tea-kettle with kerosene and polish

Never let the sun's rays strike the looking-

and water. - MRS. JOHN GAILLARD.

making them bright and clean.

in spirits of turpentine.

with a dry flannel cloth.

three leaves in a cluster, while the woodbin

The tray should be as pretty as

red embroidery.

meal.

flower or two.

than anything at home.

MRS. ROSWELL SMITH, of New York, was the young lady who is known in the history of the telegraph as the sender of the first telegram. Prof. Morse was very much in love with her when they were young people together, and was persistent in his suit for many years, in spite of the most discouraging reception of it. It was at this time that he was working upon his idea of electrical messages, and it was to Miss Annie Ellsworth that he promised the honor, which was then highly problematical, of sending the initial message along his invention. Later in life he remembered this agreement and acted

MISS EDITH M. THOMAS, whose sweet poems are so often seen in the periodical literature of the country, spends her Winters in New York and her Summers she divides between New London and Cape Cod. In both places she lives the simplest out-door life luxuriating in old clothes, rowing and swimming, enjoying her own peculiarly subtle and fanciful observation of fields and woods and sea, and seeing very little of the considerable literary colony that gathers in these days at New

She writes and reads, but, as it seems, only incidentally to the real business of life out of doors. She is laughed at for keeping every available vase and cup and pitcher in the house filled with wild flowers, till her hostess declares it a problem to keep free enough dishes for a school dress way into cold weather, house-keeping.

## Stray Thoughts.

If your husband invites you to go anywhere with him, even if only for a short ride, go by all means, no matter if you have to leave the bread in the oven, no stockings mended for Sunday, and the children burn the house down in the meantime. Never say you are too busy.

Have at least one "Sunday" gown and go to church if there is a church near enough to go to, and let the family eat cold dinner on Sunday. Have the children to go also, and they will grow up to be more self-respecting and more respected in the community, for your

## Visitors.

If one has guests it is well to know just how to treat them. Many make the nistake of being over-attentive. Everyme, even when visiting, likes to be alone sometimes. Never intrude if the "company" wishes to write letters or read a little in her room. All persons are not so fond of children that they would wish to have them always in the foreground, and mothers should see to it that the little ones do not become annoying. Too much attention is as discourteous as

neglect. When callers come, do not confine your conversation to when the children had the measles, and the woes of wash-Tay, but try to have some bright ideas. There are many pleasant and beautiful things to see and enjoy if one looks high enough.

Read Miss Drake's in July 1.

Barbara A. Arms, Lamartine, O., says: We take THE AMEICAN FARMER and are very much interested in the Farmhouse. Will someone please tell me a good recipe for bak-

## SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.

### Wholesale Extermination With Heroic Treatment.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: It happened a couple

years ago a very old home place came into our possession. The house, a roomy, pleasant building, was built when the woods afforded timbers that were, after 40 years' use, as good We wished to retain the home uns new. changed, as far as possible; the dark, hard wood floors, the old polished wainscoating and some of the quaint, small windows. But when we began to remove the old plaster and some parbegan to remove the old plaster and some par-titions needed to modernize the rooms, we found the 15 years of renting, to foreigners mostly, had left unpleasant reminders. The place was swarming with mice, bugs, ants and spiders to an alarming extent. Not a board could be loosened but a new colony of bugs would be discovered. We determined to try a way of extermination of which we had heard. Having the invide of the house of heard. Having the inside of the house all torn out, we placed a big iron kettle in the cellar; another in the middle room of the first floor. In each we dumped a big hod full of live coals, and upon the fire poured three pounds of brimstone, and beat a rapid retreat, closing every outer door and window. Looking back through the window we saw a wonderful display of "blue blazes" rolling through the rooms, soon clouding the win-dows completely. We left the house until the following day, then anxiously opened the outer doors, and such windows as we could manage to open quickly, and again left the house to air. Some days after we investigated, and not a living thing did we find in that Street gowns are still being made very plain, and are nearly always with house from cellar to attic; every creeping thing was dead as Julius Cesar. But when the a coat or short jacket. A slim woman rooms were ready for occupancy and we hap-pily installed there, our constant and unwelwoodshed, merely a hood over a plot of ground, with a roof and three sides, it being open toward the house. This probably had not been empty for 40 years. Each Spring the dry wood would be heaped one side and the other side filled up with newly cut wood. Of course the bottom was several feet of chip dirt and the great beam at the base, and the building A great can of kerosene was wood. A wagon load of fresh, damp dirt was standing ready for use, for we were setting a fire two or three feet from our new house. Then it was fired. Such a sight was never seen, I think, as that alarmed, swarming mul-titude doomed to death. The upper strata of woody mulch was, of course, dry, and it soon was ablaze. It was allowed to burn several hours, then a little dirt was thrown on, and it was left to smoulder. Later loads and loads of ash and charr were carted to the fields, a aluable fertilizer. Not an ant was left to tell the tale, and later the shed was brought back, neatly boarded and floored, and our home is complete. - Mrs. H. O. WHITMORE, Sycamore, Ill.

### A FOLDING BED

### That was Constructed at Home.

taste to wear the short jacket shown in EDITOR FARMHOUSE: We have for the past been subscribers to THE AMERICAN FARMER, and I have taken great interest in reading The Farmhouse page. I noticed in a past number a description of a homemade ward-A profitable dress for this time of robe, so thought it might be of interest to some year is a dark gingham, or one of the one to hear about my homemade folding bed. which I find so very convenient, especially when one has but few rooms.

little cottage contained only four rooms, making it necessary for us to have a bed in our only spare sitting-room. My husband suggested making a folding bed. I thought that gested making a folding bed. I thought that if the men look upon the poor, long-suffering if the men look upon the poor, long-suffering of infinitesimal value it is not ous planned one, which was a grand success, and with but little expense. I shall try and moulding and fancy ornament if so desired. frame was made like an ordinary bedstead, allowing space at side for tucking in the bed-A box mattress is securely fastened to the frame, then to a bar rounded at each nd, and placed in half circles (made by fastening a block on the sides of main frame). and acting as a hinge, to close or open bed. At the foot is placed a piece to hold the bed firm when in use, and is fastened to the bed with common hinges. The mattress is our feet wide. Two feet is left on one side, where we put in some hooks for hanging clothes, and a space is left below the dresses for shoe boxes, etc. The back is left open for air when closed. A curtain pole and rings are put across the top, from which we have chenille curtains. Any heavy material will answer, such as cotton-plush, cretonne, etc. The bed could be made smaller by omitting a place for clothing. The bed should be made up before closing. One person can open or close stain and varnish imitation walnut .- M. L. ERVING, Coupeville, all through the Fall and can be worn for Wash.

Useful Articles. CHEAP PICTURE FRAMES.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: Take one pint rosin, and beeswax the size of an egg, and a little pinch of grease—lard or butter. Melt all together; when melted have ready your frame r foundation. For a cabinet picture pasteboard will do nicely, but for a much larger picture make a frame out of pine, and when the rosin, beeswax and grease are melted, stir it up with a little stick, and put it on the frame in little dobs; the rougher it is put on the nicer the frame will look. When ened, gild. I have one for a cabinet picture. When I got it finished I found I was out of gilding, so I painted it pink and sprinkled it with diamond dust.

PAPER HOLDER. I have a very pretty paper holder that I made from linen toweling. I took one yard of cream-colored toweling with a pink-and-blue striped border, doubled it up and sewed the two ends together over a little strip of pine, the pine to keep it from sagging at the top. Take a ribbon and hang it up by, making little bows to finish it off with where you sew the ribbon on; or a little rope three-quarters of an inch thick, gilded, with the ends fringed,

is nice to hang it up by. On the face of the paper holder I have painted a large swan swimming around a bunch of pond lilies and high grass, and across the top corner "The Daily News." Any pretty design may be painted, or if not handy with the brush may be worked Kensington stitch. One reason I admire this kind of a paper holder is that when it becomes dusty and soiled it can be washed and ironed, and it will look like new.—Zella.

## STITCHES.

### CROCHETED EDGING. This edging is a special favorite in trim-

ning underwear.

Ch 15, 1 sc in fifth st of ch, ch 5, 1 sc in 8 st, ch 5, 1 se in 12 st, ch 8, 1 de in last st of ch, turn 6 sc in first 6 st of ch 8, ch 5, fasten with sc in center of last ch 5, ch 5, fasten in center of next, ch 5, fasten in center of next, put 10 de in loop at end of row, turn and put five picots on top of 10 dc by ch 4 and fastening on every other dc, ch 5, fasten in center of glass, as it acts on the mercury, making it cloudy, and all the rubbing in the world will last ch 5, and proceed as before to the end and so on back and forth to the length desired. so on back and forth to the length desired. A smoky lamp chimney can be cleaned with When completed it is similar to a narrow ruffle.—ELLEN A. CLAUDE, Sherburn, Minn.

## ABOUT CHILDREN AND CHICKENS.

### How to Get the Best Results From Both.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: Like Mrs. Crosby of Iowa, I, too, believe inruling by love when it can be done, both at home and in the schoolroom. By the term ruling by love some people seem to understand that the child be allowed to follow his own sweet will, and to do as he pleases. In my varied experience of several years as a country school teacher I have become acquainted with numerous cases in which the substitution of a sound spanking, judiciously administered, for the love rule (so called) would have worked everlasting benefit to the recipient, as well as bestowing a degree of comfort and peace of mind upon others. I am, however, no disciple of the rod, or corporal punishment in any form, when obedience can be obtained by other and better means. Yet I must admit that I have almost invariably found that the children of parents whose laws of obedience were as inflexible as their faith were better mannered, more industrious, and more contented than their more favored fellows whose home laws were far more lax.

Parents and teachers have a solemn duty to

perform in the training and educating of the tender beings entrusted to their care. It be-hooves us, then, to be ever watchful to do that only which is best for the welfare of the child. whether the performing of that duty brings us pleasure or pain. But enough on this subject, on which, doubtless, others are better quali-fied to speak than I. Now to the real purpose of this letter. At least, I intended to make it a "chicken letter" before I began.

In the minds of nearly all farmers' wives, and in the minds of others as well, the ones pily installed there, our constant and unwel-come visitors were ants. Now, at the back of the house just a step from the door was a woodshed merely a bood over a plot of ground. as well as through the press, "How can I make a little money? What can I do to earn a few badly-needed dollars at home?" Perhaps you can neither paint nor embroider, and even if you did you might not be able to profitably dispose of your handiwork. may be abundantly qualified to give instrucrotten stuff; a perfect paradise for millions upon millions of ants. We all studied awhile, then went at it. The teams were hitched to it avail you if you lack pupils, or if you are so situated that your presence is imperative at was snaked several feet away. The wood was thrown aside, and then we found the wise ants were active. A great can of kerosene was brought and the five gallons were poured in a continuous circle around that mound of rotten wood. A wagon load of fresh, damp dirt was stunding reads for use for your certains. to mother's or sister's that you have wanted to take for years, may seem as far out of your reach as ever. No wonder you feel quite dis heartened.

Listen, then, if you are a farmer's wife, while I tell you how I have managed to make a good many hundred dollars during the last eight years, looking after the interests of my home and family, unassisted, as well. To tell the truth, this money-making business has only been by-play. As you have probably already guessed, I refer to the raising of poultry; properly, the raising of eggs for mar-ket; for there are more dollars in eggs than ever there were in chickens. It is too sadly true that the poultry is the most neglected of anything about the farm, but it is doubly true that nothing else pays such generous re turns on the investment, and for the time and labor bestowed, as a flock of well-cared-for hens. The dear, misguided lords of creation tendency to look down upon the hen as some-thing beneath their notice except when she comes to their table on a platter to tickle their epicurean palates. Yet we can find no excuse for this notion when we consider the fact that we import yearly millions of dollars' worth of Leaving my home in the city to stay for a short time where my husband's business called short time where my husband's business called when men can be made to realize that the manual proper treatment can

> hen as a thing of infinitesimal value it is not surprising that the "women folks" them. To me the p ligressed from my chosen subject too much; but if this is kindly received I shall be pleased o come again and tell my fellow-sister, who would like to be in a measure independent, just how I manage to make my poultry pay. -MRS. HARRY TAPPAN.

## CROQUET IN THE HOUSE.

## Something Nice for the Children.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: We have received THE AMERICAN FARMER since last November; do not see how we could get along without

I would like to tell those who are fond of croquet how to make a small set. Take stage to start to Dillon, the nerest railway empty spools, have a small hole bored in the station, 30 miles away, two little children side, take a small round stick six or eight inches long and stick in the hole; this makes flowers." Almost the last words I heard them inches long and stick in the hole; this makes the mallets; for balls use marbles. Take a say were "Send some flowers."—Trixie, large board 48 inches long and 20 inches wide, cover with any rough woolen goods; outing

flannel will do, but velveteen makes the best cover. At each corner fasten a piece two inches long and with ribbon or a strip of the goods make an edging around the board to keep the balls from rolling off. Pieces of wire about four inches long are the arches. and drive into place. You may have to make the holes with something first. Fasten a small stick two inches long at each end for stakes. For little children, if one cannot make the board, stick pins in the carpet on the floor, two pins for each arch. We play croquet a great deal, but during the day it is too hot to play out of doors, so our board comes handy. - ELSIE SNOW, Colorado.

## Beans.

PICKLED STRING BEANS. These pickles are a great favorite with us Take tender snap beans (White Wax are best), break off the tips, wash and boil salted water till they are easily pierced with a silver fork. Drain and cover with hot spiced vinegar. Ready for use in two days.

SWEET PICKLES. Pour over the beans, cooked as above, a

boiling hot sirup made with two parts vinegar to one of sugar, spiced with cloves and STRING BEANS FOR WINTER.

## Pack them in brine just as you would cuumbers. When wanted for use take out of

brine, freshen by soaking in warm water, changing the water every few hours. When sufficiently freshened boil and pickle as above. -Mrs. HALE, Hawley, Minn.

## FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years with uterine trouble displacements, leucorrhea and other irregularity in the safe and simple home treatment to completely cured her without the aid of medical tendance. She will send it free with full instruction to to use it to any suffering woman who will send in mame and address to Mrs. D. L. Orme, South Bend, In

## All Kinds of Bags.

There is no better way to utilize leftover pieces of silk than to make some

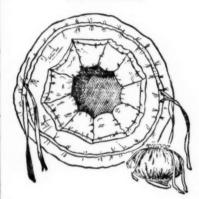


FOR NAILS AND TACKS.





FOR TRAVELERS.



STOCKING OF WORK BAG.

kind of bag out of them. Almost any (bless their dear hearts just the same) have a size or kind is useful, and they can be put away for birthdays or Christmas. There is hardly a grandmother, aunt, or mother who would not think one an acceptable gift.

## Why We Need Flowers.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: Every woman that when men can be made to realize that the product of the hen under proper treatment can and space in the garden, should devote a part of the time to the cultivation of flowers, a source of health and pleasure. There is nothing that will make our homes more beautiful or lighten and enliven the most

To me the plants are interesting from the space here to go into details, for I fear I have and some I have taken after the first frost and placed in the window for Winter blooming One needs to exercise a little care in the selection of seeds from the hardy annuals down to the most tender house plant, varieties are so numerous and the kinds so many that one need not be at a loss to know what to plant. I love the bright-colored, many-hued varieties best. How quickly one will turn from the more prosy things of nature to the more brilliant and beautiful.

Little children love flowers. I have seen them sit for hours at a time picking and naming the different kinds. Two Summers ago at Cavendish, a mining camp in Montana, dur ing the early Summer wild flowers were plentiful, but toward Fall there were none to be seen. As I was almost ready to get on the Kansas.

## How We Did.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: How would some of the modes of home making of a prairie farmer interest the readers of THE AMERICAN FARMER? Our house was put up in the Spring, and only sided up for the warm part of the year. As Winter came on we ceiled it up inside with a kind of wide lumber called shiplan. This has cracks in, and if wall paper is pasted on, it will break through over each

To avoid this we took old cloth and tore in strips an inch and a half wide. A paste of lour and water was then made, and the rags were plastered on over each crack over the whole surface of a south room. wall was then papered in blue and gold, and finished with a border.

Crayon drawings made by one of the family

were framed and hung in place. The floor we carpeted with a new hit-and-miss rag carpet. The windows were curtained with scrim tacked to strips of wood, which were fastened up over the shades of Holland. It was furnished with chairs painted at home, a homemade bookcase, a lounge, and cottage organ.

A little rush basket near the bookcase filled with some late magazines, music on the organ, a bright fire and lights, made it a cosy and cheerful place for the family to spend their evenings or entertain their friends.-CORA M. GILLOTT, Iowa.

## Household Hints.

All garments should be thoroughly aired after wearing. They should not be hung up in the closets or folded away in drawers until they have had every opportunity of drying and purifying by exposure to the air. Keep a record of measurements of different

persons in the family; then it will not be cessary to measure anew every time a belt is made or the length of a skirt adjusted. Moths dislike newspapers as much as the prepared tar-paper.

To make the hands soft take equal portions of glycerine and alcohol. Mix well. Before retiring at night wash the hands in warm water and rub well with the lotion.

A convenient arrangement for economising shelf room is a pie box. A light wooden or tin box containing six racks will accommodate the day's pastry for an ordinary family. With a handle passing over the top, the transportation to the cool pantry or cellar is easily effected.

## TALKING IT OVER.

## Hints and Opinions on Things in the Home and Out of It.

### A CORRECTED MISTAKE.

Mrs. M. C. Rogers, Connecticut, says: Your typesetters made a mistake in the directions of "Table Mats" in the last FARMER. The figure 10 should be 2. "Sew two laces over and over, then two more, then two more,

### WHY NOT?

May I suggest that we as a band of sisters would tell of any new book we had read, or exchange our views on the current topics of the day? Do we realize that French women have cut a greater figure in state affairs than those of any other nation? It is not because they are intellectually superior, but because French women keep themselves thoroughly in touch with contemporary life, and nowhere else can so many women be found who take interest in the things in which men take interest—public affairs coming always first Meantime let's organize the "Farmhouse' into a department sought after by all.

HER WAY OF DOING. Ethel Lawrence, Athens County, O., writes How many of us housewives are apt to think they cannot afford to take much time in rest-If we wait until everything is done, we will never find time to rest. We should rest our bodies and improve our minds, to preserve them for greater usefulness to our children and friends. I would like to tell the women of the household how I doctor my little girl for earache. After trying nearly everything that we have seen or heard recomnended, we have at last found a cure. A flannel bag stuffed with hops is wrung from hot vinegar and placed over the child's the hop bag to be changed as often as it becomes cool. The warm steam filling the ear, soon relieves the pain. We are out of conceit of stuffing the ear with roasted onions, wads of cotton with pepper on them, etc. Such things poured into the ear often do a great deal of harm and little good.

Some of the sisters wished us to tell our way to make pin money. As I live on a farm I raise poultry—chickens and ducks. Having the chicks to hatch very early in the Spring. I sell them when a few months old for 15 and 20 cents per pound. In the Fall, about Thanksgiving Day, I dress and sell the later ones and ducks also. The feathers are so nice

ones and ducks uso. The reathers are so mee for pillows and cushions.

Perhaps my way of putting down sausage for Summer use would be new to some of the readers. Take freshly-ground sausage, season to suit the taste, put in gallon crocks, press it down, put in bake oven, cook through, and cover when cold with lard. I have tried several ways, but find this way the best of

### WHERE IS IT?

E. Snow, Fort Collins, Colo., asks: What is the matter with the "Exchange"? I wish that some would take advantage of it. I have a great deal of time and like to piece quilts; would like to get some pieces of print and gingham if I knew what people would exchange them for.

The editor is ready to renew the Exchange when the Farmhouse readers are ready to contribute.]

### WELL WORTH READING. Miss Drake, Brunswick, O., says: The

fourth page is always a choice morsel for the men folks, as the culinary department is for the cook and housekeeper. How much real good can be accomplished by the interchange of thought, and how satisfactory the results, especially when it is brought about through the medium of a reliable sheet like THE AMERICAN FARMER.

G. H. B., Samsonville, N. Y., asks for a good recipe for a baked cornmeal pudding.

I will give one used by my mother, and we thought it good enough. Take one quart sweet milk; let it boil, and thicken with cornmeal to a stiff mush: let it cook five minutes, set off and thin it with describe it as fully as possible. Take two boards 22 inches wide and seven feet long for the side pieces and two boards six feet long and 22 inches wide for the top and bottom, (he took two boards and matched together for the width). The top can be finished with a possible. Take two selves should underrate her capabilities.

Last Summer 1 had a flock of 65 hens, and I came out at the end of the year with a net profit of nearly \$2 per hen. Now, was not the width). The top can be finished with a pleasant work each day? I have not the width, and some I have taken after the first little plant appears until the bed is full of bloom. The hardy annuals are so one teaspoon cinnamon and half a nutmer, at the time the first little plant appears until the bed is full of bloom. The hardy annuals are so one teaspoon cinnamon and half a nutmer, attention, and the flowers are so bright and treat in the two time the first little plant appears until the bed is full of bloom. The hardy annuals are so one teaspoon cinnamon and half a nutmer, attention, and the flowers are so bright and treat in the two time the first little plant appears until the bed is full of bloom. The hardy annuals are so one teaspoon cinnamon and half a nutmer, attention, and the flowers are so bright and treat in the two time the first little plant appears until the bed is full of bloom. The hardy annuals are so one teaspoon cinnamon and half a nutmer, attention, and the flowers are so bright and the with the time the first little plant appears until the bed is full of bloom. The hardy annuals are so one teaspoon cinnamon and the flowers are so bright and the with the time the first little plant appears until the bed is full of bloom. The hardy annuals are so one to said, take six eggs, two cups sweet milk and cream. When the first little plant appears until the desting the first little plant appears until the d scalding hot, and when the pudding begins to set, drop them in, not forgetting lumps of butter, so essential to a good meal pudding. that is good for a rice pudding will fit this,

always excepting the wine and brandy Can someone tell me what ails my Marguer ite carnations? As soon as the blooms fall the whole stock droops and turns yellow, and no amount of wetting and petting do any good. It is my first trial with them, and perhaps ignorance as to their nature is the only trouble.

## HOLDERS.

Parthenia, Andover, N. Y., says: As you have bidden all womenkind to write, if she had anything to say worth saying, I venture to speak in behalf of the gingham apron, which is so universally abused.

Don't fail to have a good supply of holders handy. To make them, take a strip of new bed ticking 32 inches long and eight inches wide, fold to make it four thicknesses, sew over, cast all around, put a ring in one corner to hang it up by.

## FOR YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS. F. L. R., Chatham Center, O., says: Try

greasing the kettle well when you make mush. You will be thankful when dishwashing time comes. Are you troubled with a gritty or irony deposit in your water pitcher? If so, pour

in a little sharp vinegar, rinse it around

sides, then fill up with water and let stand an hour or two. The spots can then be readily cleaned off with a little sapolio. A small hanging shelf or bracket near the cook stove where you can keep a pepper-box

and dish of salt will be found to save many steps.

### STOCKING RUG. Mrs. Henderson, Fisher, Minn, says: I saw

in your paper one way of making rugs. Now. I will tell you another cheap, nice way to make them, if you will not laugh at me. Take a strong piece of linen the size you want it and hem the edge all around and then tack it on your quilting-frame. Take all your old stockings and mittens and ravel them out. and while yet curly with a hook draw the yarn through so it will be smooth on the wrong side, and leave it about an inch on the right side in the shape of some patternvine or flower, or cat, dog or bird, according to the taste. I sometimes dye some bright fancy colors. When nicely made they are very pretty.

## The Allowance Question.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: I believe the ques tion of allowances is one that every woman would be glad to have answered satisfactorily in her own family. Hence, I send my ideas based on actual experience, and not one word of fault to be found, so far, by either myself or my husband in the matter.

In the first place, the term "allowance" is

In the first place, the term "allowance" is wrongly used. The husband and wife are a co-operative association, the object of which the specific place is a co-operative association. s a common home, mutual aid, and the rearing of a family. A penny saved is a penny earned. The husband is generally the wageearner, while the wife saves and takes care of the product of the wages expended. The wife has certain rights which should be, if they are not, inalienable. No man who has a true love or a manly regard for his companion will compel her to ask for every dollar she may wish to spend, nor will he compel her to account for every cent.

My husband talked the matter over with THE AMERICAN PARMER, Washington, D. C.

me when we were first married, and these are his ideas, which we have carried out:
First, one-tenth of our gross income goes to

the church, in various ways; then, a second tenth goes into the bank for a rainy day or the time when we may be too old to earn as much as we do now; then, each of us has a tenth to spend as we please, neither questioning the other as to its disposal. Our hens buy all our groceries and coarse dry-goods, and our cows buy many a little extra for the farm and house, and these are not counted in our income for division. The remaining threefifths are used as the firm sees fit, and for the things most needed on the farm, as stock tools, etc., and in the house for extra furni-ture, etc. Of course, the greater part of the last three-fifths goes to pay expenses of the farm.-RUTH EVANS.

## WOOL CASHMERE COSTUME.



## THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C. UNION CHEVIOT SUIT.



The biggest bargain of the season. A boy's suit of Union cheviot with extra pair of pants and polo cap. Single or double breasted, in blue or black, well made and excellently finished. Sizes 4 to 14 years. Cannot be duplicated for the money. Sent, post-paid, to any address in the United States for the extremely low price of \$2.50.

## THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C. HANDY BOX NO. 7.

THE AMERICAN FARMER has had a new pack THE AMERICAN FARMER has had a new pack age of medicines put up for its subscribers which beats anything in that line ever offered before. This box embraces the most desirable medicines for general use, and can be used by myone with common sense, as each remedy is contained in a box with explicit directions thereon, the whole being inclosed in one large box. It contains the following:

100 Liver Pills, which act on that organ.
100 Iron Tonic Pills, to restore color to

100 Iron Tonic Pills, to restore color to cheeks and lips.
100 Anti-constipation Pills, to gently move the bowels.
50 Dyspeptic Tablets, for indigestion.
25 Headache Pills, which cure an ordi-

nary headache.

100 Quinine Pills, 2 grain, for malaria, colds, etc. The price of above box is \$1. In ordering please specify that Handy Box No. 7 is desired. Persons wishing only one of the above remedies can have for \$1 a box containing any one of the following:

300 Liver Pills.
300 Iron Tonic Pills.
300 Anti-constipation Pills.
250 Dyspeptic Tablets.
100 Headache Pills.

Or 400 Quinine Pills, 2 grs., \$1. This Quinine is the very best that is manufactured, and will often cure when inferior Quinine has failed.

## Coughs-Catarrh-Sore Throat.

One of the best cough mixtures is now put up in table t form. 250 of these tablets for \$1.

Those suffering from Catarrh are always relieved and often permanently cured by spraying the nasal passages with water in which one of the "Standard Catarrh Tablets" has been dissolved. Used in the same way, it is the best remedy for Sore Throat. Complete directions on each box. Price per box of 50 tablets, 45 cents.

cents.
All postage on medicines is paid by THE
AMERICAN FARMER. THE AMERICAN FARMER.

## WATERPROOF OVERCOATS.

## The Mackintosh Brought Within the Means of Every One.



In taking size of bust, measure c which the mackintosh is to be worn. The black cont is made from a surface cloft, but is less showy tha give the best of service. The price, to any express office in the Unit Coats of different sizes will be ma

DARK night and the sky hidden by a mass of hurrying clouds. A raw, and trees dripping from

Just emerging into a dark | dogs on me." cornfield from still darker woods a young A his face haggard and desperate. and his whole attitude as he leaned

More than once he had been compelled to retrace his steps when every moment was precious and every step Every step left its plain impres- heavy, black braids. sion, to be followed as fast as horse could

away divana now. He had lived ages of "I will appeal to her. Why shouldn't unspeakable humiliation and dread.

He had been accused of murder, tried for his life, found guilty and sentenced His letter to his friends must arried, for they had not come of. Poor and alone among who persisted in believing ntical with the tramp who had murdared poor David Westford, Gilyet fought bravely for his life. had been convinced of his innocence, and his lawyer had succeeded in obtaining a new trial, in which new witnesses might at least prove an alibi.

But when this word went abroad the townspeople were furious. They had seen more than one undoubted criminal escape through some technicality. Were they now to see the murderer of poor David Westford escape through the easily-bought perjury of some worthless companions in crime? They vowed it should not be. Last night at dusk groups of stern-looking men stood before the jail grimly talking together, and a whisper in the air warned the Sheriff what was coming.

The jail was old and rickety. He could not defend it, and his resolve was quickly taken. In the early dusk the prisoner was sent out by a side door, under charge of the Sheriff's son, while the Sheriff himself remained to make sure mel) violence did not make a misthrow the pursuers off the trail Gilbert fully intended to keep his promise, but in the darkness he way, and the bloodhounds in the rear caught his trail.

Now, for two hours, which seemed two eternities, he had been running for and the unknown country and horrible mud had completely exhausted strength that two months of and terrible anxiety had Nothing but utter desperation driven him another rod. shout came faintly from the ushed forward with a great the strip of cornfield, fence, and out on a well-

less utterly worn out this given a glimmer of hope, least the mud had become e, which retained no footprint. would not know which arn, and must watch both roadsee that he did not turn aside. was too tired to use the advanwhen, after running a few slipped and fell, he lay there a too utterly exhausted to hat was the use, when his utavors could only put off death for a few moments? Why not take one or rest and thought before the

tahouse stood a quarter of a ell upon its light. How placid reful looked the lamp, shining through the parted curtains! a happy family were sitting father and mother, sturdy pretty daughters, laughing and ey did know? Would they aid if some instinct should And then he suddenly to his feet, resolving to mak; ort for his life. He would to the farmhouse, and did not try.

all the strength this last faint

door, and leaned, utterly exhausted,

chilly wind, the ground inside! A woman would be merciful. all mud, the tall grass But it may be some stern old farmer, who will only order me off, and set the

curtains. A plain, neat farmhouse heavily against the rail fence telling of mother and daughter, sitting by the heavily against the rate was worn out. table before the fire, the mother sewing, For more than two hours he had been the daughter reading aloud. No one flying for life over a country imperfectly else in sight, yet Gilbert gave a known to him though familiar to his smothered gasp and fell back in despair. "David Westford's mother and sister! That settles it!"

He had seen both faces at the trialphonent was precious and every step the cities, sad and patient under its through the yielding mud required an silvery hair; the younger, pure, pale Werse yet, there was no possi- and clear-cut, thrown into strong relief bility of throwing the followers off the by the dark eyes, long jet lashes and

frot, and capture meant sure and swift helpless, when there came a sudden He stood there still, hopeless and Turn which way he would, Gilbert girl had ceased reading. He looked in brea't in the clear voice within. The Hazleton could see nothing before him and saw her pick up a pitcher and come but speedy and disgraceful death. toward the door. A moment more and in the dark, for this cellar extends under Never to see the sun again, nay not she had come out, all unconscious of the man so near gone straight to the pump.

"You must come and see us,"

Ernestine said, blushing. "I know we ware not ever not of the bright hopes with which he had on which the lamplight shone, and was kissed his mother good-by only two short filling her pitcher. Nerved by desper-

Lagony since then, gone through I? I did not kill her brother. She may pity me. She is a woman, and they are half Quakers, I have heard," he muttered-and aloud, "Miss West-

ford, help, for God's sake!" The clanking of the pump ceased. The girl looked around with a startled "Who spoke?" she demanded. air.

with dreadful sinking at his heart he gave his name, "Gilbert Hazelton." She uttered a sharp ery and looked away where the distant lanterns were

"I must ask mother," she said, and

true as there is a heaven above us, I am for him. We have looked all up and innocent of what is laid to my charge. down the road, for we know he came

promise to rejoin him at a trial was given thee and thy innocence the murderer of my boy?"

ed to stand. "You will know when it is too late if you refuse me aid. Madame, will you risk it?-risk feeling that you might have saved an innocent man, but instead let him go to his death?

can we risk a life-long remorse, or how can we risk letting David's murderer go free to break other bearts as ours are broken? What does thee say?'

glances alternating between the pleading face of the fugitive and the lanterns coming along the roadside.

"We must decide quickly, mother,' and her voice quavered with feeling. "He may be innocent. It hardly seems as though a guilty man would here—to David's home—for shelter. And if we are accessory to his death -mother, it is murder for them to take the law into their own unauthorized hands. Our choice lies between one man, who may or may not be a murderer, and a score who will surely be, if we

Westford asked, doubtfully.

The old lady hesitated, then, opening farther on, and as he lay there handcuffs—relics of the days when exhausted, waiting only for David had been Deputy Sheriff and overtake him, his hopeless earned the enmity of tramps and evil-

doers-and held them towards Gilbert. "If thee will put these on, that we may have no fear from thy violence when the mob are gone, we will conceal thee safely, and when the search is over and never dreaming of the dark That is all. I cannot place myself and

She was only prudent. Gilbert bowed silently and extended his hands. It quiet family circle. They the cold steel snapped on his wrists, disposed to run any useless risks. Yet a faint color came into his face as these women might feel they were not him concealment. It was rendering him helpless yet scarcely he failed, and it would be more so than fatigue had already made

him to carry him to the gate Ernestine bade him remove his muddy the cinder walk, whose hard, shoes, while she swiftly closed the door

clothing drenched and mud- He crept to it and looked between the

It seemed like a far ation, Gilbert stepped toward her.

"A fugitive, utterly exhausted with

flight from a bloodthirsty mob. They are close at my heels. I can't go farther, and I am doomed unless you have pity and give me help or conceal-

"Who are you?" she inquired, and pursuers on his track.

snatching up her pitcher swept past him into the house. He heard her quick voice, and Mrs.

Westford's startled outery, and in very knock at the door. The old mother met him, white-haired

"Why not? I never harmed you nor him," he urged desperately. "As brother is at large, and we are hunting for him. We have looked all up and

firmly convinced of the pris- Westford wavered. "Thee speaks fair,

Gilbert fell into the chair too exhaust-

"Ernestine," cried the old mother, piteously, "what ought we to do? How

The girl stood in the open door, her

"Then thee says save him?" Mrs. "I dare not refuse it, mother. Do

my daughter at the mercy of one who may have none. Will thee consent?"

was his only chance for life, and it at her call and curled up under her seat, would be the hight of folly to object, and Gilbert felt that however kindly

"Good-by, mother. Don't fret," ariace would betray no footstep. and drew down the blinds, and the hope we shall see thee free before all the Yet his heart failed as he reached the mother hurried into another room. world right speedily."

David's room," looking keenly into his Did she think he would draw back? Guilt itself would hardly have done that now, with the pursuers so near. "If David can see, I know he is willing," Gilbert answered quietly.

It was a small, plainly-furnished room.

Mrs. Westford had drawn the bed from the wall and thrown back the last breadth of carpet, revealing a tiny trapdoor. At his entrance she opened it, and motioned him down. "It is only four-feet. You can drop

that far," said Ernestine encouragingly. There is no outer door. You will be quite safe."

Her mother smiled sadly. "How many frightened fugitives have slept seeing him again alive. Ernestine turnthere in safety? But that was years ed quickly. ago-before the war. Thee need not fear. Now-but stay, thee must be faint. I will bring thee food and drink." She hurried away, and he swung himself down. It was not very easy with his manacled hands, and Ernestine helped him. His heart thrilled at the touch

of her cold, trembling fingers. "She shrinks from my touch. She thinks my hand stained with her brother's blood," he thought bitterly.

But another glance at the pure, pale face relieved him. She was listening anxiously, and said with hurried kindness, "There is an old bed down there. Look, while I hold the light down. tions he received, none gave him more There! Even half an hour's rest will

Very hurriedly Mrs. Westford pass- that we can be civil." ed the well-filled dish and pitcher to

"Cover up quickly, Ernestine. I am going to wake Harry." That was her youngest son, still sleep-

ing soundly up-stairs. She hurried away, and Ernestine quickly lowered the trap-door and push-

Shut down in the darkness, Gilbert groped his way to the old bed, and sank down on it in utter exhaustion. He could do no more, be it life or death. He heard the girl's quick steps, the closing door, the louder steps directly over-head, and a slender spur of lamplight came down through a crack. She was back in the kitchen-and there were stern voices indistinctly to be heard gleaming through the cornfield—the plainly, and stood with clasped hands and pale face, praying silently, but oh! so earnestly, that the innocent, if he were innocent, might be saved, when her young brother came rushing down stairs just as there came a thundering

Mrs. Westford had told him no more and venerable. "So thee can seek were approaching, and it was in perfect shelter here of David Westford's bereaved mother?" she said, bitterly, wonder-

take and seize some other victim. But It will be proved when my friends come. This way, and it looks mightily as if he had slipped into your premises and had slipped into your premises and hidden somewhere. Your folks will have no objection to our searching, I

"Not a bit. I don't think he would was not proved. Why should I save catch him and hang him to the nearest tree," the boy answered fiercely.

The fugitive, plainly hearing every word, shuddered, but he had no idea how many times that old house had been searched in vain for hunted souls, or he would not have feared. Harry knew the secret of the long unused cellar, but never dreamed that his mother and sister could know anything of the hunted trampmurderer, and so he had no idea that he could be in the house. So the outbuildings and premises were thoroughly searched, while Ernestine and her mother looked on with pale, quiet faces 7. A fabulous country continuo and wildly-beating hearts, and the fugitive lay and listened in the dark-

ness. Then the men rode on, grumbling and cursing the Sheriff for letting the prisoner escape. Harry fretted a little, never guessing that his every word reached the ear of the man whom he would willingly have surrendered to his murderers, and then went back to bed.

Silence settled on the old farmhouse, and Gilbert actually fell into a light doze, from which Mrs. Westford's soft call aroused him. Half-asleep, he made his way to the trap-door, and was helped up. Ernestine, in cloak and hat, stood waiting.

"Mother thinks it best that you should be back in safety before breakfast," she said simply. "I can drive you over very soon.

"I hate to let thee go, dear," mother said anxiously. "It is only for an hour, mother," reassured the girl; "and we can hardly trust Harry. He is only a boy, and so

impetuous and bitter." Mrs. Westford sighed. "It seems to be a duty-and surely our Farther will not let thee suffer for doing thy duty. Well, go. My prayers shall go with thee. But be careful, child."

The light wagon and bay pony stood at the door. The prisoner was helped into the back seat and Ernestine sprang

Ernestine's parting word, and Mrs. Westford's earnest "May God protect thee," showed her uneasiness. Yet she

At the door she turned. "It is taking the dog. "The roads would be so lonely combeat too fast. She half apologized for

ing back," an apoloby which he readily accepted. Could he resent her prudence when she had given him his life? But he could not help being intensely thankful that the dog had been asleep in the barn when he approached.

The trip was about half done when lanterns gleamed ahead, and wheels and voices were heard approaching. "The was his first thought, and Ernestine whispered hurriedly, "Down under your seat till they pass!" then with a sudden joyful change in tone and manner, "Oh, it is the Sheriff! Thank

The Sheriff was looking anxiously for

"Your wrists, please," and the man-acles fell off, "There! You need not tell that part unless you wish. It was only-but you understand. Mother had a right to be cautious, you know." And then the Sheriff was hailing them, and as much surprised as delighted to find his prisoner in such hands.

The transfer was soon made, and with a kindly word of farewell Ernestine hastened back to her anxious mother. At the new trial Gilbert had no difficulty in proving his own identity, and was triumphantly acquitted. Of all

pleasure than those of Mrs. Westford were not over-polite to you, mother and I; but come again, and you will find

him, reporting the mob almost before many times—and at last carried sweet Ernestine away as his bride. - Yankee



[For the leisure hour of young. All are invited to puzzles and send solutions of solv definition is wo months. An asterisk (\*) after a dater sk (\*) after a da

# ENUCLEATIONS .- NO. 3. SUBCOSTA DECREERS RIESENER ARGENTAS 20-S-lightest, 22-Mythe; Thyme. 24-Sought; Fought.

Authors : Dan. D. Lyon, Cinders, J. C. M.,

Complete Lists: G. Race, Alumnus, Lucile Ellsworth, K. T. Did, Guidon, J. C. M., Pearl, Pasco. Incompletes: Frank Lynn, Swamp Angel.

H. S. Nut, Aspiro, Ivanhoe, Arty Fishel, Holly, Cinders, Uredge, Joel H. Hint, J. C. M., Zaida, Waldemar, Senorita, Adelante, Iron Mask, T. O'Boggan, Engene, Christo, Serpeg-Dan D. Lyon, Sacramento Ro Cosette, A. N. Drew, Faraway, Nypho, Marmion, The Tourist, P. A. Trick, Jo Urnal.

# ENIGMANIA.-NO. 5.

NO. 33-ANAGRAM. War hero gets funeral t' battle.

NO. 34-SQUARE. Sounds uttered by the aid of the palate. The application of hot sand to the body.

Jungl.) 3. P. O. Linn Co., Mo. 4. Ap proaching. 5. White to gray volcanic tufa-One who affected "Attic style." (Cent.) wall. (Fiction.) 8. A singing bird.

NO. 35-CHARADE.

Priscilla, of Puritan ancestry, Is sweet as the breath of a rose new-blown, But along the path of her life are strewn Hearts ever too foolish and fond to flee.

Two, when in her carriage, her form men see, They TOTAL that she has a heart of stone Priscilla, of Puritan ancestry, Is sweet as the breath of a rose new-blown,

She ever vouchsafed but a glance at me, Until I persuaded her chaperon
To forbid her sitting with me alone; Her kisses are warm as a ONE's may be. Priscilla, of Puritan ancestry, Is sweet as the breath of a rose new-blown.

NO. 36-SQUARE.

1. A poisonous serpent of Brazil. 2. Greek or Latin proper name. 3. Relaters. 4. A or Latin proper name. 5. Relaters. 4. A small constellation. (Cent.) 5. Powerful astringent roots of a half shrubby Peruvian plant. 6. Those who maintain that the plant. b. Those who maintain that the points of the Hebrew word "Jehovah" are really the vowel points of the word "Adonai." 7. Greek or Latin proper name. 8. Taxed.

NO. 37- CHARADE. Wait, wait, oh heart! the day is breaking Wait, wait, oh heart! the dawn will rise at Wild falls the rain and wilder wails the

The ALL's green doors are fast! Wait, wait, oh heart! the singing rivers go, Led by ONE hand through FINALS green and wait, oh heart! the harvests ripen slow, The seasons come and go!

Wait, wait, oh heart! the night is drear and Grief's bitter wine shall make the spirit To quell the legions of despair and wrong The night is sad and long!

wait, tho' time, with stealthy hand Weaves for thy crown his wreath of Winter Life's lilies borgeon and love's roses blow-The harvest ripens slow!

NO. 38-HALF-SQUARE. 1. A deep muscular layer of the back. (Cent.) 2. Disemboweled. 3. Disposed in due order. 4. Buries. 5. Stomata. 6. The pedate holothurian. (Cent.) 7. Inflammaons of the iris of the eye. 8. Promontories or headlands, 9. Infatuations, (Murray.)

10. Conducted, 11. A small fresh water cyprinoid fish of Europe. 12. A letter.

NO. 39-CHARADE. In Ruth's brown eyes I can see deceit, Marguerite's eyes as her gown are gray, Ah, but her smile is so sweet, so sweet.

In Ruth's heart love is as fierce as fleet. Ardent as noon of an August day, In Ruth's brown eyes I can see deceit. The siren's image I bid retreat,

Safe in the FIRST of my fiancee, Ah, but her smile is so sweet, so sweet. Marguerite loves but her love's discreet, And purely FINES in her heart for ay, In Ruth's brown eyes I can see deceit.

Sitting in church on the maid's COMPLETE, When on the hassock she kneels to pray, Ah, but her smile is so sweet, so sweet. Why should the suitor of Marguerite

Languish with love of a coryphee?
In Ruth's brown eyes I can see deceit, Ah, but her smile is so sweet, so sweet. NO. 40-STAR.

1. A letter. 2. Grief. 3. A genus of 1. A letter. 2. Grief. 3. A genus of calcopterons insects. (Worc.) 4. A previous consent. 5. Reversions. 6. Uniformity. 7. Concentrates. 8. A method of riding. (Worc.) 9. P. O., Sullivan Co., N. Y. 10. Owning. 11. A plant. 12. Printers' measure. 13.

NO. 41-CHARADE. Where in the brightening Springtime weather She with her PRIMAL brothers strayed Along the laughing brooks together, She oft would listen, half afraid; For while she heard the winds a-blowing

Across the buds and gathering spray, She felt her Springtime going, going, Upon the wind's wings all the day And when bright water and LAST blossom And when bright water and LAST blossom Gladdened the landscape up and down, A spirit leaned across her bosom And whispered of the leaves grown brown

For o'er the green and glad beginning Of all the flowery work of May, Of all the nowery work of May, She heard the wheels a-spinning, spinning, Spinning the winding sheet all day. She saw the apple blossoms snowing, And saw the furrows line on line

And saw the jurious line on line, And saw the prosperous cornfields growing Under the tassels tall and fine; But on the blossoms round her sweeping,
And on the furrows fell her tears, And when she saw the reapers reaping, She hung her head down with the ears. When Autumn came so bright and tender Total serenely Summer's bloom, saw the gloom above the splendor

And not the splendor o'er the gloom;
And when the clouds began to thicken,
And frosts to blight the lingering grace, She stood as one who standeth stricken, With the dark angel face to face

1. A letter. 2. A deer.\* 3. Nearer. 4. Macrons, 5. Small marine fish of the family Atherinidae. 6. Cups or bowls, 7. Reking 9. Up dles. 8. Japanese covered litters. 9. Un-communicativeness. 10. Barons' wives. 11. A village of the Netherlands. 12. Musical

## ENIGMIANA.

This month witnesses the opening of our all-around "puzzleistic contest, in which 10 puzzles are to be published monthly, contestants to be required to solve as well as contribute. Persons intending to enter will tribute. Persons intending to enter will please bear this in mind—they must send solutions commencing with this issue. A committee, consisting of Damon, Guidon, and Authors: Dan. D. Lyon, Cinders, J. C. M., Hesperus, Ellsworth, Guidon, Lone Fisherplete.—A handsome prize will be sent each of the first two persons to guess correctly who is anthor of the above 10 puzzles. Alumnus, will decide whose contributions is author of the above 10 puzzles. R. O. CHESTER.

# The California Wine Trust.

Nearly all the wine producers in California have been united in "The Wine Syndicate," with a capital of \$10,000, 000. It is claimed for this that it will double the value of the grapes, and improve the quality of the wine and brandy. The reason assigned for the low price of California wines has been the production of grapes of poor quality, for which there has been little demand. Very few of the wine dressers had experience enough to gather the grapes at the right time, or to handle the wine when in process of fermentation. The stuff thus produced was bought up at a few cents a gallon, and when doctored by experts brought from Europe into a tolerable drink, it was shipped to the East, where the reputation of California wine for a number of years fell exceedingly low. While there was little demand for the common wines, the dealers in San Francisco bought the best qualities on their own terms. Under these conditions the total ruin of the California wine trade appeared to be only a ques-

tion of time. But within a recent period there has been a very considerable improvement in the wine culture not only of California but of other sections of the country. The producers have profited by experience, and the demand for the better qualities of domestic wines is steadily increasing at the expense of the consumption of both malt and spirituous liquors. Decided evidence of this improvement was witnessed last year at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, where some of the best California wines received high commendation from European connoisseurs. But the small exportation of domestic wines shows that their merits are not yet freely recognized by the outer

# Wheat in Pennsylvania.

In 1894, 44 different varieties of wheat were tested at the Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment Station. They were grown under as nearly similar conditions of soil, exposure, fertilizers, culture, etc., as possible, and the yields, computed from careful weights of the products of the different plots made at the time of thrashing. Twenty six of these varieties have been tested for the past five years. The yields of the 15 best varieties, being the average for five years: Reliable, Valley, Fulcaster, Ontario Wonder, Deitz Longberry Red, Wyandott Red, Curell's Prolific, Mediterranean, Theiss, Raub's Black Prolific, Democrat, Extra Early Oakley, German Emperor, Fultz, Red

# THE MARKETS.

# Review of the Fortnight.

Boston, Aug. 25.—The wool market has been very quiet this week, and although there have been quite a few manufacturers in the market, not many of them have purchased. The premaintained, but, as is to be expected, some nounced as manufacturers expected.

The sales have been small, notable change. The sales have been small, notable and particularly and the sales of XX and above at 21. In the interior wool is still held at figures above section. We quote ohio X, 18a20. Ohio XX, and above at 21. Ohio XX and above, 20122; and No. 1, 21223. Wery steadily. Sales of X are still reported as asked. 39 in very rare instances, and 18 is being done in the figures above section. We quote show the sales of the sa Wool.

ked. Combing wools have been less freely moved,

We quote prices, clean, as follows: Eastern No. 1, 33a35; No. 2, 3233; valley No. 1, 32a33; and California wools have also been exceedingly quiet this week, and are without feature of insassa for Northern, free, 12 months, and 32a34 for No quote the market, clean, as follows: eight months: \$2a35 for Southern 12 months, and 32a34 for No quote dat 28a36 for Southern 12 months, and quoted at 28a36 for for southern 12 months, and quoted at 28a36 for for southern 12 months, and quoted at 28a36 for for southern 12 months, and quoted at 28a36 for for southern 12 months, and quoted at 28a36 for free, and 33a25 for defective, little call for them is reported. Values are lots have been shaded a trifle. We quote on a 31a35; Bayers, 28a30; Csupers, 20a32; fine combine for the supers, 28a30; Csupers, 20a32; fine combine for the fighest prices realized during the fight of the movement is much is being moved. Values h-vestelled back somether eccent activity and are now being firmly usually busy with deliveries and receiving new wools for a little while. The general feeling be maintained. We quote Montann fine, 38a39; and Utah fine, 34a35; medium, 30a25. Wyoming and Utah fine, 34a35; me medium, 32a33; me Hundan and are reported as sold of the sold quite freely and are reported as sold of the little days.

and Utah fluo, 34a35; medium, 30a32; Wyoming dium, 30a36; no, 34a36; fluo medium, 32a32; medium, 30a32; medium,

	We quote the circumstances.	,
	leading describe selling prices of a	
	We quote the selling prices of the market leading descriptions, as follows:	ŧ
	Objection	
	Ohio and Pennsylvania No. 1 fleece. 21 Ohio and Pennsylvania X . 21 Ohio and Pennsylvania X . 19 Ohio and Pennsylvania X X and above 22 Michigan Pennsylvania X X and above 22	2
- 1	Ohio and Pennsylvania X 21	ε
- 1	Ohio and is masylvania X v	Ñ
- 1	Ohio and Pennsylvania XX 19 Michigan X 20 Michigan X 20 Michigan X 20 Michigan X 20 Michigan X 20	a
- 1	Michigan as	я.
4.	Combing, No. 1 18 a Combing, No. 1 20 a Combing, No. 2 23 a	!
11.	Kont. No. 2	li
nily	Kentuck and Ind. 2-blood comit 20 a	ıž
in-	Missensell and Ind. I-blood come 18 8	
/D- /	Missey 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9
11.	Missouri i-blood combing 18 a Missouri i-blood combing 18 at Missouri i-blood combing 18 at Delaine, Ohio fine 18 al	1
	Delaine see Hillerman	ď
COLL	Montan a migali line.	
13	Montana medium	1
13	Montana fine	i
1 1	anguar a salulli 8 nl	
1.6	ancas Il ali	4
OT 1 63	Conci. ACUINSKA modi 8 01	٠,
T T	exas Spring fine, 12 mos 10 als	à
Il Te	xas Full 10 al3 cntucky 4-blood clothing 7 al0 cntucky 4-blood clothing 7 al0	
We	20 a <sup>22</sup>   22 a <sup>23</sup>   23 a <sup>24</sup>   24 a <sup>25</sup>   25 a <sup>26</sup>   26 a <sup>26</sup>   27 a <sup>26</sup>   28 a <sup>26</sup>   29 a <sup>26</sup>	
Cali	18   18   18   18   18   18   18   18	1
Oro	Iornia Fall 9 al2	ı
		I
		I
		l
Mon	tevideo 9 a13	l
Fore	gn carnet New Zealand 25 a27	
	on medium valley 9 a13 tevideo 12 a14 trailan and New Zealand 25 a27 ign carpet 28 a35 12ja28	
	1~1120	
	Produce	-

New York, Aug. 28.—Butter—The market for butter was rather quiet to-day. The desiderable mand from watering places has failen off considerable. Holders are very hopeful, however, trade. Choice State Dairy is scarce, and is but the demand is slow for earnery is not plentiful, for choice Western dair Phere is a fair demand cry. Factory is quiet. We quote:

State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, per Produce. tate dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, per dairy, half-firkin tubs, choice, per 

pound.... State factory, large, colored, fancy, per

State factorf, full cream, choice, per 10 a 10; State factory, full cream, choice, per pound.

State factory, full cream, large, common to prime, per pound State factory, full cream, small, fancy per pound.

State factory, full cream, small, fair to choice, per pound. 94a 94 State factory, full cream, small, fair to choice, per pound.
State factory, new, part skims, Chenange of County, prime, white, per pound.
State factory, part skims, Chenange of County, prime, colored, per pound.
State factory, part skims, common to specific factory, part skims, common to specific factory, part skims, per pound.
State factory, full skims, per pound.
State factory, full skims, per pound.
State factory, full skims, per pound. ispherries, evaporated ackberries, new, per loricots, California, California

Apricots, California, new per lb.
Peanuts, fancy, per lb.
Peanuts, good, per lb.
Peanuts, Virginia, shelled, per lb
Peanuts, Virginia, shelled, per lb
Peanuts, Shil'ed, Spanish
Peacans, ungraded, per lb.
Pegss—The market for eggs was not act
ay. There is a fair demand for choice
id, and choice icebouse eggs, but is
ualities are slow.

and choice icehouse eggs, but info qualities are slow. We quote: tate and Pennsylvania, fresh-gathered, firs's, per dozen.

omatoes, New Jersey, Acme, per conatoes, New Jersey, Acme, per box.
Onions, Eastern red, per barrel.
Onions, Eastern white, per barrel.
Onions, Eastern white, per barrel.
Cabbage, Long Island, per 100.
Lima beans, potato, per bag.
Celery, New Jersey, per dozen roots
Celery, Michigan, per dozen roots.
Cauliflower, per barrel.
Turnips, Russia, per barrel.
Sundries.—We guete.

Sundries.—We quote:

Seeswax, Southern, pure, per pound
Beeswax, Western, pure, per pound
Honey, white clover, one-pound
boxes, per pound.

boxes, per pound. boxes, per pound
boxes, per pound 11 a 13 Joney, buckwheat, two-pound boxes, per pound. oney, extracted, State, per pound. oney, extracted, Southern, per pound.

dant crop of wild fruits indicates that the coming Winter will be severe the Winter of 1894-95 is likely to be a hard one. Blackberries, just disappearing, and haws, still pale-green and hard, are markedly plentiful. The hazels, too, are laden as they are seldom seen, though

According to the census the United States produced 457,000,000 dozen of eggs in 1879 and 817,000,000 dozen in 1889. These figures are probably under the mark. At the figures given, however, the annual egg product of the United States amounts to \$100,000,000. If to this we add the value of the poultry sold we shall obtain a pretty high figure for the annual output of the department. One authority has placed it at \$300, 000,000. In 1893 the entire wheat crop of the United States amounted to 396,000,000 bushels, worth less than \$300,000,000.

The secret of successful farming is to make the same amount of land, the same amount of breaking up, and the same amount of seed produce 50 per cent. more crop.

asked.

Combing wools have been less freely moved tent. Detaines have been inquired for and some but do not appear to have weakened to any exsmall folias sold, but little change in values is to 23: Michigan, 20,321; unwashed quarter-blood washed combings, 193,231; unwashed quarter-blood washed combings, 193,231; unwashed quarter-blood washed combings, 193,242; unwashed quarter-blood washed combings we quote 22,34 for No. 1, and Texas wools are very much quieter. Some is not low when the shrinkage of the wool is not low when the shrinkage of the wool is not low when the shrinkage of the wool is for side and of year's growth growth, 23,35; and of year's growth is worth 32; and six to eight for six to eight months' growth, 23,35. Medium months' growth is worth 32; and six to eight for growth and the proposition of the pro quart.

Pears, Seckel, per barrel.

Pears, New Jersey, Bartlett, per barrel Hay and Straw—Spot receipts of hay are fairly liberal, and the demand is moderate. Shippers say they will not forward much hay, as the contained dry weather has dried the growing grass, graded the same as old. Rye straw is easy. We do not say the same as old. Rye straw is easy.

per dozen.... western and Northwestern, prime, per

Hay, No. 1, per 100 pounds.

Hay, No. 2, per 100 pounds.

Hay, No. 3, per 100 pounds.

Hay, No. 3, per 100 pounds.

Hay, clover, per 100 pounds.

Hay, clover, mixed, per 100 pounds.

Hay, shipping, per 100 pounds.

Hay, salt, per 100 pounds.

Long rye straw, per 100 pounds. Poultry and Game-The receipts of di

Poultry and Game—The receipts of dressed Poultry and Game—The receipts of dressed Poultry for the past six days were 3,863 pack ages. There is a fair demand for live geese and ducks, and prices are steady. There is a good outlet of live chicken, and fowls. Old live to the control of the chicken and fowls. Old live the chickens are firm, and the chickens are firm, thickens are quite steady. Choice and prime dry-picked we quite steady. Choice and prime dry-picked we quite steady. Choice and prime dry-picked we defice the constant of the chickens are in fair defined and for choice Long Island and Boston Spring ducks. Geese are quite. Choice demand for choice Long Island and Boston are steady. Receipt of partridges are small, and frozen lots are dull. There is a fair demand for fresh woodcock, What venison there is on hand is old frozen, the demand for which is very light. We quote:

90 a 1 00 60 a 75 50 a 65 Chickens, Spring, Mear-by, Choice, per lb... Chickens, Spring, Western, per lb... Chickens, Spring, Southern, per lb... Fowls, near-by, per lb... Fowls, Southern and Southwestern, per lb... Fowls, Western, per lb..... DRESSED POULTRY.
Chickens, Philadelphia, prime, per lb
Chickens, Western, dry-picked,
mitted weighte, nor lb Chickens, Western, dry-picked, mixed weights, per lb. Chickens, Western, scalded, mixed weights, per lb. Fowls, Western, scalded, prime, per lb.

penting and dan. Turnips are steady.

quote:
Potatoes, New Jersey, prime, per
barrel.

Potatoes, Long Island, Rose, in
Potatoes, Long Island, Rose, in
Pulk, per barrel.

Sweet potatoes, Virginia, yellow.

per barrel... 2 00 a 2 25
Sweet potatoes, North Carolina, yel. Sweet potatoes, Virginia, yeilow, per barrel. Sweet potatoes, North Carolina, yellow, per barrel. Sweet potatoes, North Carolina, yellow, per barrel. 200 a 2 25 Green corn, Long Island, per 100. 50 a 1 00 Green corn, South New Jersey, per 100. 50 a 1 00 100. south New Jersey, per Green corn. Hackensack, per 100. 1 00 a 1 25 Eggplant, New Jersey, per barrel 75 a 1 25 Cucumbers, New Jersey, per barrel 40 a 05 Cucumbers, pickles, large, per 1,000 1 25 a ...

Tomatoes, New Jersey, Grant, per 1,000 20 a mer comatoes, New Jersey, Grant, per 1,000 20 a mer comatoes, New Jersey, Grant, per 1,000 20 a mer comatoes. 20 a 25

An Alleged Weather Sign. If the popular belief that an abun-

many of the nuts when cracked prove to be empty. Wild cherries seem a bit scarce, and hickory nuts seem scanty, perhaps because of the locust visitation. -New York Sun.

The Egg Product.

pound..... Honey, extracted, California, per 5 a 5 pound.... Maple sugar, prime, per pound.... Maple sirup, prime, per gallon can.

of the foods consumed must be looked

upon as representing the judgment of

the persons in charge in regard to the

best supply of feed for the purpose, and

they cannot be attributed to inherent

In this we find that the Jersey cows,

who gained the first place in the test,

succeeded because they were able to eat

and digest more concentrated and rich

food than the other cows competing with

them, and this ability to consume food

has been gained by this breed of cows by

a long period of continued high breeding.

It is worth while to study the quantity

370.18 519 3,395 5,090 4,840 1,765

peculiarities of the breeds."

Total value, World's Fair

the principal element in the test of cows,

either by the owner or in any other way.

effective test of his cows is working in

the dark, and in almost every case this

Butter Making.

P. L. Younker, at Iowa Dairy Conven-

tion: The cream should be kept cool and

allowed to ripen, and when it is a little

have no trouble to always have the but-

give the butter a June-grass color, which

amount of color varies with the season of

year and the kind of cows used. I stop

the churn when the butter is in the

granular form, the size of rice grains. I

ing a little, salt with fine dairy salt, one

ounce to one pound of butter. I work it

as that spoils the grain of the butter.

When clear drops of water stand on the

butter it is worked enough. Do not work

butter too warm, as it gets salvy and will

never make good butter. I use a spruce

butter package, as it is neater and has a

cleaner appearance than an ash pack-

age. I use a package to correspond with

the size of the churning, as then I have

ing it over the top of the package, and

that leaves the grain of the butter plainly

Before putting on the lid I cover the

the inside of package on top, around the

package have a neat, clean and attract

Management of Cows.

year. Have nearly all grades-Hol-

steins, Shorthorns, Jerseys, etc. Some of

average of \$82.70 per cow last year.

My cows are fed hay first thing in the

morning. Clover and timothy this year.

Last year, pretty nearly all clover. I

give them a small feed, small amount.

After breakfast, after we have done the

clean, and the water run in, and left in

the troughs full. Then they have one

Honey in the Milk.

branding and shipping directions.

is equivalent to working at a loss.

follows:

ornmeal.... orn hearts..



My Wife's Brother. My wife's brother's been vis'tin' us, An' he's th' excit'nest little cuss 'At ever drawed the breath of life Er whittled my desk with a big jackknife. Fust day he kim he tuk the cat An' hitched 'er to my ol' silk hat; He bored a hole right thro' the brim To make a horse an' cart fer him.

When he got out, fust thing he did, He licked our next-door neighbor's kid An' bled his nose an' blacked his eyes— An' then I had ter 'pologize.

Nex' day et rained. He tuk his ball An' played a game in our front hall; He used the hatrack fer first base An' smashed the hall clock in the face.

Fhen, yesterday, he went ter play, An' first we knowed, he runned away; A p'lleeman found 'im arter dark Up with the monkeys in the park.

For seven days he's been our guest,
An' each day's been the excitin'est;
To-morrow he's a-goin' hum,
An' nex' time—we won't bey no room!
—Atlanta Constitution.

## He'd "Meat" Him. The hog looked at the butcher With a sad and pensive air, And asked, when near the packing-house, "Will you meet me over there?"

Figurative Language. "Our hero sat in the corner of the railway compartment devouring his newspaper," read Miss Myrtle Dolan, from the latest acquisition to her paper-cover

"He wor devouring what?" asked her father, with sudden interest. "His newspaper, the book says," replied Myrtle.

"Go an wid yez. Oi t'ought 'twor a mon ye wor readin' about, an' now, be the powers, he turns out to be a goat .-Washington Star.

On the Reservation.



Little Pembroke (to Miss Sayre) -- See what a fine-looking squaw that is. I wonder if she speaks English? Laughing Two Eyes-White woman put her papoose on this board. Make

## The Most Enjoyable.

him's legs straight.-Judge.

" Now at the art exhibition, what did you enjoy most?' She Seeing a meddlesome man with little boys?" an umbrella put out of the room.

## A Man to Dislike.

"If dev am anybody I 'spise," says Uncle Mose, "it am de pig-headed fool man dat am sure he got de Lord on his ide of de case."—Indianapolis Journal.

## Why He Dodged.

Cholly-Quick! This way. Here

comes my tailor. Algy-I nevah knew you to dodge your tailor before.

Cholly-Yaas, but this time I have money and might be tempted to pay him .- New York Weekly.

## Their Awful Fate.

"Johnny," reproached the teacher, do you know what becomes of stubborn

"Yessum; when dey gits grown dey be's Democratic Presidents."—Atlanta Constitution.

## She Was Willing.

He-Will you think of me when I'm

gone? She (yawning)-Yes, Mr. Staylate, if you will give me an opportunity-Harlem Life.

## A Suggestion.

"Great Scott! I wish you could sugrest something new for me to do; it's horribly stupid here."

Slings-I have it. You pay me the \$10 you borrowed about six months ago.

Mixed.



She—Dey's no use, Mistah Ealy, I cain't play de pianner at night. Cain't tell which is black keys an' which is mah fingers .- Judge.

## Potato Patch Better Than a Gold Mine. First Denver Burglar-What did yer

and upstairs? Second Denver Burglar-Nothin' but

First Denver Burglar-Throw it away quick! Here's a bar'l of potatoes .-

## The Probable Reason.

Little Ethel—I wonder why men like to talk about their old school days? Little Johnny-I suppose after they get growed up they is always tryin' to find out where the teacher lives, so they can lick him .- Good News.

## Misapplied.

" Dere's a fine word," said Plodding Pete, as he laid down the piece of paper that had been wrapped around a ham sandwich. "Dat's a fine word, ' procrasinate.' What does it mean?"

"It means ter put off." Deas it? An' ter t'ink of me bein recrastinated f'um six trains this week. Well, well!"- Washington Star.

What They Did. The professor was lecturing on some of the habits and customs of the ancient Greeks to his class. "The ancient Greeks built no roofs over their theaters." said the professor. "What did the ancient Greeks do when it rained?" asked Johnny Fizzletop. The professor took off his spectacles, polished them with his handkerchief, and replied calmly: "They got wet, I suppose."-Tit-Bits.

## Never Satisfied.

"What on airth do you want money to go to the show fur?" exclaimed Mr.

Haicede to his wife. "I don't see why I mightn't go and enjoy myself once in awhile, same as you

"Same as I do? Good lands, woman! back and tell you about everything I excellent dairy district in the world, not says a writer in a New York daily newsseen? What more do you want?"-Indianapolis Journal.

A piece of portable fence is a very necessary adjunct to every farm.

## THE DAIRY.

### Skimmings.

It is sour milk, not separated milk, that hurts the calves.

If milk is put in sour cans no sterilizing in the world can save it.

Don't feed cold milk to a small calf. Feeding three times a day is best.

It does not injure the keeping qualities of butter to make it from sterilized Iowa dairymen find that sweet corn

makes the best flavored butter, but not so much as other feeds. "The milk-can on the steps at the farmer's gate is a sign of prosperity, and

in time it will lift the mortgage." Sterilized cream is better for making ice cream than that which is not sterilized. It will swell more in freezing, and make lighter and smoother ice cream.

No one objects, or has the right to object, to oleomargarine, sold as oleomargarine. But there are the best and strongest reasons for objecting to its being sold as butter.

The first essentials of good buttermaking are patience, cleanliness, good judgment, and hard work. Proper feeding of the cow is the starting point, and then the most absolute cleanliness from barn to shipping-case.

There seems to be considerable difference of opinion among dairy farmers as to the feeding value of skimmed or separated milk. Some put it as high as a bushel of corn for every 100 pounds of milk, and others as low as half a bushel.

The milk test has come to stay, because it is right that it should stay. It makes better and more honest dairymen, it teaches the farmer how to weed out his inferior stock and develop his best, and, generally, it leads to improvement of

The exports of butter for May, 1894, were 986,000 pounds, valued at \$154,-000, as compared with 409,000 pounds, valued at \$86,000, in 1893. Of cheese there were exported in 1894, 6,201,000 pounds, valued at \$619,000; in 1893, 3,605,000 pounds, valued at \$342,000; a total dairy product for May, 1894, valued at \$771,000.

Any condition that will produce inflammation in the cow will cause the acid, churned. Cream kept too long milk to become ropy through an acid makes bitter butter and has white specks state of the blood. The recent hot in it. That is caused by the cream being weather is as trying to cows, and taking too old. In the Summer I churn every the flies into consideration, more so, than other day. I use a hand separator and it is to persons, and we know how heated and feverish we become in very hot up. I churn at 58 to 60 degrees and weather, the more so if we are exposed to the hot sun out of doors in an open | ter come firm and hard. I add color to

J. H. Brown, of Michigan, says: Use no churn with any "inside fixings" whatever. They serve no good purpose, and are almost sure to injure the grain of the butter. We have used both the swing and barrel churn. We perfer the swing, as it seems to us easier to handle, and gives greater concussion. The cream is constantly ventilated, and the cover can be taken off and set on in an instant.

John Gould is a strong advocate of washing butter. He says all are agreed thoroughly, but am careful not to rub it, that it is the butter-milk in butter that spoils it, not any decay of the fats. Now, which does get off flavor soonest. butter that has been washed free of butter-milk with weak brine and the 15 per cent of moisture left in the butter as water and salt, or butter that has this 15 per cent. of moisture, etc., made up of water, sugar, casein, etc.

Tests have recently been made at the a uniform color all through, when if I New York Experiment Station of the put two churnings in one package, the several breeds of dairy cows. The color would not be the same all through. recently-issued Annual Report of the I pack firmly in package till heaping Director gives the result of the first two full, then cut off even with top of packperiods of lactation. In both instances age with a clean wrapping cord by drawthe Guernseys produced butter fat at the least cost, as the following shows:

COST OF BUTTER FAT PER POUND.

1st p	eriod.	2d period.
Guernsey	18.4 cts	15.6 cts.
Jersey	20.0	18.5
De on	23.0	19.0
Ayrshires	24.3	24.8
Am. Holderness	26.3	22.8
Holstein Friesian	26.3	26.4

It is not desirable to keep vegetables and milk in the same cellar, as the odor of the vegetables will surely spoil the flavor of the butter, or even of the milk. The cellar should be separated into parts by a brick or a double lath-and-plaster wall, and there should be separate entrances to each part. The cellar should be half above the ground level, and well lighted by double-glazed windows, where the Winter is cold. There is no need for a fire in it, as it may be warmed sufficiently on an extra cold night by a pailful of hot, clear coals, or a block of red-hot iron. The floors should be cemented for the sake of cleanliness and to keep out vermin, which, once they get a foothold in a wooden-floored cellar, defy every effort to dislodge them. It is easier to keep rats and mice out of a house than to eject them after they get settled in it.

Sterilizing milk is no new thing. It has been practiced from time immemorial by careful dairymen. In the great dairy County of Devonshire, in England, they have long sterilized milk by setting the milkpans on a hearth over a low fire to safely heat the milk after it has been set twelve hours, and a part of the cream has risen. When the heat of 150°, which is our sterilizing temperature, has been raised in the milk, the pans are returned to the clean, flowerembowered dairy, and in a short time the thick cream has risen on the milk, and is at once made into butter or cream surpassed by the almost equally favored paper. The proportion is one ounce of district of Isigny, in France, where honey to one pound of butter, and the

### Jerseys and Quernseys. THE ORCHARD. Here is the evidence of Prof. Miles, of the Michigan College, given in a report on the test of cowarat the Chicago Ex-

position. He says;
"According to the average of pub-Cullings The roots of pear trees run very near the surface of the soil, and care must be lished analyses, we find that the Jerseys consumed 11,520 pounds of dry sub-

taken when plowing near them. Louisiana thinks she is going to equal stance of feed and the Guernseys but California and Florida as an orange 8,906 pounds. It will also be seen that the Guernseys ate more hay, and the raiser. Why do we hear nothing about Jerseys had a large proportion of the oranges in Texas? There should be an concentrated or grain foods. These immense growth there. differences in the amount and character

A very small ladybird is doing good work in Los Angeles Co., Cal., in destroying the red spider. Colonies were placed in other districts with good results, practically cleaning up the orchards.

It is reported that fruit canners on the Pacific coast, though working at their full capacity, are unable to take in the immense shipments of green fruit, and large supplies are being transported East and across to Europe. Pears are ready to be picked when

the stem parts readily from the spur when raised by the hand. The fruit of food consumed by the Jersey and should always be picked by thus raising Guernsey cows at that test, given as it up, instead of pulling it off. Aim to leave the stem on the pear.

Jerseys, Guernseys,
Pounds, Pounds,
600 994
2,331,4 449.57 No remedy has been found for the pear blight which has been affecting quinces in many localities. All diseased twigs should be cut and burned, and affected limbs should be cut off a foot below the discoloration point.

Heavily-laden limbs should be sup ported by wires from a common point near the top of the tree. This method is an improvement on the old wooden It is not always the largest quantity props. The wires may remain permaof milk or butter that fixes the value of nently, as heavy crops may come in suca cow, but the profit made from the aniceeding years. mal. This is always to be considered as

The Mahaleb, the wild cherry of southern Europe, bears a small black Taken by this test, the Guernsey cows fruit of no value as a food, and though wholly unlike the cherry in bark and really deserved the first place at the Chicago Exposition, for they made the leaves, it makes an excellent stock for the fine cherries, for which purpose most butter for the money spent in the young trees are usually imported from feeding. And a dairyman who neglects France in February and March. to make some kind of satisfactory and

It is reported from Liverpool that the crop of British apple-growing regions of Belgium and other countries is exceedingly poor, and the United States will have to supply the shortage. In 1891 we exported 1,450,336 barrels, and the condition of the apple crop now is thought to be much the same as

In procuring trees for the new orchard good, evenly-expanded roots are to be considered rather than large size. When a strong wind strikes the orchard the trees will soon be distorted and twisted out of shape if the roots are not of sufficient length. A tree properly removed should have enough roots to support it without any extra bracing.

Apples stored at Chicago last Fall for exhibition at the Fair were wrapped in largely upon a careful husbanding of its paper, packed in barrels and placed in draw off the milk thoroughly, then wash the butter in the churn with clear, cold water till the water comes clear from the butter. It should not be washed too June, with their characteristic flavor, much, as that injures the flavor of the though some of them were Fall varieties butter. I then take it on the butter- hard to keep. They kept good two to worker, or in the bowl, and after work- four weeks after opening.

It is not as much work to take and good care too, of ten acres of orchard as it is to take care of ten acres of corn, and the income will be far greater. Ten acres of orchard would contain about five hundred trees, and a barrel to a tree when the trees come well into bearing is only a moderate yield. Five hundred barrels at one dollor per barrel would be \$500, or \$50 per acre.

Though the Maryland and Delaware peach crops were nearly destroyed by continued cold rains, the New Jersey crop has been abundant. Within the next week it is expected that shipments | watered as soon as they are reset in the soil, to New York will be greatly increased. At Fleming, the center of New Jersey's peach-growing district, auction sales and shelter is afforded from the sun by have been held with great success. The to be seen and is attractive to the eye. experiment of selling peaches at public or rainy days. It is also necessary to auction where they are produced was package with parchment paper the size done for the first time last season, and about the roots and bring these into the of the package, wet, and carefully smooth it is thought that such sales will be regover, and with a pencil I crease around ularly held hereafter.

## Fire Blight of Apple Tree.

outer edge of the butter, which makes the I send you specimens of apple twigs from my orchard which were attacked last Spring. The disease attacks both branches and twigs. ive appearance on removing the lid. I then spread on a little salt to preserve In some cases only the twigs are killed, but the butter. Then it is ready for the in other cases large branches or the whole tree is dead. What is the cause and remedy? also send diseased or blighted pear twigs. had 100 dwarf pear trees, but they are dying off one by one—J. S. H., Bowman's Bluff, B. P. Norton, Cresco, Iowa, at Iowa Dairy Convention: I averaged 339

(Answered by Cerald McCarthy, Botanist, N. C. Experiment Station.)

pounds of butter from my 28 cows last The disease on both apple and pear trees is the same—the so-called fire my best are Shorthorns. I cleared an blight. This is caused by a species bacteria, micrococcus amylovorous. There is no remedy except destruction of affected parts. The disease is very contagious, and the cutting out must be promptly attended to or it will infect the whole orchard. Destroy by fire all milking, their mangers are swept out dead branches.

## British Fruit Crop.

and a half or two bushels of ensilage The tabular report in The Gardeners' apiece, and six quarts of meal, mixture Chronicle shows that apples are greatly of oats, barley and ground corn, and deficient this year. Only two reporters about one-half of bran. When they eat in the whole kingdom mention a crop that up, the hay is thrown back in, and above the average, and those two are in they pick at it. Towards night what is Scotland. With regard to pears, an left is thrown in for bedding for the almost equally remarkable result is rehorses. Then they are watered and fed corded, but of an opposite character, ensilage and meal and hav at night. pears being almost everywhere abun-They are fed meal on top of the ensilage. dant. Plums are generally deficient. Cherries, on the other hand, are remark-The peculiar flavor observed in the ably abundant, there being forty-five butter furnished at hotels in England "average" reports from Scotland, and and at those on the continent patronized no fewer than 126 from England, etc. cheeses and immediately shipped to the by English people is said to be due to Nuts are not much grown in the north-Every time I go to a show, don't I come | consumers. Doubtless this is the most the presence of honey in the butter, ern counties, but in the south they are rather above average; walnuts, however, suffered from the frost: strawberries have been universally scarce, and bad similar products are made for the most result is a decided improvement in in quality; currants, raspberries, and exacting purchasers in the great City of flavor and the avoidance of all rancidity gooseberries, fairly good.—London Daily News,



Best Fence and Gates for all purposes, Write for catalogue giving full particulars. THE SEDGWICK BROS. CO. Richmond, Ind.

## GEORGE E. LEMON.

and patentability of inventions and validity of patents. Rejected applications presecuted. All business relating to patents

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

Send for 67-Page Pamphiet.



BRITISH FOREST RESTORATION.

### Scheme to Plant 300,000 Trees Yearly in Waste Lands.

The area of the woodland of the Brit ish Isles is now reduced to about 3,000. 000 acres, which is only 39 acres to each 1,000 of the country's total area.

This is a smaller proportion than that ies, Parry, N. J. This apple has made in almost every other European country. Austria-Hungary has 343 acres of forest delphia market, on account of its large to each 1,000 acres; Russia, 342; Ger- size, earliness, and excellent cooking many, 257; Sweden and Norway, 250; qualities, and sells rapidly wholesale at France, 159; Italy, 145; Belgium, 142; \$1 a basket. The tree is a good grower Holland, 72; Denmark, 60. It is es- and a large annual bearer. timated that in addition to about \$15,-000,000 in tropical woods, Great Britain imports annually \$60,000,000 worth of oak, ash, pine, etc. It is believed that the latter expense could be saved to the country by the afforestation of 6,000,000 acres of what is now waste land-a work then rinsed with cold water and rubbed that Dr. Schlich calculates would require 15,000 laborers, if the planting were down solidly until the tub is filled to done at the rate of 300,000 acres yearly, while it would eventually provide steady employment for 100,000 persons. This problem is now exciting scientific and official interest, and as the future prosperity of Great Britain depends so resources, so important a source of wealth

### Transplanting. When a plant is taken from the soil,

is not likely to be much longer

neglected.

nearly all the feeding roots are broken off. These roots are so small as to be invisible. They consist of delicate fibers, covered by still more slender ones, so fine that they are called root hairs. It is impossible thus to move a plant unless a quantity of soil is taken with it, so that these fine fibers may not be destroyed. The plants must necessarily thus be severely injured, and as the feed ing ability is checked until new roots are produced, it is necessary to shade and water them while these new roots are growing. If this is not done the evaporation of moisture from the leaves would so dry the plant as to kill it. To supply this moisture the plants are and to prevent undue loss of moisture, some of the leaves are pinched or cut off, shade, or the plants are moved on cloudy water the plants so as to settle the soil needed close contact with it. It is not thought advisable to water plants in the bright sunlight, and water should always be poured on the soil and never on the leaves. The best time to water plants in the open ground is in the evening. If manure is to be used, this should be mixed with the soil; plants cannot feed upon raw manure; the manure should be decayed, and thus the manure is to be well mixed with the soil, or used on the surface, or above the roots, so that it will be carried down by the rain; if it is put below the seed or the roots it should be

### Artificial Coloring of Fruit. The Bulletin of Tree Culture of Belgium points out the following "improve-

covered with soil.

' to which fruits are at present submitted in Europe: Acetate and sulphate of copper have for a long time been employed for coloring plums that are too green. The color

of lemons is "improved" with citronine and napthol yellow, and the green spots are imitated by means of diamond green.

A pleasing color is given to strawberries by sprinkling them with sulphofuchsine or rhodamine, or else a mixture

HOW to get a million of Claures to distribute \$4.00 per 1,000. How to become a first-claure the properties of the propertie

of rhodamine and azo red is used. Nothing is easier than to give peaches a beautiful color. To effect this there is mixture of rhodamine, azo red, and citronine, which is applied by means of a brush and a perforated plate of zinc.

The melon itself is not spared. Atro peodine or azo-orange is introduced into the interior by means of a tube, and care is taken to add a little essence of melon. Apples and pears come in their turn, and pretty varieties of them are obtained by means of aniline colors, which attack the flesh as well as the epidermis.

At a recent dinner Dr. Villon offered his guests some pears whose exterior seemed intact, but which internally exhibited the color of the French flag.

The blue was obtained with Victoria blue, and the red with a mixture of rhodamine and azo red.

### The "Starr" Apple.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is in receipt of a splendid apple of this name from quite a fine reputation in the Phila-

### Packing Butter for Winter.

After having been thoroughly washed and salted in the usual manner, it is pressed into clean tubs made of oak or spruce. The tubs are first well scalded, with fine salt. The butter is pressed within half an inch of the top, then covered with a clean cloth dipped in brine. The edge of the cloth should be an inch over the edge of the tub. The cloth is covered with salt, and the cloth turned over it when the cover is put on.

## **ALL ABOUT TEXAS.**

The Southwest Texas

# Illustrated Magazine

Tells all about what is being said and done in the way of the development and settlement of The Great Southwest. Invaluable to the Homeseeker, Investors, Landowners, and the average reader.

SPECIAL. To the first 500 sending in this clipping and \$1.50 this Magazine and AMERICAN FARMER will both be sent one year. Address

### T. J. SKAGGS, Publisher, REEVILLE, TEXAS. ting mention this paper.

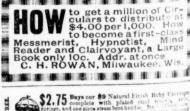


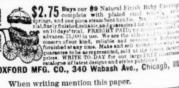
MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO OXFORD MFG. CO. 342 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

## FERTILIZERS ARE UNPROFITABLE, Unless they contain sufficient Potash. Complete fertilizers should contain cent. of Potash.

When writing mention this paper.

cent. of Potash.
Fertilizers for Potatoes, Tobacco, Fritables should contain from 10 to 15 per ce Farmers should use fertilizers containing ash, or apply Potash sadts, such as Mur'sulphate of Potash and Kainit. For in pampillets, address, German Kall Wor St., New York City.
When writing mention this paper.





WORK FOR ALL. 275 a month salary and expenses paid. If you want employment with
at once to P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 19 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR.J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O'110.

When writing mention this paper. JEWELRY SPINDLE and colling Find the Collins of Collins and Collin

Whon writing mention this paper,

are foul feeders, because they devour al-

most everything that comes in their way

and thus impede the play of the lungs;

but there is so much sympathy between

the respiratory and digestive systems,

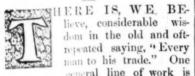
that one cannot be much deranged with-

out the other evidently suffering. Flat-

THE FARMER AS A MECHANIC

of Smithing.

BY GEO, T. PETTIT, ONEIDA, KAN.



general line of work is all most men can carry on and secure the very best of work, as a man of his natural faculties and abilities would surely be had he made a specialty of some branch that was in line with his nherent aptitude. We see, in every walk of life, the work of the man or woman who knows how to do a few things just right is more remunerative than that of the person who knows how to do a great many things in a mediocre

style. Perhaps THE TEMPTATION FOR FARMERS

to spread themselves over too many lines of work is greater than in any other calling, and yet, as a rule, the successful practical farmer is something of an "allround" man. Indeed, owing to the necessarily varied character of his work and his comparatively isolated condition, it is necessary that he should not only know how to do several kinds of work, but just when to drop one line and take up another. In asking himself the all-important question

"WILL IT PAY?"

and arriving as near as may be at a farm frequent simple jobs of construc-

Most wide-awake American farmers this day. have those tools at hand which enable them to make simple repairs in wood, but did it ever occur to the reader that comparatively little wood now enters into the construction of farming tools, and that wood-working tools will not suffice to repair the

"ALL-STEEL" IMPLEMENT or machine of to-day?

beams and handles broken and repairs would be speedily remedied. made on the farm, while the typical Western plow of to-day is made almost

entirely of steel, and they can be had without a particle of wood. More than once have we broken the old wooden harrow on a snag and with a bit of timber, brace and bits and a

paired the break. The harrow we now use is "all steel" except the draw-bar. Many a day have we used a cultivaplace of broken or wornout ones. To-

half as many. Thus we might proceed through nearly every line of modern farm maand binder, the iron mower, and others. And while metal machinery is, genstally speaking,

## LESS LIABLE

As before stated, many simple jobs of that with a set of blacksmith's tools N. C. Experiment Station. such as is offered by the excellent AMERICAN FARMER can be done on the farm at a saving of time and

write from experience, and can say they are honestly made for business and are ready for honest business at any hour: He Ought to Know Something just such an outfit as the bright farmer or farmer's boy will appreciate and find very convenient to have around.

Last Spring when starting a new cultivator we found the inside shovel shanks too long for the work in hand, with no extra holes by which they could be adjusted. Driving to the barn we slipped a half-inch bit in the drill and quickly boring other holes went back to work, having lost a half hour, whereas without the drill a half day would have been spoiled in going to the

The morning father went out to mow he soon sent the pitman-one of point" the year round; and for the forthose that fork near the lower end-



to me with one prong or jaw broken off close to the main shaft. I cut a piece of iron a little longer than the broken correct answer, he finds there are on the jaw, shaped it, drilled a small hole in one end and a corresponding one in tion or repairing that, while they, the pitman above the break, united the strictly speaking, belong to lines fol- two with a tightly-fitting rivet, letting lowed by tradesmen in town, can, with the free end of new piece with large hole the aid of suitable tools and the ex- come down to match the unbroken jaw ercise of a little skill, be done on the and in a short time the machine was farm quicker, cheaper and in some ready to finish the cutting in good cases even better, or at least in a more shape. At another time the casting satisfactory manner, than by calling on which holds the knife-head down was the village mechanic, sometimes several broken. As a new one could not be miles distant, and with the possibility procured short of St. Joe, we went to of having to wait a considerable time work and in half an hour had the old

> While we could give other similar examples, these will serve to illustrate how and why we found this set of tools A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

> through an entire season because of the trouble and inconvenience of taking it

> Value of Corn and Cobs Ground Together for Stock Food.

The N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station has issued another bulletin (No. 97) on the digestibility of cattle foods. One of the experiments will be few bolts, or with hatchet and nails, re- of much value to feeders.

Common dent corn meal was digested and also corn and cob meal from the same lot of corn. The latter was found to made almost entirely of wood, and to have been digested better than was many new parts have we supplied in expected. The following is taken from the discussion in the bulletin: "Shellday our cultivator has but eight pieces ing a 100 pound sample of ear corn of wood all told, while some have only gave a yield of 81.5 pounds of kernels and 18.5 pounds of cobs.

"By feeding the cobs as corn-and-cob meal, 7.11 pounds of digestible dry matchinery, including the steel harvester ter was added to the 61.84 pounds digestible from the kernels. This is equivalent to saving 10.31 per cent. of the digestible food in 100 pounds of ear corn. Or, calculated on shelled corn. it adds 9.84 pounds of digestible food to breakage than the old wooden imple- in the cobs to the 75.88 pounds in 100 ment of like construction, it is also much pounds of corn meal. This is an more complicated and delicate, and is addition of 12.96 per cent. to the digestby no means exempt from the disabili- ible dry matter in the corn meal. ties that farm machinery is heir to, as Who would not try to save 10 per cent. can be abundantly proven by any coun- of the corn crop as it is cured in the ty blacksmith who at certain seasons is ear, or add one eighth to the value of kept busy early and late making all the shelled corn meal? This is what manner of repairs, from tightening a these figures mean to make the corn rivet to welding and readjusting a crop go 13 per cent. further than if shellbeavy steel bar or plating a broken ed and fed as meal, and throwing away

the cobs. The Maine Experiment Station has repairing can be profitably done at also shown that nearly 5 pounds more home, but the farmer must change his of the corn in a bushel is saved by feedtactics to meet the requirements of the ing meal than by feeding whole corn. changes that have been made in con-mith, neither does it pay him to run to than for corn alone, and even less than town every time he wants a thread cut to shell and grind. Then, the gain from on a bolt, a hole drilled, a bent piece cobs would be net, and the precentage straightened, a broken one welded or shown by this digestion experiment plated a broken one welded or shown by this digestion experiment pan unless it is absolutely unavoidable. In the tank. Never allow ju'ce, either pan unless it is absolutely unavoidable. plated, a horse's feet trimmed, his shoes would prove a handsome profit for the pulled off, or a hundred other little jobs trouble.—F. E. EMERY, Agriculturist, size to correspond with each other; as "sour." Never grind out the juice that with a structure of the size to correspond with each other; as "sour." Never grind out the juice that with a structure of the size to correspond with each other; as "sour." Never grind out the juice that with a structure of the size to correspond with each other; as "sour." Never grind out the juice that with a structure of the size to correspond with each other; as "sour." Never grind out the juice that with a structure of the size to correspond with each other; as "sour." Never grind out the juice that with a structure of the size to correspond with each other; as "sour." Never grind out the juice that with a structure of the size to correspond with each other; as "sour." Never grind out the juice that with a structure of the size to correspond with each other; as "sour." Never grind out the juice that with a structure of the size to correspond with each other; as "sour." Never grind out the juice that with a structure of the size to correspond with each other; as "sour." Never grind out the juice that with a structure of the size to correspond with each other; as "sour." Never grind out the juice that with a structure of the size to correspond with each other; as "sour."

Having in use on our farm a kit of sheep, cattle and horses—regardless of the pan too long and the sheep, cattle and horses—regardless of the pan too long and the sheep, cattle and horses—regardless of the pan too long and the sheep, cattle and horses—regardless of the pan too long and the sheep, cattle and horses—regardless of the pan too long and the sheep, cattle and horses—regardless of the pan too long and the sheep, cattle and horses—regardless of the pan too long and the sheep. tools exactly like the one referred to, we prices oftener than he misses them.

## SOMETHING SWEET.

a Superfine Article.

BY G. H. TURNER, BURGESS, MISS.

OR OVER 20 YEARS we have been in the habit of raising a sufficiency of tion. We have raised it for the sirup, of which we obtain from 100 to 200 gallons per acre; for the seed, ator. of which we obtain quantum sufficit to keep our poultry up to the "laying age, with which we feed our cattle during the Winter, or as long as it lasts; even the "bagasse" is used to stop tions (those next to and over the fire) sufficiently to turn out a superfine washes and fill gullies and in working the roads.

We regard a sorghum crop as the most profitable crop we raise, if not the most profitable crop that can be raised on the ordinary farm. For the past three weeks we have been actively engaged in sirup-making, have still six or eight weeks steady work ahead, and thinking a few "dots".on the "how" and the "why" and the "wherefore" of the modus operandi of sirup-making might help the amateur sirupmaker, as well as some of those who have a crop to "work-up," we throw out a few hints which we have learned from experience (and paid high for) on

Our experience has been with portable mills exclusively. Too often we come across sorry samples of sirup and sorry sirup-makers-men who believe in "luck" instead of management, and with whom the making of a really firstclass article of sirup is mere "chance" work, and is the exception rather than the rule. As there are 1,095 mealin some form is quite a "standard article and takes its regular place, it is entimes of mortification that a sorry, tials of good sirup, but the bulk of the indifferent and decidedly inferior article skimming should be done in the back usurps the place of that which might sections among the almost finished prodone so well plated that it is good unto have been and should have been a uct. strictly first-class article.

There is a difference (in regard to A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT sirup, while mulatto clays, buckshot in a single season's use. Very often a and whitish or pipe clay soils make an self. Now for a few negatives. Never tool is permitted to do imperfect work article that is "hard to beat" in both allow the pan to get too full (i. e. full to the shop for repairs or adjustment, superior to any of the "glucose" strups are that you will run off your strup be-We have seen many wooden plow when with home facilities the fault on the market. The making of a really fore it is sufficiently cooked), but keep entitled to receive the bounty of 13 low; never darker than this. It should "puttering," "puffing"

carried on, the better, clearer and still a sediment settles on the bottom of brighter will be the product. On the the evaporators. To prevent this adthe pan, a head of juice is too easily the pan, thereby giving to the sirup a kept up and an idle team and idle hands "scorched" flavor, if not causing an are the consequence. We mention this actual "burn-up," the bottom of the because it is so often the case that the pan should be repeatedly and thormill and pan are out of proportion. The oughly scraped with the edge of the throughout the entire sirup-making pro- rake or scraper; more especially is this sorghum for home consumpthe mill, again strained at and before run. All vessels, receptacles and im-

In making sirup we try to keep the three back sections (those next the chimnev) as near half full as possible, or fine clothes and a snow-white "staked filled with the partially-cooked sirup even and ridered" shirt without getting them with the lower bars; the three front sec- badly soiled, and yet bestir himself filled with green juice level with the article of sirup. Never cut the cane upper or highest bars. The back sec- until it is ripe, which may be known tion should be sirup, or nearly so, the by the color of the cane and ripeness of second section not quite so far advanced, the head, and let the period of time the third still less so, while the front half of the evaporator should be juice steadily undergoing the evaporating manufacture into sirup be as short as process, until, by the time a "run" is made it is at the right stage (i. e., highly colored) to be run into the back sections.

The nearly-finished article should that some of the sirup will get scorched off the pan. A good boil should be tor,) from the beginning to the end of "skimmers" should be provided, and these should be kept busy in the three back sections. The skimmings, foam, etc., may be put in the front sections where it may be allowed to stay until it (totimes in a year, at all of which sirup gether with the green scum of the front sections) solidifies or "cakes," when it should be skimmed off and thrown out. with feelings of dissatisfaction and oft- Thorough skimming is one of the essen-

## THE MAIN REQUISITES

quality of sirup made) in (1) varieties of on the part of the sirup-maker are, a cane, and (2) land on which it is grown; clear head, a quick eye, a deft hand, black lands invariably making a dark and last, but not least, he must know taste and appearance, fully equal to from one end to the other.) Never be the very best of refined sirup and vastly afraid of a "burn-up" (or the chances above the 80 per cent. requirement, good article of sirup (leaving out "dark- plenty of juice behind you and the tank ness" or "brightness" of product) rests full as practicable. Never make a not on "chance" or "peradventure" "run" until the sirup is fully "ripe," but wholly and solely on the degree of which may be easily told by the sirup knowledge, ability and skill of the "sinking" or "going-down" on the pan sirup-maker. Sorghum sirup (at its and losing its tendency to boil over; (2) best) should be of a pale, rich, golden- its "roping" when beld aloft on the vellow color, or at most a reddish-yel- skimmer; and (3) by the peculiar noise made by be thick enough to "rope" in warm | the air bubbles as they "burst" or "ex-



CHARLEY, THESE HOT CAKES AND SIRUP ARE JUST THE THING YOU NEED TO TAKE THAT FROWN FROM YOUR FACE.

weather and yet thin enough to run or | plode"; and (4) by the "color" of the to be drawn from the barrel in cold product.

article, an article that will please the product will be a lumpy, jelly-like mass most fastidious and find ready sale at that is hardly fit for a hog to eat. All pan or evaporator. Don't fool away is a close attention to business, with time and money with a galvanized iron plenty of juice behind you and more The mill and the pan should be of a in the mill, tank or evaporator, to if the pan is too large for the mill it long before it is evaporated, or it will will evaporate the juice too fast, the fire sour (12 hours is amply sufficient time the juice stays on the pan and the In spite of all the care that may be it will be a small job to do it.

Never allow raw or partially-cooked

juice to be mixed with the finished product in order to prevent "scorching" In order to have a really first-class or even a "burn-up," or the resulting

speedier the process of sirup-making is exercised in straining the juice, there is Sorghum Sirup—How to Make other hand, if the mill is too large for hering to and baking on the bottom of Heav-y second essential is strict cleanliness skimmer, or rubbed with a wooden cess. The juice should be strained at necessary just previous to and during a going on the evaporator, and (3) the sirup plements used in the holding of the must be strained as it leaves the evapor- juice and in the manufacture of the sirup should be kept

### SCRUPULOUSLY CLEAN;

even the sirup-maker himself may wear that elapses between the stripping, topping and cutting of the cane and its possible. Never permit the blades to become frost-bitten before they are stripped off; but if Jack Frost should steal on you unawares, then strip the never be allowed to occupy more than blades off immediately, before the sun two sections, or the probabilities are has time to wilt them. Frost-bitten cane and the sirup made from it is a (unnecessarily) before it can be gotten little worse than none. In the making of an absolutely perfect article of sirup kept up the entire length of the pan a great deal depends on (1) the degree (with the single exception of the first of ripeness of the cane; (2) the kind section, where cold juice is kept run- of land on which it is grown; (3) vaning out of the tank into the evapora- riety of cane; (4) time it is allowed to stay on the pan; (5) the fireman; (6) the evaporating process. Two good and more than all, the sirup manufac turer.

## Maple Sugar Growers Protest.

The licensed maple sugar producers in Vermont will unite to institute a The licensed sugar producers of Vermont for the season of 1894 numbered up pounds of maple sugar produced by licensed makers were received and underwent the polariscopic test at the Governthe sugar produced this season under the McKinley act passed inspection which made about 4,000,000 pounds cents per pound, the product of something like 3,500 makers. The amount of claims involved exceeds \$60,000.

This action is to be taken on the advice of ex-Senator George F. the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the bounty to licensed producers on the crop of 1894, which was accepted and tested by the Government, cannot be as that of roaring, but not so loud. justified in law or equity."

## Corn Smut.

The smut of corn is not only injurious of the cough which accompanies catarrh to the plant, but it is a deadly poison to and bronchitis oftener than that attendanimals that may eat it with the fodder ing or following pneumonia; and of inor the diseased ears. This fungus is flammation, and probably, thickening closely related to the ergot which infests of the membrane of the bronchial, various grains and grasses and the rather than of congestion of the air effect of which is to cause gangrene of the extremities, as the tail and feet, of times of long continuance, is the founanimals. Some years ago the corn in dation of the disease, or indicates that Kansas being much infested with this irritable state of the bronchial memparasite, the cattle fed in the stalk fields brane with which broken-wind is almost became largely affected by this disease, necessarily associated. Horses that are and reports to the effect that it was the epizootic aptha, which is one of the most tities of slightly-nutritious food, or are destructive of all animal diseases, were worked with a stomach distended by current. Fortunately, it was only the this food, are very subject to brokeneating of this poisonous fungus that pro- wind. More depends upon the manageduced the trouble among the cattle, but thousands of them died miserably from generally supposed. The post horse, the starvation and the distress occasioned by the entire loss of the feet.

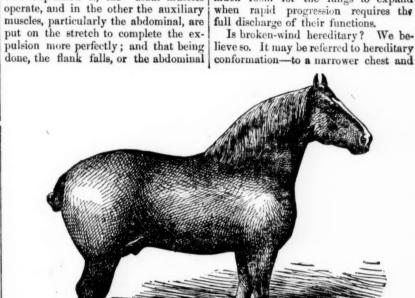
pestilent fungus. If the diseased stalks food that lies in little compass, and and ears are gathered and burned, it their hours of feeding and of exertion raising within the last 10 years. Six will be only a question of time when are so arranged that they seldom work the plant will be free from it. But, as on a full stomach. The agricultural with similar diseases of crops, it is horse is too often fed on the very refuse necessary that all shall concur in this of the farm, and his hours of work are work, for one plant left will mature frequently irregular; and the carriage and the results are very gratifying. millions of seeds that are carried far and horse, although fed on more nutritious wide by the wind, and thus infect the food, is often summoned to work by his King Tobacco inaugurated in his stead soil again.

## Care of the Meadows.

daisies, ragweed, goldenrod, and other cough, more than usually disturbed were sold at an average of 12½ cents a flowers that are not in their proper respiration after exercise, etc. Gallop- pound. The acreage will be largely in-The man who keeps on year after will occasionally have to be slacked. to turn a sweet juice to a sharp, sour place among the grass, and all now ing after drinking has been censured as creased the coming year, and much more Ine man wno keeps on year after will occasionally have to be slacked the coming year, and much more accused as creased the coming year, and much more accused as creased the coming year, and much more accused as creased the coming year, and much more accused as creased the coming year, and much more accused as creased the coming year, and much more accused as creased the coming year, and much more accused as creased the coming year, and much more accused as creased the coming year, and much more accused as creased the coming year, and much more accused as creased the coming year, and much more accused as creased the coming year, and much more accused the coming year. year raising good, salable animals—hogs, has a consequence, the juice is left on sheep, cattle and horses—regardless of the pan too long and the sirup will he pan too long and the sirup will be destroyed at once, and stomach distended with food.

## "BELLOWS TO MEND." or Broken-winded

Horses. EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: This ulence and a depraved appetite may be immediately recognizable by the man- the consequence as well as the cause of ner of breathing. The inspiration is broken-wind, and there is no pathologperformed in somewhat less than the ical fact of more frequent occurrence natural time, and with an increased de- than the coexistence of indigestion and gree of labor; but the expiration has a peculiar difficulty accompanying it. It row-chested horse is more subject to accomplished by a double effort, in broken-wind than the broader and the first of which, as Mr. Blaine has deeper-chested one, for there is not so well explained it, the "usual muscles much room for the lungs to expand



WENONA ALBERT 3209, OWNED BY BURGESS BROS., WENONA, ILL.

fore the United States Court of Claims. ever, overcome that obstruction and fill wind of more probable occurrence. the cells of the lungs with air. But Is there any cure for broken wind? ward of 40,000. From March 1 to tion to force the air out again. It is broken-down structure of the lungs. If. May 1, 1894, more than 4.500,000 left chiefly to the elasticity of the parts however, we cannot cure, we may in sufficient when the bronchial tubes are some degree palliate broken-wind; and, in their ordinary unobstructed condition, first of all, we must attend carefully to but not sufficient when they are so ob- the feeding. The food should lie in ment laboratory. Fully 90 per cent. of structed as to require considerable force little compass—plenty of oats and little to press the air through them. Accord- hav, but no chaff. Chaff is particularly ingly the air remains imprisoned in the objectionable, from the rapidity with cells, and every succeeding inspiration which it is devoured and the stomach introduces more air into them until distended. Water should be given in they are ruptured, or the dilated condi- moderate quantities, but the horse should is preceded or accompanied by cough likes until the day's work is over. by which horsemen would, in the dark, Carrots are particularly useful. They detect the existence of the disease. It are readily digested, and appear to have Edmunds, who says: "The refusal of is short—seemingly cut-short grunting, a peculiarly beneficial effect on the resand followed by wheezing. When the piratory system .- A FARMER, Columanimal is suddenly struck or threatened, there is a low grunt of the same nature

Broken-wind is usually preceded by cough: the cough becomes chronic, leads to thick-wind, and then there is but a step to broken-wind. It is the consequence cells. A troublesome cough, and somegreedy feeders, or devour large quanment of the food and exercise than is coach horse and the racer are, comparatively, seldom broken-winded. They It is quite possible to eradicate this are fed at stated periods on nutritious

capricious master the moment his meal is devoured. A rapid gallop on a full Darlington, Sept. 1, and the first day stomach has often produced broken- 30,000 pounds were sold, and 60,000 It will pay well to run the mower wind; but generally, probably, there pounds during the next three days. Mr. over the meadows and cut down the has been some gradual preparation for C. S. McCuliough got the highest price, weeds before they seed. There are the result. There has been chronic 50 cents a pound. Over 30,000 pounds

It is said that broken-winded horses fine wrappers which we now buy abroad.

muscles relax with a kind of jerk or a more fragile membrane, and predissuit against the United States Govern- spasm." This is attributable to an em- position to take on those inflammatory ment for the carned bounties on the physematous state of the lungs. The diseases which end in broken-wind; and crops of 1894, the payment of which has inner membrane of the bronchial tubes the circular chest, which cannot enlarge been refused by the Secretary of the swell and partly obstruct them. The its capacity when exertion requires it. Treasury. The suit will be brought be- powerful muscles of inspiration, how- must render both thick and broken-

None. No medical skill can rena tion becomes permanent. Broken-wind not be suffered to drink as much as he a cough perfectly characteristic, and Green feed will always be serviceable. biana Co.

## Stinking Smut.

The Michigan Experiment Station has given out a sure cure for stinking smut, The treatment consists in soaking the seed wheat affected with bunt, or stinking smut, in a saturated solution of lime for 24 hours and then sowing as soon as possible. The seed should be thoroughly cleaned through a fanning mill before treatment. To make the solution, take 10 pounds of unslacked lime for each barrel of solution and slake it, using just enough water to make a thick, pasty mass. Add enough water to this to make 32 gallons. The wheat should be poured in and allowed to stand 24 hours. On removal, it must be spread out thin to dry. This may be hastened by throwing on slaked lime and mixing. The wheat should not be allowed to heat, especially when wet. Use more wheat to the acre than usual, as the kernels may be swollen by the treatment.

## Tobacco in South Carolina.

The people in South Carolina have only turned their attention to tobacco years ago not 100 pounds were raised in the country around Darlington. But the farmers there have gone into the business with intelligence and energy. King Cotton has been knocked out, and The annual sale or "break" began in

Feeding Steers.

The Kansas Experiment Station made an exhaustive trial last Winter of should be given a liberal diet of green the relative values of soaked and dry food, grain, and, where is it possible, corn for fattening young steers, and also buttermilk. A dose of castor oil is also some shoats, which were placed behind found excellent. A very good vermithem. The conclusions arrived at fuge is made as follows: Calomel, one-

the answer to this question will be a yes the size and age of the animal. or a no will depend upon circumstances. But when a feeder is so situated that the corn can be soaked at slight expense, and its healthful function preserved. this experiment would indicate that it is a profitable practice, at least, during mild weather.

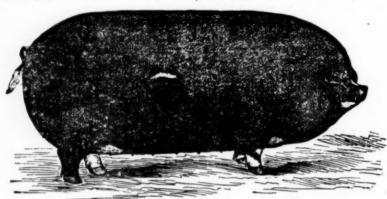
In conclusion, the facts brought to light by this experiment may be summarized as follows:



half dram; oil of turpentine 10 to 12 Will it pay to soak corn? Whether grains. This dose veries according to

Pigs have a special gland under the The foregoing facts prove that steers get skin on the fore legs, back of the knee more out of soaked corn than they do of on the inner side, which has some dry corn, and that the reverse is true of function as yet not well understood, but the hogs which follow. It will not pay it is known to be excretory, and when it to soak corn whenever it is necessary to is obstructed in any way lameness of the take the precaution against freezing that fore legs ensues. The remedy for this we were obliged to take in this experi- trouble is to scrub that part of the leg ment, nor is it likely to pay if it involves with a stiff brush soaked with hot water more extra labor than can be done by and soap. On the restoration of the the regular force in charge of the cattle. function of this gland, the pig recovers.

Flanagan, Ill. She was sired by Hustler, 24963, by King's Magnet, 14789. 1. The five steers fed on soaked shell- Her dam was Goldie, 44782. She raised ed corn gained a total of 1.632 pounds seven pigs in March this year by Victory.



in 150 days on 282 bushels of corn, | 28225, the hog that took first at the while the five steers fed on dry corn gained a total of only 1,468 pounds on

290 bushels of corn. 2. The steers fed on soaked corn. owing to their better condition, brought a higher price in the market than the steers fed on dry corn. Balancing both cost of feed and market value of the two

favor of the soaking of the corn. 3. The hogs following the steers fed on soaked corn made a total gain of 635 pounds, while the hogs following the dry-corn steers made a total gain of 747 pounds. This makes a difference of 112 pounds gain in favor of the dry corn, and the market value showed a difference

the dry-corn steers. 4. Based on the foregoing figures, it will pay to soak corn if it can be soaked

for 6 cents, or less, a bushel. In connection with this subject, it is of interest to know how long it takes a feed of corn to pass through the alimentary canal. To this end, each lot was fed with 50 pounds of red corn during the three last feeds Januray 15, namely, at 12 m., 3 p. m., and 6 p. m. Previous to this, and also immediately after, they were fed exclusively upon white corn. By 9 a. m. on the 16th it was found that the red kernels, fed the day before, began to appear in the manure. They appeared in increasing numbers the maximum was apparently reached on the afternoon of the 17th. They then began to decrease, until on the 19th only a few kernels of the red corn were found in the washings from each lot.

Feeding of Colts.

From Mr. J. F. Scott, of the Alamance Farm, Graham, N. C., the following notes have been received by the Experiment Station. Mr. Scott has had a large experience in feeding and training young horses: "All youngsters require plenty of exercise in a good grass paddock, and while running out days seldom need any laxative food. Good, clean oats and hay free from dust are generally all that is necessary to keep them in growing fix. When handling time comes, at about two years old, of course we feed liberally and as the grass has been taken away we make up for it by feeding one quart bran with two quarts oats and hay. This keeps the colt's system in a good, healthy condition, and if regular feeding and attention is adhered to there will seldom be need for change of diet. Sometimes cases occur where bran mashes or some condition powders or a handful of linseed meal are needed, while carrots and other cooling things are beneficial. Distemper sometimes appears and should be taken in hand at the first symptoms of cough, failing to eat, etc., and preventives administered. Chief among these may be mentioned tar. Thus many bad cases are prevented.

" As the colts advance the treatment is much the same. Sound food and regular care being the main requirements in raising good horses that will sell well. As to training, one cannot give information of much value in so short an

The depression in wool gives an incan find a way of dodging the competition in clothing wool and at the same yet do as much work as the slow team—time furnish a high grade of mutton.

Pigs that are suffering from worms

An Exceptional Animal.

This Poland-China sow, Finish L., 6894, was bred by Michael Rich, of

Illinois State Fair in 1891.

Hog Cholera.

Since the disease has made its appearence in several localities the Tennessee State Board of Health has compiled a very comprehensive circular calling attention to the many ways in which the disease is lots, there is a difference of \$25.50 in spread, and offering timely suggestions as to methods which may be employed for the suppression of it.

The circular says: The dead animals should be immediately disposed of either by burning or establishments, their transportationof \$5.58 in favor of the hogs following rules which will prevent the disseminothing. cars, etc.

is a matter of the greatest importance, well as carefully harvested and stored in new that they had seen go out of existfor the bodies not only contain the germs of disease, but the latter will multiply enormously during Summer heat in the internal organs after life has been extinguished. Each dead body must, therefore, be regarded as a focus of the disease unless properly disposed of. It may be buried. In such case it must be so deep that no animal can get at it. It should be covered by a layer of powdered or slaked lime, and the ground over the body also sprinkled with a layer of the same. If the carcasses are burnt, (which is by far the most effective way of disposing of them,) care should be taken that any parts not consumed are buried as directed. If they are carried away some distance to rendering establishments-at best a dangerous proceeding-employes of such establishments should be compelled to wrap around the carcasses impervious cloths wetted with a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid, so as to protect the roads from the virulent drippings.

Streams should be carefully protected from pollution. No animals should be removed from

any infected herd or locality to another

free from the disease for at least six

months after the last case of disease.

Feed Values. Experiments made in South Dakota recently showed that ground wheat fed to hogs returned 58.39 cents a bushel for the grain. Corn returned 50 cents. and peas 65.36 cents. The wheat ground coarsely made the best quality of pork, and returned two and a half cents only a bushel more for the feed than the whole grain. Thus the difference did not pay for the grinding, and as it was found that when the wheat was stantly repelled; they acquire no footsteeped in water it was about equal to hold. But if the sheep receive salt only the ground grain, the grinding is not once a week, between the saltings the recommended.

Yard Echoes.

The latest cure for a balky horse is to lift up his foot and hammer on the nails in the shoe. It is the old idea of giving him something else to think about.

For a horse affected with distemper, a mixture composed of one ounce tincture of muriate iron, two ounces ammonia muriate, two ounces glycerine and 12 ounces of water is a very effective remedy.

The saving on a farm when the horses walk three miles an hour, over when they walk two miles and a half, is 20 creasing demand for mutton breeds that per cent., or in other words the fast team can rest a whole day in the week and

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Shearings. London now sets the prices of the world's clips, and wool is higher there

Merino breeding and will in time show up with England in mutton production.

The Suffolk sheep have to show along with the Hampshires this Fall at the Western Fair, one of the leading fairs of Canada.

The wool growers of the West who would understand the markets nearest their doors should receive the circulars of Silberman Brothers, Chicago, Ill.

H. H. Williams Salesville, O., who advertises registered National Delaine-Merino sheep and Poland China hogs, writes of extending his business this Fall, and says his sheep are all doing fine. The Shropshire breeders can point with satisfaction to the advanced prices

of Shropshire wool both last year and So marked is this that Shropshire wool has a special quotation of its own. Special attention should be given to the growing of roots for sheep at this the United States Congress in 1842 sent

time of the year, and between now and next Thanksgiving enough roots can be of Germany, to investigate and report raised to keep the flocks in fine condition all through the year.

It is found that flockmen who have faith and zeal in their business, invariably have mutton characteristics. These may not mean enormous size, but must mean early maturity, quick fattening, broad-backed, short-necked, full, deep, round-quartered, short-legged sheep, that carry the most meat where the best is looked for; that cut up to advantage and give juicy, luscious chops. It is to be kent in mind all the time that big, fat sheep have too much tallow for the best class of customers; that tallow does not mean meat, and is the only decent sort of mutton discriminated against.

The sheep was the first animal that we have any account of that was domesticated by our race. It is also the only animal that we have any reason to suspect has been in closest relations with civilization from the first parents, with all peoples, to the present day. It has contributed more to the refinement and happy environments of man than all other animals combined. It is the only animal that has universally conformed itself to suit the wants and tastes of man and to adapt itself to the conditions providing and sustaining the intelligent, industrious tribes of men. It has not only been man's companion and benefactor but it has been a factor in the betterment of the soil from which it was ordained that sinful man should earn his bread.

Sheep farmers are realizing that they lose more from parasites than all other causes combined. Of these too little is grades of wool—the finest of all wools storms, in cotes or low sheds, and really known and still less is done because of grown. ignorance of the nature of these broods, as to where they come from, when they enter the sheep, and how to expel them burial, or if they are taken to rendering from their host. Veterinarians tell us what to do when it is known that the located in western Pennsylvania, West are not so large, though regarded as sheep, for, as conditions now are, the should be governed by well-defined flock is infected, but beyond that,

The parasites are a standing menace; they possess the pastures; they exist in sheep that had made them all wealthy, The proper disposal of dead animals the feed, both green and growing, as to leave the old and take up with the the barn. The contest is unequal; the ence, leaving the Saxony in full possesfarmers are compelled to go on blindly fighting an unseen, mysterious, deadly, persistent, hydra-headed foe against fearful odds. The intelligent farmers look to the Government for scientific investigations that shall help them to understand and overcome these troubles in a practical manner. The ignorant farmers lose their sheep and complain that sheep do not pay as they used to.

## Cyclops Sheep.

The revolution in sheep raising is not confined to the United States alone. There is not a wool growing country on the globe to-day that does not look to the mutton product as the balance wheel of their sheep industry.

Polyphemus was the first shepherd mentioned in profane history. He had but one eye, which was situated in the middle of his forehead; he was the son of a giant, and lived in Sicily, according to the fable. This cyclops offended Ulysses, who burned out his eye. His sheep are reported to have been of so large size that some enemies who would unperceived go from this cyclops's presence fastened themselves to the bellies of the sheep, and so passed out in safety and escaped merited and just punishment.

A Salt Pointer Worth Salting Down.

"Sheep grazing on the sea coast where the vegetation is impregnated with salt, where the salt is sometimes seen to glisten on the grass and weeds, deposited there by evaporation from the salt-laden spray, are almost entirely exempt from parasitism. Every mouthful of their feed has salt in it. The parasites are constomachs will be filled several times with feed in which there is no trace of this useful insecticide. There may be salt enough taken into the blood for the animal's health, but the great point is that between times the door is left open to the

vasion of the deadly parasites.' If this is true, and experience and obtures, especially on low, moist places, where the parasites are most likely to be found. Sow salt on rank and coarse thus encouraging the sheep to feed upon the flocks. Try it for all it is worth.

The History of Saxony Sheep in the United States.

The Cotswold vs. Southdown Sheep—Which?

The Saxony sheep were introduced into the United States about 1820. The Spanish Merino had been introduced about 18 years, and apparently established themselves in the hearts and The United States leads the world in of the country. The Lariff of 1824 gave a tremendous impetus to the raising of broadcloth wools, and a boom was created in favor of the Saxony or Electoral sheep. The pure-bred and grade Merino flocks, though giving elegant wools, could not meet the demand for XXX, pick-lock and picknick wools, and as nothing else would suit the then popular demand for broadcloth, the manufacturers discriminated against such clips and in favor of Saxony. Saxony rams were in tremendous de-

mand for crossing purposes. There was hardly a flock that did .ot have Saxony blood infused into it. Prices were fabulously high and the craze for Saxons was shared by every progressive sheep raiser. The United States Government was favorable to the perpetuation of this industry. Congress passed laws that were regarded as helpful and proper to establish the growing of this class of wools. It was to this end that the late Charles L. Fleischman, a native his observations on German agriculture and its system of raising broadcloth wools, to the intent that the Saxony industry might have the benefits of the experience of those painstaking agriculturists. But owing to the red-tape delays this valuable report was not printed until 1847, when by changes in the tariff laws a reaction had set in, and Saxony agricultural mutton. The mutton of this breed. sheep husbandry was doomed to retire before the advance of the victorious Spanish Merinos that had been almost according to its comparison with the eliminated from American agriculture, standard—English Southdown mutton, This revulsion had begun in 1840, but the expectation of permanence and still greater victory had hinged on the range of chalk hills 70 miles long and greater knowledge to be obtained from from four to 10 miles wide, running Mr. Fleischman's mission to Saxony, diagonally from the southwest to the where the breed were cultivated with the greatest assiduity and success. The tinued without any abatement before the victorious Spanish Merino.

Unfortunately for the Saxony sheep healthy habitat and retains these high the great popularity of the breed gave qualities wherever it is transported. occasion for the most reckless frauds and speculations. As anything would sell at high prices that was imported from Saxony, there were vast numbers of inferior and grade sheep introduced into Cotswold is the oldest breed of the longthis country. The sheep did not possess the constitution of the more hardy Span- the Cotswold hills from which the breed higher for the Saxony wool that the side of Gloucestershire in a direction farmers forgot to compare the merits of from southwest to northeast, took the the two breeds and continued to follow name from the fact that the sheep that the crowd who shouted for the Saxony occupied the region in early times were

Never was a vanquished foe so fortunate as the Saxony sheep were in falling into the hands of a lot of wealthy, careful, intelligent, persistent farmers, mainly size to the animals. The sheep from hills breeders were not the kind of men to the lowlands adjoining. sion of the field. The few friends of the Saxony sheep are still breeders and are doing so from choice. They have, with- this weakness, recourse was had to the out going outside for new blood, greatly improved the usefulness of their flocks, and notwithstanding the low price of clips they find about as little occasion for discouragement as other sheepmen. The mutton is of the highest value in the cester blood shows itself. It may be said city markets, and it is an open question if they cannot grow as many pounds of | is due to this cross in a very marked deas good mutton to the acre as anybody. gree. The wool is used for combing

As to the future of Saxony-Merino sheep, and Saxony clips, in the United | the coarser for braids, tassels, and car- makes the difference in price. States it is not easy to forecast. Should pets. It is a characteristic of this breed wearing of broadcloth goods again, there from the top of the head. These are that the sheep raisers of this country would occur an expansion of this hus- called "love locks" and add immensely must follow if they would meet the con few breeders who have stayed by the high character of their flocks. If there is anything else that can stimulate and increase Saxony flocks it does not now appear. No one questions the facilities of the country for producing the finest Electoral wools. No one who has studied the fitness of climate and pasturage for these sheep can doubt the profitable use of certain lands to this industry. In the meantime these old and reliable breeders will stay by their flocks: they have enlisted for life in the culture of Saxony sheep and broadcloth wool, and they are made of the stamina that knows no re treat from a good thing that they have tried and understand.

Our illustration represents a pair of mproved Saxony-Merino sheep belonging to the Secretary of the American Saxony-Merino Record Association, and are recognized as choice types of the breed, since this flock have stood all the tests in the show-pens for many years. Mr. Clark's statement of the history of this flock is every way trustworthy and reliable. He says:

lent results in the first cross. " My flock was established by Joseph The Southdown wool is classed as Clark, father of the present owner, about medium, and enters into the manufacture 1820. They have been bred in line ever of cassimeres, flannels, and the best yarns. since, with special regard to the highest It is a heavy wool producer in its best class of wool; but due attention has been form. Under more liberal treatment it given to form, size and vigor of animal. has increased during the last 25 years in weight of fleece from three or four pounds They will compare in size with any of ervation shows that it is, why not sup- the Merino classes. They are good feed- to seven and eight and 10 pounds, as an bly this abundant salt ration to the ers and healthful; always meeting a ready average of the flock. Southdown wool flocks not so fortunately situated? Salt sale at the highest prices. My sales of sold in the Eastern market last year for is cheap enough to be sown on the pas- wool for the last 25 years have averaged about 18 cents per pound. They are early maturers; lambs eight over 62 cents per pound."

The Lincoln and Leicester cross has grasses, on weeds, briars and brush, given value to fleeces and also given value to the carcasses. When this cross them and preventing the parasitic germs shall be better understood the demand which they may harbor from infesting for rams of these breeds will be very

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Will you kindly describe the characteristics of the Southdown and Cotswold sheep, giving approximate weight of wethers at two years of age, and difference in wool and for what particular purpose each one is used in manufacturing? Also approximate weight of wool in grease per fleece; whether they have been used in breeding to cross-bred Merino (Spanish and French) for range purposes, to your knowledge or not; if not, what would you think of this breeding, the object being, primarily, mutton? What is the approximate weight of lambs of these two reeds at four months (live or dressed) Please give me addresses of one or more breeders of Cotswold sheep.-GEO. R. WILSON, Elko, Nev.

Answer: The Southdown is the completest type of the English short-wooled

world over. Other mutton is graded

wooled sheep. It, too, belongs to hills-

gave the name "Cotswold."

legs of the best Cotswold to this day.

curly, varying more or less as the Lei-

that the fineness and value of the fleece

purposes, the finer for dress goods and

old often 200 pounds when well kept.

tried it, and who give liberal nourish-

most any of the breeds, and have the de-

sirable trait of always being fat from the

earliest age. The following may be con-

sidered a fair statement of the weights at

rams, 140 pounds; ewes, 80 pounds; two-year-old rams, 175 pounds; ewes, 130 pounds; fat wethers at nine months old, 120 pounds; fat wethers at two years old, 200 pounds.

Use of Sheep Dip.

lime as a sheep dip for curing scab, they would confer a favor on many sheep raisers, I for

one, by giving information through your valuable paper as to the proper preparation of

each to be used to a certain number of gallom of water to effectually cure the disease; and i

there is any danger, in any reasonable limits, of damaging the sheep.—B. H. WILHELM.

The Australian sulphur and lime din

s made as follows: Take of flowers of sul-

phur 100 pounds, quicklime 150 pounds

water 100 gallons. Mix and stir, while

boiling, for 10 minutes, until the mixture

assumes a bright-red color, then ad-

three gallons of water. Hold the sheep

in the mixture until the scabs are

thoroughly soaked. Immerse the head

at least once. Use the dip at 100 to 110

the following proportions are used: Texas and New Mexico—30 pounds of

tobacco, seven pounds of sulphur, three

pounds concentrated lye, 100 gallons of

Nevada-Sulphur 10 pounds, lime 20

California-Sulphur four pounds, lime

one pound, water enough to make four

Kansas-Sulphur 22 pounds, lime

Sulphur and lime are probably the

cheapest recipe, but the lime is apt to in-

jure the staple. Tobacco and sulphur

form the best combination known for the

treatment of scab. To every 100 gallons

of water there should be used 35 pounds

of good strong tobacco (if stems or other

inferior parts are used there should be

more) and 10 pounds of flowers of sul-

phur. This should be used at a temper-

ature of 120 degrees, and will leave the

wool in healthy condition, while killing

every sort of a parasite. Where tobacco

is used, care should be taken to keep the

wash out of the eyes, nostrils and mouth of

the sheep. To insure entire success, dip

again within 10 days or two weeks, so as

to catch the larvæ which may have

hatched out.-EDITOR AMERICAN

The New England Kennel Club.

hold a Fall Terrier show at the Country

Club grounds, Brookline, Mass., near

Boston, beginning Oct. 30. In con-

nection with it will be whippet dog rac-

ing, sheep dog trials, polo matches, golf

and tennis games, pony racing, etc. The

meeting, which is a novelty in this

country, promises to be a great success.

Full particulars can be obtained from

Too Foreign.

remarked the visitor to the farmer. "to

own land that you can raise cotton, corn, wheat and, in fact, anything

"You're wrong, mister, there's one thing I can't raise from it."

A Decided Novelty.

Magazine of New York declares that "A

each month, of odd, useful, interesting

promise is well fulfilled in the September number which has just come to hand, for it

contains eighty illustrations, while the price

is only five cents per copy or fifty cents per

year.

The publication is certainly a novelty in

this country, for in its twenty large pages (equal to forty ordinary magazine pages) it

briefest of titles to each picture with an occa

ional necessary line of explantion. A similar

has been very successful though it is of less actual merit than this one, and the one now

put forth in New York by the Page Publis

ing Company can hardly fail to succeed.

The pictures are of all imaginable

but more expensive magazine in

contains no reading matter aside from the

choice and varied assortment will be g

practical and amusing illustrations.

The editorial announcement of the Picture

"A mortgage."-Exchange.

" What is that?"

"You ought to be a happy man,"

The New England Kennel Club will

FARMER.

seven pounds, water 100 gallons.

In various sections of the United States

Vernon, Ariz.

degrees Fahrenheit.

pounds, water 60 gallons.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: If there are any of the readers of your paper that have a practical knowledge of the use of sulphur and

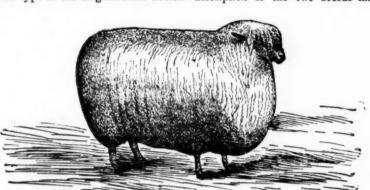
The Southdown-Merino in the first cross is equal to the pure Southdown for mutton and almost equal to the Merino in fleece qualities.

The Southdown is, next to the Merino, the hardiest of all pure-bred sheep. They are possessed of desirable flocking qualities. We refer to Mr. John G. Springer,

Secretary American Southdown Association, Springfield, Ill., as the highest authority on Southdown sheep in

For Cotswold sheep, Geo. Harding & Son, Secretary of the American Cotswold Association, Waukeshau, Wis., is per-fectly reliable.

The illustrations accompanying this description of the two breeds may be



COTSWOLD RAM.

sheep and the highest in the grade of safely regarded as the best types of each breed gives a standard for mutton the

The Future of Sheep.

J. S. Crosby writes to the Detroit Free Press as follows:

The true test of wool, so far as the good, bad, and indifferent. The Southproducer is concerned, is the price per down is a native of the English downs, a pound at which he can sell his production. The producer will apply the price test and not enter into the question furnortheast across the south part of Engther. He will take environments into land. The feed is short, fine and highly account if he be wise, and select the kind retirement of the Saxony sheep con- nutritious, and this sheep, the product of of sheep that will produce the highestsuch feed for more than 2,000 years, has priced wool and the greatest amount of taken its characteristics from such a

The time of year is with him now when he can get the best and most ac-The Cotswold comes within one (the curate information. Let him visit the Leicester sheep is here referred to) of wool rooms in his nearest markets, in being the very opposite of the Southdown fact, take time and visit a number of them, and see the kind of fleeces the buyin size and character of fleece. The ers pay the most for. See what kind the manufacturers want. The Eastern wool commission men, the manufacturers and the local buyers of wool seldom know D. E. Loveland, Secretary, 125 Tremont ish; they sheared from two to three as generally supposed takes its name. They know wool, but care very little about sheep. They know wool, street, Boston. buyers do not seek wool worth only six, eight, cr 10 cents per pound. They find this readily enough without looking for it; it is the great bulk of the market supplies. The producer should grow corn, wool worth 12 to 20 cants per pound from." now, and he will find a market for such The soil of the Cotswold hills is thin. wools if he will find out how to produce but susceptible of cultivation, and the

food supply is sufficient to give greater The men who produce, if it be done intelligently, must know both wool and Virginia, and eastern Ohio. These more pure-blooded than the Cotswolds of sheep that produces the highest priced wool brings the most per pound as mut-The Cotswolds were regarded as a very ton—the low-down, thick-meated, wellhealthy breed, but in crossing with the wooled and long-stapled sheep. The Leicesters, a highly artificial breed, to sheep raiser can get the idea of price and gain a better form and greater aptitude quality of wool from the local wool buyer, to fattening, and especially for securing and the idea of the sort of a mutton sheep early maturity, the hardiness of the now wanted from the local stock shipper. breed was much depreciated. To remedy

By observing the foregoing, the sheep raiser is not left to the advice of the ram Southdown cross, and hence the black breeders, nor to the special stock papers or spots so often found on the face, ears and advertisements, but has the facts as shown by market tests in both cases, and can The Cotswold wool is long, open and select such sires as will bring the best price results.

The manufacturers of wool are not going to buy the grease and dirt at the fancy prices heretofore paid, and if the manufacturers do not buy it the jobbers in wool cannot. It must be quality that

Remarks: Friend Crosby is talking fickle Dame Fashion inaugurate the to show long locks of wool coming down right along the lines, the plain paths, bandry and give a golden reward to the to the style of the sheep. The fleeces ditions of success in this sheep and wool

the markets, which brings a lower price

All this poor practice can be avoided if

intelligence to attempt the changes and

"Mauchamp Merinos."

Mr. Smith, the originator and breeder,

They are standard bred, pony built,

smooth, graceful forms, good nurses, easy

feeders, mature early, hardy and sound

not subject to foot rot or paper-skin;

combing Delaine or Paisley wool three to

five inches long, white, crimp and glossy,

meet the conditions.

says of them:

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

run from eight and 10 pounds to twice | business. There is altogether too much

as much in best-kept flocks. The weight | wool of one kind, a kind, too, that other na-

of carcass varies, for the same reason, tions can produce cheaper than the

often reaching from 175 to 300 pounds | American farmer produces it. There is

live weight. Lambs 10 and 12 months altogether too much common mutton in

The Cotswold-Merino cross is regarded itself, and, worse yet, cuts down the price

with especial favor by those who have of the limited supply of the better grades.

ment. The writer has seen most excel- the sheep farmer has the inclination and





not greasy. They can live on grass and hay alone, without housing or extra nursing; will produce wethers that feed to 120 pounds and clip 10 to 12 pounds.

He claims be can grow more wool and meat to the acre, and cut a larger per to the delivery to any express office in the United the three to the acre, and cut a larger per to the delivery to any express office in the United the three to the macking size of bust, measure over the continue to the acre, and cut a larger per to the delivery to any express office in the United States. and nine months old averaging with al- hay alone, without housing or extra nurs-

different ages: Six-months-old rams, 75 cent. of best meat to the carcass, than c pounds; ewes, 50 pounds; one-year-old be done with any other breed of sheep. THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C

The Mackintosh Brought Within the Means of Every One.



# and no doubt will make his mark in the The exhibit of Mr. Edward S. Schmid. of this city, well merits the favorable comments so generally bestowed upon him by

THE GRANGE CAMP FAIR.

tive to the feathered tribes.

The Rockville Fair.

The Annual Fair of the Rockville

Fair Association was held in Rockville,

The attendance was unusually large

The poultry exhibit was larger than

could not accommodate one-fifth of the

Practical Ideas.

variety known as mites.

times a vear.

try raising.

the hen's feathers.

CHOLERA REMEDY.

A Fine Display of Feathers on Alexander Island, Virginia.

The Fair given by the Grange Camp Alexander Island, Va., Md., from Sept. 4 to 7, inclusive. from Sept. 10 to 22, was a grand and heided success. The location of the this year, owing partly to the fine weather Fair grounds, at the southern terminus of which prevailed during Fair week Long Bridge, afforded an opportunity The exhibits were numerous and of the for the people of the District of Colum- same high standard which usually distinattend a genuine industrial guish this occasion. During the entire time the patronage was large, and far exceeded has previously been, and the quality of the the expectations of the Association in birds shown surpassed any previous their first attempt in the fair business. shows of the association. The space

Generally, the exhibits were very fine, provided for poultry and pigeons and embraced the usual number of subless that prove of interest to the birds shown, and the birds were shown in residentalike. But the the coops and baskets in which they interested us the most was were shipped. This should be an -poled tent containing the incentive to the association to provide ary and pigeons. Here ample show room for this class during bas tones of the Brahma and the coming year, as no industry is growthe sharm shall voices of the tiny ban- ing so rapidly as the breeding of poultry tam awakened the interest of the poul- for practical and show purposes. The tery, and afforded music to his willing birds that were shown, had they been ears that nothing but chickens can cooped properly, would have been the Who can express the feelings of greatest feature of the Fair. It was a remains chicken crank when he is at evident from the large gathering always tion of this kind? Here he can around the coops that the farmers light from our to sun and feast his eyes, appreciated the high quality of the birds, auties which feathers give to and that they were awakening to the him. He is human, and a most lovable fact that the old barn-yard fowl must be abolished, and the modern thorough has a tancier loves nature, and his bred substituted in its stead. When it is wrapped up in the dev. lop- is considered that the cost of keeping neat of nature as he sees it. A single full-blooded birds is not greater than feather steaks volumes to him, and he that of keeping mongrels, should not the read and sees the future that develops farmer realize the profit that is in it for him by keeping only such birds as will eding explains the mysteries of the pay for their keeping? If you keep numerous breeds and many fine speci- fowls at all, why not make them pay mets which we see to-day; this same you for your trouble?

About 1,000 birds were on exhibition, with few exceptions. comprising representatives from over 40 varieties of breeds. The largest and finest display of any one breed was the everof the show season. Mr. Boileau had ashes.

show. He had on exhibition 231 fowls It was early in Spring; the hens left the long by 30 feet wide.

STYPLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK. As an outcome of such a

was Mr. Jesse Reifsnider, of Frederick between him and Mr. Nelson R. Wood, this city, the veteran breeder of the sulphur in the nest, and dust it through other is eaten off. One other yard food if one receives no results. Amatrus, at the Hagerstown and New

tk shows. The dainty little Leghorns were tion is worth a pound of cure." minent birds, as they always are. eggs are spoken of reference is invariably made to this fowl as the leader of egg type. The pair of Single Comb White Legherns exhibited by Mr. Oliver dered fine), copperas, sulphur, and cay-

fine and put where chickens can get it. Pounded glass is equally as good, I

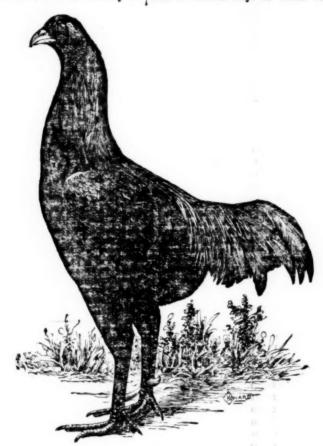
Cholera sometimes results from not having grit furnished with which to grind their food, especially when fed principally on corn or grain foods. Milk, either sweet or sour, is a valuable food for chickens .- Mrs. E. M. B., Kan-

A Good Hint on Poultry Yards.

Mr. R. W. Davison, Glendela, N. J., the visitors. His exhibit was principally writes the Poultry Keeper that he made ers in the United States, anything that

on. The weeds stand up to my shoulder and so thick that you can't see through them. The grass has been hurt very much, but where I have pulled the weeds I see it is coming up, although I fear I shall have to out out an objectionable variety of wild grass. One of my vards has been let go so long-and it is a little smaller than the rest-that it was devoid of every kind of vegetation. The last of shall. June I turned the hens out and took a horse cultivator and cultivated it thoroughly. I then sowed it thickly with rye and cultivated this in good shape, after which I sowed alfalfa clover seed. This was right after a shower, and in five days the rye and clover came up and have grown like shootin'. I expect to let this grow until Fall, and if the rye gets too high I will mow it off while green and it will come up again. In the Fall, about the middle of October, I will pigeons, rabbits and pet stock, which a discovery by accident, and found out put in the pullets and will cover over were shown in his nine large wire show how to have a crop of grass and a crop more than half the yard with brush. A cool cellar is a good place to keep pens. Mr. Schmid has won numerous of hens in one yard at the same time. After the unprotected portion is worked them, but on the hive where the bees premiums on his stock, and he is always As Mr. Davison is one of the most ex- down I will remove the brush from a may care for them is the best place of considered an authority on subjects rela- perienced poultrymen and expert breed- portion of the yard and place it on this all. previously unprotected part. I hope, in he writes is worth reading. He says:

When fowls are kept in confined Winter so that they will be able to take runs, in Summer, the question of green hold in the Spring and grow. I have food is a serious one, and not only that, given the above merely to draw attenbut a way has to be devised whereby we tion to various ways in which we may



INDIAN GAME COCK.

EDITOR POULTRY DEPARTMENT: do unless we can turn the fowls out. In green yards. popular Barred Plymouth Rocks. These Although your paper did not reach me order to purify the ground some advoinds claimed the attention of everyone, till after the time had expired for cate spading or plowing, but the best and were without doubt the best birds on competition on the subject of "How way is to keep them in grass or sow rye show. Par cularly may be mentioned to Prevent and Exterminate Lice," I thereon. The question of growing grass available at reasonable expense, if a but little surplus therefrom, because uneven ground, this year, 1894, received to Prevent and Exterminate Lice," I thereon. The question of growing grass available at reasonable expense, if a uneven ground, this year, 1894, received to Prevent and Exterminate Lice," I thereon. The question of growing grass uneven ground, this year, 1894, received to the prevent and Exterminate Lice, and the prevent and the prev town, Mil. This cockerel has won first these pests. Mrs. P. E. C., in copy of our attention far more than it does, as it and to obtain that which is within are strong enough to work it. 1, says, "Lice will always occupy is very important. Shade is another im- reach. continues in his present condition, he is the place where hens live," and proceeds portant consideration for Summer. Green bone contains the natural juices to tell how she disposes of them with Fruit trees should be in every yard and and is not only soluble but is a food. It where these do not afford sufficient contains lime for the shell of the egg, many other good specimens, and the trio I think she is mistaken in the first protection then we should give artificial nitrogen for the white, a proportion of of Siver Scabright bantams were ex- proposition; and, also, ashes bad no effect shade. My yards are in an old apple oil and fat, and also serves as grit. on the lice in my henhouse. I once set orchard, with one or two stately old There is nothing which can approach it Mr. S. M. Ke'auver, also of Middle- two hens in boxes filled with strong wood trees whose limbs nearly touch the as food for poultry, so far as a combina-

I poured the ashes out on the half feet by eighteen feet. A partition bone, there is quite a difference between ground, and one day, after my through the center divides them into green cut bone and ground bone. The little daughter had played in two pens, 122 by 9 feet. Thus one is ground, while the other must be double house is situated about 60 feet flesh and bone forming elements which lived in Kansas, for about 12 hoped by putting only 15 hens in each lost the natural solvents by evaporation; years. I think it is because I am pen to keep them always green. Alas, but green bone is readily dissolved when careful to grease each hen several for all human calculations! Two years eaten, and is also an economical food. ago we had a very dry Summer, and A pound of cut bone will be an ex-Every time a hen wishes to set, the grass in some yards entirely dis-cellent allowance for 16 hens, or an and I don't want her to. I catch appeared, while in others it appeared as ounce for each hen per day. This is her and grease her with lard and though it too would succumb. In the cheaper than corn, and has the advancoaloil mixed, under the wings, latter part of that year we had a very tage of containing more egg-producing on the legs, around the vent, on severe rain and wind storm. Several food than cora. top of the head, and in the thick trees were broken and one old fellow If you have no bone cutter, then you feathers on the back of the neck. was blown clear over. This tree was are in the predicament of the farmer who This treatment also cures the cut up for fire wood and the small limbs has no plow. The bone cutter may cost "scaly leg." I have never had or brush were piled up in a heap to be you a little at first, but as it is made of a hen lamed by this disease since removed later. Somehow or other these iron and will last for years, it soon re-I have used this remedy. Per- little jobs seem to get neglected, and the pays all that is expended in that direcfect cleanliness is one of the consequence was that it never was re- tion. Bone cutters are often advertised greatest factors in success in poul- moved from the yard, and probably in this journal, and as they are now imnever will be. This was a neglect of proved to the highest capacity one can-In fact, "eternal vigilance is the price duty that paid big. This Spring I not fail to get more than the cost. We the display he won 73 first prizes and of success" in anything, and no woman noticed that while the grass in other simply make this statement in order to R. B. Leahy: He had 19 breeding pens can expect to be very successful in poul- parts of the yard was kept down very reply to some of the readers who occatry raising, unless she is so situated as to close by the hens, yet in and around the sionally inquire in regard to bone cutters. The next exhibitor to Mr. Kefauver be able to give time and attention to it. brush heap the grass stood nearly two Now, as we stated, do not confound for me—about 7,000 pounds. As the lions of acres of good land lie idle all I think my henhouse is on the best feet high. This set me to thinking, the bone mill with the bone cutter. town in which I lived at that time over our State. On a very few acres a Chy. Md. Mr. Reifsnider, of Frederick | I think my nemiouse is on the best feet mgs. This set me to thinking, one grinds dry bone and the other cuts had only about 2,000 inhabitants, I man can make a living for a big family. of birds of show, of 15 varieties. He is 10 x 12, I Winter 100 chickens in it. evenly over nearly half the yard and green bone. It is very difficult to grind never dreamed of finding a home market. All up and down this Pacific Coast are and and enth siastic breeder of the The house is cleaned thoroughly every added more. The brush being free of green bone, but it can be easily cut. for as much honey as this, especially rich valleys that on less than two acres fancy varieties, and claims distinction by other day. I keep a pan of lime in my leaves did not prevent the sun from Then there is the increase in eggs by the when I had from one to two dozen a man can raise more stuff than a big having the points of excellence developed henhouse all the time, and after I clean shining on the ground, and, as the hens use of the bone. When the hen is supin the minutest detail. His Black Suit, I sprinkle lime in every crack and do not seem to like climbing through plied with a complete ration she will ages in as many grocery stores for the hatra games were par-excellence both in cranny, on floor, roosts, etc. After a the limbs of this twisted stuff the grass lay, and if bone is allowed the hens do past three months, with only an occasional selection of said small roots. shape and color. These birds had the hen is done setting, I clean the box out has started up and is growing nicely, not readily become overfat, as they will casional sale of one of said small pack-put in, thus raising many c.ops per year these birds had the hen is done setting, I clean the box out has started up and is growing meeting. I have birds had the hen is done setting, I clean the box out has started up and is growing meeting. But our young men and I will soon remove the brush to receive food that is more suitable. ages. By this method you will see I had of garden stuff. But our young men and I will soon remove the brush to receive food that is more suitable. then hay or straw; and also sprinkle have this half in good grass before the Corn at 10 cents a bushel is not cheap years.

Equal parts of alum and resin (pow- up and the "grass grows green." Mr. J. M. Dailey, of this city. His cocktel will develop, of this city. His cocktel will develop ago paid two, with good results. Oyster shells

on this, however, and expect to oring up on the cost of well will develop into a very fine bird, and broken dishes should be pounded yard that, as I find time, I am working us the cost by laying more eggs.

can purify the ground and thus provide | work our vards to advantage. If we feeling has given us many thoroughbreds as those spoken of in the Grange Camp we have plenty of time we will find it in, say, July, then by letting them lie idle Fair, and the birds were about the same, difficult to provide sufficient green food we can thus give the grass a chance to blue phacelia, California clover, small even in Summer. The best way is to take a new lease of life, and in this way; blue phacelia, and wild buckwheat. grow it in the poultry yard, but, as and by the judicious use of brush, we can This last and the sages are the imporevery one knows, this is a hard thing to rest assured that we will always have tant honey plants. They yield enor-

Green Bone for Poultry.

The Poultry Keeper says town, was the largest exhibitor of the ashes, in the henhouse infested with lice. ground in each. The yards are 75 feet tion of excellent materials for egg formation is concerned. Bear in mind at. 40 pigeons, comprising 20 varieties nests—the lice were too many for them. My houses are each twelve and one- that though we also recommend ground them. I found she was covered the division yard fence runs straight cut with knives. The green bone conwith lice. They were the small out from the center and each tains also adhering meat and combines I have never been troubled apart. Before I built my yards I got make the complete chick. Ground with lice on chickens since I have the ground in a good sward, and then I bone becomes hard and brittle, having

seemed to be losing its sward, so I took the As regards lice, "an ounce of preven- hens out and now the grass is fine again. and roots. They will even cut dry houses in the large cities, asking them National Swine Breeders' Association. I was troubled a great deal with daisies bones; but what you should have for what they would pay per pound for my I have never lost many chickens with and other weeds and I knew that in your hens to make them lay is the fresh honey in 60-pound cans, and sent sample heir popularity is renowned and when cholera since I have used the following time they would choke out the grass. green bones from the butcher, and cut with each inquiry. The best offer re-Mowing don't seem to check them much, them so as to convert them into food ceived was six and a half cents, as they so, little at a time, I have pulled them for hens. The poultry droppings will said they could afford to give this much Nov. 29, 1894. then also be more valuable, and the young owing to the fine quality of the honey. There is still another yard that I have, writers, and will state, of the blue ribbon. The molecular of the molecular of the blue ribbon. The molecular of the m of the blue ribbon. The pullet shown by in soft feed—scalded bran is best. Two this rentleman is hard to beat in any show. It shall use the brush of part at least. I shall use the brush and if so, why not give them a chance industry will make this meeting one of and prize winners were shown by lon of feed, may be fed every week or on this, however, and expect to bring up

THE APIARY.

Hummings.

The honey demand is growing, and prices are stiffening considerably.

dies when the workers decide that he

When comb gets black and old, it should be renewed, they say, and yet one beekeeper announces that some of his are 25 years old, and that his bees prefer them to new ones.

In the North no tree is so valuable for honey as the Linden. It is also called Basswood, and makes a beautiful shade tree. Beekeepers should encourage the planting of them.

During the working season the life of a worker is about six weeks. The work

it does has much to do with the length of its existence. It does not begin work till about 16 days old, and through the Winter they live nearly dormant. Much discussion has lately been given to the merits or disadvantages of big and little hives. The largest amount of

evident. This time of year, many queens are superseded. They live on an average of three years, then a third will be superseded every year. Cases have been known where the queens lived five or six years, and sometimes they have not lived

After comb honev is taken from the hive it should be well cared for. Place it in a warm, dry room, but not warm enough to melt the wax. Pile the cases on end so that the air may circulate about it. Let it stay in the cases until put on the market.

A Massachusetts beekeeper savs: I have always wintered my bees on the Summer stands; the loss has been extremely small, and I have found it no less in colonies supposed to be well protected than in those that were allowed "to go as they please."

Little is known as yet about bee paralysis. It has been called nameless bee disease, shaking palsy, etc. The Central California Beekeepers' Association has made investigations, and recommends as a remedy 30 drops of carbolic acid to a gallon of extracted honey. It is worthy of a trial.

The principal sources of honey in juice of lemons, and drinking it warm. California are white sage, ball (or black). mously, remain in bloom a very long time. and the honey from them is unsurpassed in appearance and flavor. The fruit The proper food for poultry is usually bloom is important, but the bees secure

Doolittle uses pans inside the shipping cases to catch the dripping from of seed sown, and seasonable weather. any leaking section. He makes them of manilla paper in the following maninside of the case, the board being seven-eighths of an inch thick. The aper was now cut 13 larger each way than was this board, so that when this paper was folded up evenly all around t the sides of the paper pans were just seven-eighths inch deep. The pan was then slipped inside of the case, and a little strip of wood, just as long as the case is wide and half an inch wide by threesixteenths thick, was placed at such distances along the inside of the paper pan as was necessary, so that the ends of the sections rested upon it, thus keepfrom the paper, thus allowing the drip to rest below the sections, so that the outside of the cases was never soiled. cur to start the honey in them leaking. This, of course, requires the cases to be made three-sixteenths of an inch deeper than they would be were it not for these little strips of wood, but the keeping of the sections clean is of fully as much importance as the preventing of the drip through the cases.

A Market for Surplus Honey. Among the papers read at the Kansas State Convention was the following by

Some eight years ago I had my first large honey crop-that is, large

As most of my honey at this time was San Diego, Cal. Bone cutters will also cut vegetables extracted, I wrote to some commission

acted on the impulse of the moment, got a large pitcher, and started out to sweeten

the town. I went from house to house and took orders for honey from sample-no order for less than one gallon, and from that to five, and charged nine cents per pound A drone lives a brief existence, and per gallon where only single gallons were ordered, and eight cents per pound on five gallon orders, each party to furnish his own vessel to put it in. I made my round at 12 o'clock, noon, and when I could not take an order at once, I asked permission to leave a sample which was usually about half a pound. Well do I remember how I had to stay up till 12 o'clock that night filling orders, and the space in my honey house was insufficient to hold the crowd that was there with their tin buckets, lard cans, and pitchers, and it took a small When the weather is warm, combs sack to carry my money to the bank the Tells all about what is being said and should be guarded from the wax-moth. next day.

Many of those people had never before had a chance to buy honey at reasonable prices, as this extracted honey in one-pound packages, when retailed in a \$2 per annum. grocery store, would have to be sold at 18 cents. Pretty expensive eating, but I will tell you how it all occurs.

If this honey is worth eight cents per pound, it surely is worth two cents per pound to put it up in one pound packages; a glass tumbler, four cents; a nice label, one-half cent, and three and onehalf cents commission to the grocer. Since that time I have had regular customfavorable testimony is for layer hives. ers who take their five gallons of honey Others still cling to the old Langstroth annually, and they have become so used until improvements shall be more plainly to having it in their houses for Winter use that I have to send off and get honey to supply this demand.

> North American Beekeepers' Association.

The quarter-centennial meeting of this society will be held at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 10, 11 and 12, 1894. It is the first 50 cents for one year's subscription will convention of the North American Association beyond the western bank of the Mississippi, and large delegations from the great West will be present. We hope the East, the North and the South will gather with them .- FRANK BENTON, Secretary North American Beekeepers' Association, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Medicinal Uses of Honey.

Sore throat in the early stages can be cured by honey taken warm.

Public speakers should freely use honey. The formic acid which it contains cures affections of the mouth, throat, lungs, and chest.

A heaping teaspoonful of honey stirred into a raw egg is a very good corrective for a cough, and should be continued for several mornings.

Coughing may be quickly relieved by mixing barley water with honey and the

Scarlet Clover. EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Some thing more in favor of scarlet clover. In Tuscarawas County, O., Mr. Garver, a farmer near Strasburg, Franklin Township, sowed in September, 1892, 10 pounds of seed, in 1893 received two and a half bushels; in 1893 sowed on 10 acres, ground stood thin and other heavy, so that it depends on the condition, quantity

He will sow again on the same field this year. By proper cultivation may ner: A piece of board was fitted to the prove more valuable for seed, and I am interested in knowing the coming growing crop.

This year I sowed a half bushel-middle May-Russian millet from South Dakota, on town lots, one acre very thin ground. It stood the drouth fairly well : will get about six bushels seed. It will do well in good ground for hay, pasture FERTILIZE'S ARE UNPROFITABLE. and seed .- ISAAC N. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover. O.

The Flowers.

Pick off the faded flowers and dead leaves from your plants, if for no other ing then up three-sixteenths of an inch reason than that they injure the appearance of the plant.

Do not water newly-potted plants too freely. It is best to give a liberal quanwhile the bottoms of the sections were tity of water at the time of transplanting, kept clean also if anything should oc- and then not water again until new growth starts.

Seed of the nasturtium may be sown at intervals throughout the entire year, thus giving fresh plants at all times. They make a very pretty plant for the windows.

Do not let withered flowers remain on the plants unless you wish the seed. They should be picked as soon as they show signs of withering, as they are a great drain on the vitality of the plant.

Good Chances in California

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Milclimate Winter and Summer. As soon There will be a friendly rivalry spade full of fresh earth in the box first, another part of the yard and expect to Anything that produces eggs is cheap. honey enough to last the town many mostly want to work for wages, and then settle down in the saloon .- H. HANSEN,

> The 12th annual meeting of the National Swine Breeders' Association will man House, Chicago, Ill., on Thursday,

The program will include papers



SAVE % YOUR FUEL By using our (stove pipe) RADIATOR. It has 120 Cross Tubes where 4866

It has 120 Cross Tubes where 4898 sq. in. of iron get intensely hot, thus making ONE stove or furnace do the work of TWO. Send postal for proofs from prominent men.

To introduce our Radiator, the first order from each neighborhood filled at WHOLESALE price, thus recurring than agency. Write at once.

\*\*ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO., \*\*Rochester, N. 7.

When writing mention this paper.

# ALL ABOUT TEXAS.

he Southwest Texas

Illustrated Magazine

done in the way of the development and settlement of The Great Southwest. Invaluable to the Homeseeker, Investors,

SPECIAL.

To the first 500 sending in this clipping and \$1.50 this Magazine and AMERICAN FARMER will both be sent one year. Address

Landowners, and the average reader.

T. J. SKAGGS, Publisher, BEEVILLE, TEXAS. When writing mention this paper.

DO YOU GROW FLOWERS OR VEGETABLES?

The Seaside Gardener will help you. It tells how to grow plants and vegetables. Through its columns you may ask any question of general interest to plant culture. Subscription price only 50 cents per year. Published monthly. Twenty pages. Every person sending get a premium worth the subscription price. Plants, bulbs, and seeds given away. Send for premium list.-C. S. TAIT, Publisher, Brunswick, Ga.





"The Horse From Birth to Death." Enlarged edition, pocket size, handsomely bound and Hustrated. By a well known author. The best book ever written on the subject, complete in every particular. Sent postpaid for only 15 cents. Address,

H. FEDDERSEN. Rosswalde, Box 140,

Unless they contain sufficient Potash.

Complete fertilizers should contain at least six per



ECGS! ECGS! ECGS! SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Greatest Egg Producers of the 19th Century. No Inbreeding. No Disease. Field Range.
Eggs. \$1 per 13: \$2 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Morgan Ave., Holmead Manor, Washington, D. C. THE KING OF PICEONS.





When writing mention this paper. PLANTS Strawberry.
Blackberry.
Currants. Gooseberry.
Asparagus, Grapes.

TREES Pea Apple,
Peach. Chesteut. Send for Catalogue.

J. S. COLLINS' SON, Moorestown, N. J. When writing mention this paper.



GROUND MOLES.

When writing mention this paper.

SPINDLES, DROP GASES, BOOKNAER'S WEEKIN Electronic for Part, Room

When writing mention this paper.

## Established - - - 1819. 75TH YEAR.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Fublished Monthly at Washington, D. C., and Eastimore, Md., by The American Farmer Company.

1729 New York Ave. WASHINGTON, D. C. SOUTHERN EDITION OFFICE: 228 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D., and Baltimore, Md., as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE. - - 50 CENTS

Write for special inducements to club raisers. Advertising rates made known upon applica-Our readers will oblige us, when writing to parties advertising in this paper, if they will state that they saw the advertisement in The American Farner. This is first trouble and costs nothing, but it helps us, and is informa-tion wanted by the advertiser.

When sending in subscriptions specify whether for General or Southern Editions. Unless specially directed for the Southern Edi-tion, all subscriptions will be entered for the General Edition.

### OUR NEW CLUB OFFERS.

We have arranged to club with the Weekly Witness of New York. Its price is \$1 a year when taken alone. The Witness is a 16 page weekly paper and among its contributors Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D.; Rev. John Hall, D. D., L. L. D.; Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, Ayres. The transportation, let us say, D. D.; Rev. Theo. L. Cuvler, D. D.; Rev. M. C. Lockwood, D. D. of Cincinnati: current weekly sermon by Dr. Talmage; Sunday school lesson by Dr. George F. Pentecost, etc. It is one of the strongest and most popular family newspapers publised.

The Witness and THE AMERICAN FARMER will be sent to any address for one year post-paid for the small sum of \$1.20 for both pub-

Sabboth Reading is a 16 page weekly paper, non-political, non-sectarian; no secular news. "Determined not to know anything among von save Jesus Christ," Good, not goody Religious, not dull. Contains Sunday school Lesson; Christian Endeavor Topic; Sermons; Stories; Live Reports of City Missions. Sixteen pages filled with the best Christian thought of the age. Sabbath Reading alone costs 50 cents a year, but we have made an arsend both it and THE AMERICAN FARMER. postpaid, to any address for one year for only

At Home and Abroad, the leading musical be sent one year, with THE AMERICAN FAR-MER, for \$1.10, both papers postpaid. Every number of At Home and Abroad contains collection of vocal and instrumental music that could not be bought separately in sheet form in the stores for less than 70 cents. Remember, that by our arrangement 12 numbers of this publication and THE AMERICAN FARMER for a year for only \$1.10.

These offers are open to all subscribers in connection with THE AMERICAN FARMER. Neither the Weekly Witness, Sabbath Reading. nor At Home and Abroad can be furnished by without a subscription to THE AMERICAN FARMER for one year accompanying the

## OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The American Farmer Will be Sent in Connection With Any Other Paper or Magazine.

We will send THE AMERICAN FARM-ER and any other paper or magazine in the country at a reduced rate for the two. The following is a partial list of that this will reach over 500,000,000 the periodicals that we club with:

Name of Periodical.	Regular Price.	With the Ameri	
Pansy	\$1 00	\$1 25	
Women	1 00	1 25	
Bab-and	2 50	2 50	
Tribune.	1 00	1 25	
The Young Sportsman	3 00	8 00	
Are Illustrated Press.		75	

## Almost a New York Daily.

That Democratic wonder the New York Werld, has just changed its weekly into a twice-a-week paper, and you can no get the two papers a week for the same old Think of it! The news from New York right at your door fresh every three days-104

we have made arrangements by which we furnish THE AMERICAN FARMER and the twice-a-week New York World all for only \$1.15 a year. Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the New York World twice every week at extraordinarily

THOUGH we raise about 2,000,000, 000 bushels of corn in this country, and it is the principal source of our wealth. but three of the 68,000 post offices in the country recognize its importance by taking its name. These are: Corn. Blount Co., Tenn.; C rn, Mason Co., W. Va.; and Corn Creek, Trimble Co., Kv. There are three "Wheats"-in Alabama. Tennessee, and Texas, respectively three " Wheatfields": and 18 " Wheatlands." Oats are recognized in the names of six offices; rye in 12; grass in 30; milk and butter in not a single one. and cheese in but one-Cheeseville, Door Co., Wis.

## SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD. Number 15. NUMBERS CHANGED EVERY ISSUE. Cut this coupon out and forward it, to-Five Two-Cent Postage Stamps, to the Coupon Department of The Ameri-CAN FARMER, and you will receive the elegant portfolio of photographs as adver-tised. See our advertisement on another

PROSPECT OF FOREIGN COMPETITION of wheat is extremely small and compares favorably with cost of cultivation in other It is no longer a question of extending

the sale of our grain abroad, as the

Tariff Deform demagogs have been de-

luding us, but that of saving our home

plus the transportation from Buenos

will be from 15 to 25 cents a bushel,

delivered at New York, Boston, Phila-

delphia or Baltimore in the neighbor-

The latest estimates are that Russia

will have 140,000,000 bushels, and Ar-

gentine 80,000,000 bushels to sell, which

together make perhaps 25,000,000 bush-

els more than Europe is likely to want.

Therefore we may expect at any day an

offering of wheat from those countries in

Such is the pass to which blatant

demagogism has brought us. Our home

wool market is ruined, and now our

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT.

It must be admitted that the prospect

The most important event of each year

is the annual Grain Congress at Vienna.

At the one held last August the Hun-

garian Minister of Agriculture carefully

prepared tables of the wheat crop of the

2,476,000,000 bushels, or very nearly

200,000,000 bushels more than last year.

The estimates for our crop was 406,000,-

000, whereas it is now pretty certain

will be at least 300,000,000 bushels more

The crops of all the wheat-importing

countries are so much better than last

year that they will not need so much

wheat by 15,000,000 bushels. Last year

This year we shall have, unless the use

of Burnos Ayres, Santa Fe, and Entre Bios

Should the next harvest be a favorable one, it

is estimated that the amount available for

export will not fall far short of 2,500,000 tons.

the railways traversing the grain districts,

and, if other circumstances are favorable, may

mean the beginning of better days for many

of the Argentine is somewhat curious when

the starvation prices of to-day are considered.

But the production is chiefly the work of

Italians who have emigrated with their

families of late years from Italy. These

people take up a piece of land and do all the

find they need and are content with very

little; they seemd nothing beyond what is

absolutely necessary in the matter of clothes,

and nothing in luxuries. Hence, whatever

return they get from their crops is a pure

gain for them, and is available to pay the

installments due on the land they have

selected. In many cases the land owner

gives the land and receives 12 per cent. of the

gross product of the crops as his rent. Under

nanual labor themselves; they grow what

"This increase in the wheat-growing area

of the communies.

This will, of course, give plenty of freight for

than last year.

for an enhanced price for wheat is not

grain market is seriously threatened.

hood of 50 cents a bushel.

It is estimated that the Argentinians may throw into the markets as much as 100,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.

### THE PRESENT SITUATION.

markets. This is our most serious prob-Some years ago a President of the The Tariff Bill took off the protec-United States said: "It is a condition tion of 25 cents a bushel on wheat, not a theory which confronts us." This and substituted a 20 per cent. ad valorem is what confronts the farmers of the duty. As everybody knows, ad valorem United States to-day. Of theories, they duties are levied according to the cost have had more than a sufficiency in the at place of production. What this may past few years. Theories on money, on be in regard to wheat remains to be tariff, on taxation, have been dinned into demonstrated, but it will probably not their ears incessantly, and usually by be placed higher than 25 cents a bushel men whose study of these questions and on Argentine and Russian wheat. Inmental capacity for understanding them deed, the heads of the big English synwere ridiculously disproportionate to the dicates which are operating the Argenamount that they talked and wrote. tine farms have always claimed that The rule has been that the less a man they could make large profit raising knew about money, tariff, and taxation, wheat at a shilling-24 cents-a the more glibly he talked of them, and bushel. This would make the duty on the more certain he was that his ill-diit, when imported under the present gested fermentations were gospel truths. law, less than 5 cents a bushel, and it can We have all had the affliction of therefore he landed at the seaboard cities of the United States for 30 cents a bushel.

eeing these theories attempted to be carried into practice. There could have been no more damaging demonstration of the folly of following the lead of these quacks than the country has had.

making the total cost of Argentine wheat The question before the farmers is whether they will allow these mountebanks to continue their ruinous rule. They have absolutely failed to accomplish a single one of the good results that they have been so loudly promising their dupes; most of the promises they have forgotten or ignored. On the other hand, they have done the country, and particularly the farmers, an incalculable injury. The worst calamity-howler could our seaboard exchanges, which will make not have predicted more misfortune than a break in the prices in our home marthey have brought about.

The time for applying the remedy and ending this misrule is now at hand. Next month the people are to select the men who are to rule the country for two years. Let the farmers make sure that these shall be men who have an intelligent comprehension of the needs of the general prosperity, and which will adequately protect the farmer's interests, and insure to him a fair return for his labor, care, and skill. Let us everywhere have the demagogs, the visionaries, the economic quacks sent to the rear, and safe, practical men sent to Congress in world. These footed up a total of their places. We want no more men who will be chasing the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow of "foreign trade," but men who will see that the best market in the world-our own-is carefully preserved to our own people, bushels, so that the crop of the world and that the \$390,000,000 worth of THE QUEEN OF ECUADOR. By R. M. Mant Published by the H. W. Hagem on Publish Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York. Price every year are raised on our own soil.

> Let us have an era of business common sense succeed this nightmare of demagogic folly and incompetence.

we sold abroad 164,000,000 bushels. THE 17th Ohio Congressional District is composed of the Counties of Licking, of wheat for stock takes large dimen-Holmes, Coshocton, Tusearawas and sions, about 175,000,000 bushels to Wayne, and raises a large share of the wool produced in Ohio. It has been represented Now comes the question of competition by J. A. D. Richards, who was elected with our great rivals-Russia and the by a majority of over 6,000. But he Argentine Confederation. As to the forgot the interest of his constituents so Russian crop nothing very definite can be far as to vote for free wool. The results known, as agricultural statistics are in a have simply been ruinous. Three years very chaotic condition in the Czar's ago the farmers-who raise some of the empire. All that we know is that the finest merinos in the world-were getting crop has been good, and, like last year, from \$3 to \$4 a head for their sheep, grain will keep coming out of the taking the run of the flock. Now they Russian ports in seemingly exhaustless are glad to take from 65 cents to \$1 for the finest of the lot. At a recent sale From the Argentine Confederation at l'ataskala a large number were sold outlook is equally unfavorable. at \$4.50 a dozen. There were a year The 38 cents a bushel which the growers 400,000 sheep in the district, worth have been receiving is "big money" to \$1.500,000. Now it would be a rash them and has encouraged them to put man who would give \$500,000 for the in much more land. A correspondent lot, and Mr. Richards is felt to have from Buenos Ayres to the London cost his constituents \$1,000,000 in this item alone. Consequently he is stand-"In spite of the low prices now ruling for ing by his political grave, and the interwheat, a large increased area of land is being broken up along the railways in the provinces ment will take place early in November.

> An encouraging experiment has been tried in working convicts upon the roads in the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C. A Good Roads Convention was recently held in that city, and the members, upon inspection, found the roads that had been made by convict labor were equal to the best made anywhere. The entire cost of guarding, feeding, lodging, clothing, etc., of the convicts, and medical attendance. averaged 21 cents a day, making the expense of employing 50 convicts for 30

THE English farmers are feeling the competition of Russia and Argentine very severely. They are only getting 55 cents a bushel for wheat now, when they though themselves ruined last year, these circumstances the cost of the production | with wheat selling at 75 cents

## PERSONAL.

Franklin Lawton died at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., Ang. 7: He gained some fame and a moderate fortune by introducing the blackberry which bears his name.

Until the appearance of the Lawton black-berry, also called the New Rochelle and the Secor Mammoth, the market was supplied rom the woods by the various wild varieties of the Rubus villosus, or high blackberry, so common all over the country, and, in fact, the original of nearly every variety at present ander cultivation

About 1840 Lewis A. Secor found growing by the roadside near his home at New Rochelle a blackberry with very large oval fruit of an intensely black color and very juicy. Its flavor was rich and sweet, and it was less eedy than any he knew of. He dug up some of the bushes and transplanted them into his garden as an experiment, and found that cultivation greatly improved the fruit. years Mr. Secor grew his berries, but could not get anyone to accept a plant even as a gift At last Mr. Lawton, at that time a young lawyer of New Rochelle, took a lot of the plants and berries and exhibited them in this city, where he created a sensation with them and made a small fortune out of the sale of the plants.

The biggest farmer in the South is Col. Jas-Smith, of Smithsonia, Oglethorpe Co., Ga. He has 23,000 acres, on which he employs 200 convicts and 500 free laborets, runs 300 plows, and raises 3,500 bales of cotton, 30,000 of corn, 500 head of cattle and 500 hogs. He ships a carload of cattle every week, milks 150 cows and makes 75 pounds of butter a day. He has a guano factory, cottonseed-oil mill, and a grist mill on his He was an overseer before the war, and began after the war with a "three-horse

Aug. 9 Mr. Lester, of Salt Creek, Ill., went out to the barn to shoot a steer. The animal kicked over a tank of gasoline, which caught fire, and burned up, among other things, Lester's vest, which was hanging near, and contained \$122 in money, \$350 in notes and a valuable watch.

Mr. C. S. Chapman, of the People's Bank, Mar wille, O., has received word from the inttee of Awards, Columbian Experience sition, that he had received the highest areas for the best fleece of Detaine wool. Mr. Chap-man has been engaged for 25 years in developing this style of wool and is one of the largest wool growers in the country. though a Presbyterian, he does not allow himself to talk about the present tariff tinkers for fear of making a break and saying something not authorized in the Westminster onfession of faith.

Trustees of the University of Illinois accepted the resignation of Professor Morrow, of the Agricultural Department.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANNALS OF HORTICULTURE. By Prof. L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture, Cornel University, Published by Orange Judd Co., New York, Price \$1.

This most recent issue of this indispensable year-book is conspicuous for its full history of horticulture at the Chicago World's Fair. The author spent most of the Summer at Chi-cago for the express purpose of collecting facts country, of the policy which will restore history of horticulture at the Columbian Exposition. Review of the World's Fair Horti-cultural Exhibits, with names of all Plants and Exhibitors; the only correct catalog of World's Columbian Plants. The volume also contains a full discussion of the yields and prices of fruits, vegetables, and all other hor-ticultural crops in North America during the year. There is a History of the Orange Trade and accounts of the efforts to introduce American fruits into European markets. There is imports and exports of the year. Floriculture interests are well represented. full account, with awards, of the World's Fair Chrysanthemum Show.

RELATION OF TAXATION TO MONOPOLIES ublished by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. Price

A very thoughtful essay upon an important

The plot is highly original and sensational, but the author tells a startling story in so quiet a manner that he escapes the reproach of too great strain after effect. The tale con-

### tains pleasant love-making, some gentle satire and many dramatic situations. Notes.

The Overland Monthly for September has a magnificent story by Hialmar Horth Boyeser Zee-Wee, a Story of the Indian Agencies. his is accompanied by a full bill of fare of ther good things, serious and instructive, ex citing, entertaining, bright, lively and amus-Published at San Francisco, Cal. Price

W. D. Griffing, proprietor of the Pomons Nurseries, Maccienny, Fla., has gotten out a new and most valuable descriptive catalog. It has one great feature in an absolutely correct nomenclature, something that other cata-logs have been worfully delicient in. It has also full description of the best method of transplanting and caring for trees.

A E C in Cheese-Making is a short manual farm cheese-makers in cheddar, gouds Danish export (skim cheese), brie, French se, and neufchatel; also, so cheese, such as cottage, "schmierkase," "pultost" and "nichemer" and "whey cheese" (Norwegian). By J. H. Monrad, Winnetka, Ill. Price 50 cents.

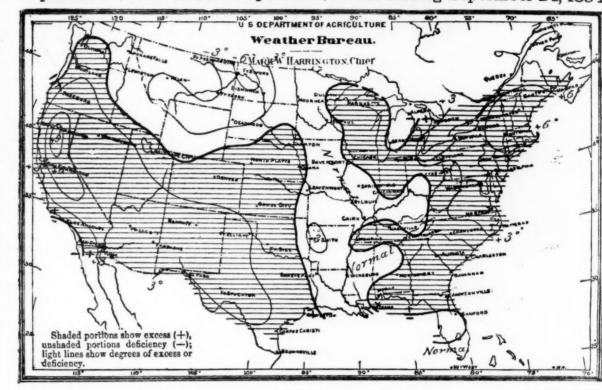
The famous musical composers have taken hint from their literary brethren, and are securing an advance magazine publication for their novels in serial form. The Ladies' Home Journal, which was practically the first maga zine to offer this cutlet to composers of repute finds all the musical men rallying to it, Sir Arthur Sullivan announcing that the new ng which he has just finished will be pub lished in that magazine. Patti's veteran conductor, Arditi, has given his new waltz to the Journal, while Reginald de Koven's new song goes also to the same periodical. Strauss has sent his new waltz to the editor. Sonsa a new march, and Mascagni, of "Cavalleria Rusticana" fame, is writing a piano score.

The fourth number of Uncle Sam has telling colored cartoons on the political, social and religious situation, It has many bright tures and bright, spicy reading matter. It is intensely American, and its motto is "American Institutions Must and Shall be Preserved. Published in the Schiller Building, Chicago.

A new journalistic venture has appeared in San Francisco, which seems to have abundant the region from Colorado, Wyoming, merit to command success. It is entitled the Intellectual Pacific and states its object to be An exposition of the material and intellectual resources of the Pacific Coast." It is gotten up in the finest style, with heavy satin oper, and an abundance of the highest grade fillustrations. Monthly; \$1 a year.

THE best answer to the absurd statements of the free wool liars, is given by Bradstreet's weekly review of business: London wool sales have proved disappointing to those who predicted or anticipated heavy purchases for the American market and rapid advance in prices. On this side quotations are off one cent, fleeces particularly being weak.

Departures from Normal Temperature, Week Ending September 24, 1894.



Departure from Normal Rainfall for Week Ending September 24, 1894.



Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1894. TEMPERATURE.

Average temperature conditions prevailed during the week ending September 24 in southern Florida, throughout the Mississippi Valley, and in the lower portions of the Ohio and Missouri valleys. On the Atlantic coast north of Florida, and over the greater There is part of the Lake region the week was warmer than usual, the excess in temperature amounting to more than 3° per day northward of the Carolinas, and exceeding 6° in New England.

The week was also warmer than usual from Nebrasica, Kansas, and Texas, westward to the Pacific, except on the immediate coasts of southern California, northern Oregon, and Washington, where it was slightly cooler than usual. From western Texas cooler than usual. From western Texas northwestward to southern Oregon the average daily excess amounted to more than 3° per day, and in interior portions and central and northern California ranged from 6° to 10°. Over the extraped northern districts from Minnesota, trape northern districts from Minnesota, and the cooler than usual. From western Texas in such as the product of the cooler than usual. From western Texas in such as the cooler than usual. From western Texas in such as the cooler than usual. From western Texas in such as the cooler than usual. From western Texas in such as the cooler than usual. From western Texas in such as the cooler than usual. From western Texas in such as the cooler than usual. From western Texas in such as the cooler than 3° per day, and in interior portions and central and northern California transport of the cooler than 3° per day, and in interior portions and central and northern California transport of the cooler than 3° per day, and in interior portions and central and northern California transport of the cooler than 3° per day, and in interior portions and central and northern California transport of the cooler than 3° per day, and in interior portions and central and northern California transport of the cooler than 3° per day, and in interior portions and central and northern California transport of the cooler than 3° per day, and in interior portions and central transport of the cooler than 3° per day, and in the condition; passing the pode of the cooler than 3° per day, and in interior portions and central transport of the cooler than 3° per day, and in interior portions and central and northern California than 3° per day, and in interior portions and central transport of the cooler than 3° per day, and in interior portions and central and central transport of the cooler than 3° per day, and in interior portions and cooler than 3° per day, and in the condition; and the cooler than 3° per day, and in the condition that the cooler than 3° per day, and in the condition t treme northern districts from Minnesota, westward to eastern Washington, the week was cooler than usual, the deficiency in temperature exceeding 3° in Montana. Wyoming, and the Dakotas, a maximum deficiency of 6° occurring in western North Dakota.

Some unusually high temperatures occurred during the week along the southwestern border from western Texas to California, stations in Arizona and southern California, reporting 100° or more, while freezing temperatures occurred in Montana, the Dakotas, and northern Minnesota.

## PRECIPITATION.

More than the usual amount of rain fell during the week in Florida and from the Carolinas northward to New England. There was also more than the average rainfall over portions of the Lake region and upper Mississippi Valley, eastern Montana, and over limited areas in Arkansas, Kansas, and

Abundant rains have fallen during the week generally throughout the Atlantic Coast States, and in portions of Georgia, the Carolinas, Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and southeastern New York the rains have been very heavy, nearly seven inches of rainfall being reported from northern New Jersey. Unusually heavy rains also occurred in portions of Texas and Iowa. In the States of the lower Ohio and lower Mississippi and upper Missouri valleys and throughout the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions less than the usual amount of rain has fallen.

No rain fell during the week in Nebraska, western Kansas, and throughout

### GENERAL REMARKS. Upon the whole the week has been

very favorable. Abundant rains have relieved drouth conditions in all sections except in Nebraska and portions of Kansas, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, Fall plowing and seeding have progressed rapidly, and much of the earlysown Winter wheat is up and looking

Corn cutting has been pushed vigorously, and in Minnesota husking has begun. Indiana and Wisconsin report that from is turning out better than was ex-

cected. In Indiana, and for the most part in Illinois, the crop is beyond danger

The week has been very favorable for cotton picking, which has been pushed South Carolina reports that nearly half of the crop in that State has been gathered.

On the Pacific coast the weather was especially favorable for securing crops and drying fruit. In Oregon the grain crop has been secured and harvesting is nearly completed in Washington. In California the weather was especially fine for gathering raisins, grapes, and beans, all other crops having been secured.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS

ong; apples variable, but generally

ound.
Pennsylvania.—Conditions favorable for com-

ion of seeding and development of lat ps; Fall work well advanced; pasturag such improved and getting in good condition; arly sown wheat looks thrifty and buckwheat

better than expected.

Maryland.—Soaking rains at beginning of week; conditions favorable for plowing, seeding small grain, and gathering corn; late tobacco benefited by timely rains, and housed crop of gool color; buckwheat thrashing delayed by wet weather; tomato crop larger than anticipated tea. Virginia.—Rainfall ranged from one-half inch

dountains, but still too dry from Roanoke west-vard; tobae o cutting and fallowing and seedng rapidly progressing.

North Carolina.—Very favorable week, with Adril Caraina.—Very lavidage week and beackerial rains putting land in good condition for Fall plowing; cotton half open; corn being housed and peanut digging about to begin.

South Carolina.—The rains of the week stained cotton somewhat and checked its rapid opening. cotton somewhat and checked its rapid opening, but picking is progressing rapidly, with nearly half the crop gathered; rice harvest continues, with fair yield; minor crops abundant.

Georgia.—Temperature mormal, with no rain since 18th; crop conditions good, especially that of corn and sorghum; rice cutting has

general.

Florida.—Temperature normal; excessive

Figrata.—Temperature normal; excessive rains in southern portion but rainfall deficient in northern and western sections; good week for cotton picking and farm work generally; pastures gool; stock in fine condition; cotton will not make a full crop.

Alahama.—Dry and seasonable week, with warm, sunshiny days; cotton opening rapidly and much of it picked; sorghum making excellent sirup; corn curing well; harvesting peas, potatoes, and some peanuts with good yield.

Missiscippi.—Temperature normal; a week of clear weather has produced a decided improvement in crop prospects; cotton opening rapidly, clear weather has produced a decided improvement in crop prospects; cotton opening rapidly, and harvesting being pushed; corn cribbed in a damaged condition; hay making has progressed well; small crops continue to prosper.

Louisiana.—Dry, sunshiny week, with nearly normal temperature, favorable for growing of crops and harvesting of hey, rice and corn; cotton opening rapidly, picking being rushed, and ginning general; cane growing finely and commencing to mature.

Levis.—Precipitation below normal, except in scattered localities, where it has been above; the weather has been generally favorable for the cotton crop, and picking has progressed rapidly, except in some sections, where labor is

rapiar), except in some sections, where more is scarce; full forage crop good.

Arkansas—Weather more favorable and slight improvement noted in condition of cotton; not so much rust, rot, and shedding reported, and boil worms are not general; boils opening more rapidly and picking becoming general; corn being gathered and fall plowing progressing rapidly; minor crops good. ing rapidly; minor crops good.

Tennessee.—Temperature and sunshine about normal; precipitation confined to poorly distributed showers during fore part of week; average conditions prevailed and seasonal work is progressing fairly well, but a good general rain would be exceedingly beneficial in numerous ways. umerous ways.

Keningky. Scattered showers in early part of

week: nearly normal temperature; conditions nighly favorable for farm work; corn matur-ing rapidly and cutting commenced: tobacco-being cut, many fields will be late; Fall pasthenge cut, many needs will be late; Fait pas-turage fine. Rainfall sufficient for present needs, except in a few localities; seeding pro-gressed favorably; wheat and rye coming up well; corn cutting finished in many Counties; pastures good; light frosts in northern sections,

pastures good; light frosts in northern sections, damage slight.

\*\*Ribinos.\*\*—Temperature above normal in inorthern portion: elsewhere about normal or slightly below: rainfail, except central, below average; sunshine above average; corn cutting progressing, bulk of crop practically beyond danger from frost; Fall grain up, looking fine; decided improvement in meadows and passures.

\*\*Indiana.\*\*—Corn safe from frost, most is in sheek, yield better than expected; plowing and

West Virginia.—Conditions favored crops and farming operations, several good showers; some buckwhere abrashed; grass improved and gardens holding out favey well.

Ohio.—Drouth thoroughly relieved, and Fall pastures and early so wheat growing fast; wheat plowing and seeding and corn cutting well advanced; tobacco mostly cut; turnips and late garden truck growing rapidly.

Michigan.—Temperature and sunshine above and rainfall below normal; favorable weather conditions have promoted farm work and allowed plowing, corn cutting, and wheat seeding to be pushed forward rapidly; late petatoes doing well in most Counties, some being dug in

ng well in most Counties, some ber

frost; potato digging and co

general.

Iowa.—Corn cutting has progressed rapidly;
more Fall plowing and seeding done than average of last two seasons; early seeded grain and
pastures growing nicely.

Nebraska.—Ground very dry and Fall plowing Nebraka.—Ground very dry and Fall plo and seeding progressing slowly in most tions of the State; some early-sown Fall p coming up nicely; pastures much improver Kansas.—Abundant rains in east half of S light showers in west half, with nearly no temperature and sunshine, have brought ward pastures, gardens, and late crops; we softon crop is being gathered and marka Montana.—Cool and cloudy, with a defin precipitation; heavy frosts in nearly section, but as all crops are matured the was very slight; Fall pastures are good. Wyoming.—Normal temperature and sight productions seasonable Eally.

ing.
Idaho, -- Weather during past week most successful season in past deca Colorado.—High temperature cab beneficial to corn, the only crop no no serious damage from recent fro in good condition for Fall plowing. New Mexico.—Warm, dry weather with warm days and cool nights; doing well; good for fruit drying, and plowing.

Washington.—Cool, with small raint cellent weather for harvesting, which

og light.
California.—All crops about secure l der, except beans and raising ather is exceptionally fine for garing of these crops, which is be

rapidly as possible. H. H. C. DUNWOOD

## Get After the Candidates.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Now be a good time to see how the candidat Congress stand on the rural free mo livery question. This will be about thing that they can do as they plea without regard to party or platfo us get all the candidates to promise or at least not oppose, some free mail delivery bill, and then it matter who is elected; we will be ing some kind of a bill passed. COUCH, Sioux City, Iowa.

THE Boston Journal of Comm last Saturday says:

The failure of the London sales to prices materially has frightened deal and prices on American wools have further. Even one-quarter and three blood wools have gone down, and the highest price paid this week. wools are accumulating and the has crushed down prices 1 and scoured pound. There have been again on territory and free sales quence. Australian wool is selling American mills are experimenting Montevideo, Canada and North wools. There is still much time the competition of foreign wool goods January 1.

Wheat sold in England last week for 21 shillings 7 pence, the lowest price recorded in over 200 years.

# THE GARDEN.

Spinach is a profitable crop.

Cut off asparagus tops before the seed scatters, or you will have a lot of seedlings on hand.

The small-fruit plots, such as blackbe thoroughly cleaned out and fertilized

Have no idle land, but let crops follow one another in quick succession. Delay in this matter will not only result in weeds, but in loss and dissatisfaction.

There is a disadvantage in late planting of strawberries. They are liable to be injured by alternate thawing and

Alternately the drouth, blight, and bucs seem to play havoe with late poer p in many regions. Fertilizers are lightly with earth. untrustworthy; stable manure causes

vale thereighly as long as the tops will with dirt. p-mit. The old neglectful way will even to the hardy turnip.

In the Fall is a good time to set out both the arle and asparagus plants, and there ought to be a good bed of both on will established and given good treatment they will last for years.

There is a field for a cross-bred race of Valuable introductions by growing on high in rows running north and south. They should be well exposed

to which cut worms do damage. After before, until nearly flat on the ground. that fre ment plowing and close hunting

Many varieties of squashes may be preserved a long time after harvesting, with When first gathered, they should be stored in a cool, dry place. As the weather becomes colder, they should be removed to a room where the temperature is several degrees above day. freezing. Among the best squashes for presiving are the Hubbard and Turban.

There are three ways in which the track farmer may dispose of his products. He may sell his produce direct to the grocer: he may build up a regular route, or he may have a stand in some market where his customers can always find him. Although the profits are not so great, the first method is most practical with the majority of farmers, as it requires less time, and the exposure to the weather is the truit farm or garden than Winter

If melon leaves are found to have dry brown spots and a dead appearance, the \_\_M. A. Thayer, Sparta, Wis. plant is afflicted with a fungus disease of genus phyllostica, which reproduces by means of spores. It cannot be cured after having once started, but its attacks may be prevented by keeping the vines in a fast growing condition by means of liberal manuring and frequent cultivathe. Preventive spraying with Bordeaux mixtures as for other fungi is also

A simple plan has been given for prebhage partially out of the I and that is, putting both hands unead, pull until many of the oscued and then the plant is

Early tomatoes make a handsome grofit. Start early-maturing plants in February, in hot-bed or window-box. it to make stocky plants, and as early as possible in soil made year before. Apply nitrate of altivate frequently; staking will essary.

r, but for the home garden is not great and the plan is actory. Walking among the lants is more convenient, and the fruit is kept clean and the garden has an ar-Trance, so that it is a pleasure to look on it or pass through it.

Lime Will Injure Stable Manure.

Please let me know if lime is injurious to stable and lot manure injured by ed to sun and air for several days, ared by some farmers before they manure.-J. B. G., Goldsboro,

od by H. B. Battle, Director, N. C. Station.

ldition of lime to stable manure visable, because it will tend to e it and liberate the ammonia; have this effect upon cotton It would be best not to allow the manure to be exposed before

Thayer's Berry Bulletin, No. 19, for October, 1894.

If you would grow berries successfully in a Northern climate you must give them protection in Winter. Winter protection should be practiced

in all localities where the temperature reaches zero or below.

Even with the most hardy plants, and in localities where they show no injury, berries, raspberries, currants, etc., should the vitality is often impaired and the succeeding crop very much reduced.

With high cultivation a large and tender growth is produced, hence the greater necessity for maintaining as uniform a temperature as possible throughout the Winter and early Spring. There is safety only in protection.

The first warm days in March are es pecially trying. A protection of earth or other muich carries them safely reging, because of not being sufficiently through the severest Winter and beyond this critical period.

The best Winter protection for blackberries, raspberries and grapes is obtained by laying them down and covering the temperature of an animal during the transfer of a diseased animal or of resident owners of land in the United

If plants have been mulched in Sum-These who have sown their turnips in coarse manure, as they should be, use only once before a tuberculin injection, drile will get the best results. Culti-

Air and moisture are essential the ground before covering is an impor- tuberculin injection, is not erroneously tant one, and is easily acquired with a taken for a reaction. The most conlittle practice.

If rows run north and south, commence at the north end, remove the dirt about and in every garden, and four inches deep from the north side of the hill, gather the bushes in close form. with well protected hands and pull gently towards the north. At the same time a second man places his foot firmly on the south side of the hill and presses and Columbus. Mildew hard towards the north, bending the plants in the root until nearly flat on the ground.

If ground is hard or bushes old, the first man may use a wide two-tine fork Always plow garden land in the Fall to push the bush carefully over, and the and leave no green perennial plants in second man a potato fork instead of the visitive soil intended to be planted foot, inserting the same deeply close to age, tomatoes, or other plants south side of hill, bending in the root as

The first man then holds the bush seem to be the only way to eradicate down until properly covered; the top of succeeding hill resting close to side of preceding hill, making a continuous covered row. In Spring remove the dirt carefully with a fork, and slowly raise the bush.

Two men should lay down and cover from one-quarter to one-half acre per

Canes are more flexible and less liable to break if this work is done soon after frosts, but may be done any time before

With hardy varieties and in mild Winters sufficient protection may be had by covering the tips only.

Grapes being more flexible are laid down without removal of dirt near the There is no more important work on

generally neglected. Let it be done early and thoroughly.

## Fall Planting.

In the planting of raspberries and In an exchange he gives the following ful eradication of tuberculosis." manner of treating raspberries:

should not be a damp one, or the plants are: Primary infection through the air will continue growing late in the season, is more frequent under existing condi-A gardener of Geneva, N. Y., last and will fail to ripen their canes. For tions than any other mode of infection Wister experimented in forcing beans, the same reason I do not care to have extent and rapidity of the disease dewith the following result: About 14,- the soil too rich. The plants are wanted pend, at least in part, upon the number 600 sring beans were shipped from to make a fair growth and to finish it of tubercle bacilli inhaled either within eight secosive sowings in pots. The about the close of Summer, then, when short and long periods of time; twbercufirst sowing was made Sept. 29, the Winter comes, a sturdy, well-ripened losis of the lungs is not necessarily beans being shipped Nov. 2; the last cane results, which will not rot when associated with any other recognizable sowing was on Feb. 3, and the beans buried up. I say buried up, because lung affection as a pre-existing, favoring slipped March 6. Eight-inch pots were even in Pennsylvania it is found much condition. used and six beans planted in each; 50 the better way to bend the canes over to Judy were sown each time. The best the ground and cover them with earth as in most cases, a result of a food infecyellow bean was Flageolet; the best Winter comes, there to remain until the tion. Tuberculosis of the serous mem-Spring days come. For the same reason brane seems to cause least danger to it is hardly worth while naming some as the animals affected. It takes place hages from bursting. It is being hardier than others, for one and all principally by the escape of bacilli from heads which show signs of of them are better buried up. We look some forms of the disease situated unand starting the roots by pull- on Cuthbert as a particularly good and der one of the serous coverings, as lungs, hardy sort here, yet one of the hand- liver, intestines and associated lymph wouting off some of the roots somest plantations of raspberries I ever glands. Pulling is about the best saw was of this kind which had been

buried up over Winter. "I would set the plants toward the close of September or early in October, getting Pushed over to one side. This treatment all the root possible, setting them three stops the bursting, and not to four feet apart each way, and cutting only that, but the cabbage continues to them down to about six inches above the ground. Tramp the earth in firmly about them, as the closer the contact of soil and root the better the prospect of success. Before Winter comes mulch about the plants heavily with manure. Apply enough to keep frost from the roots if you can, as to keep the roots free from frost helps wonderfully towards success. If manure cannot be had, place an extra quantity of earth about them, to be taken away in the Spring, keeping aking would no doubt be too in mind that it is placed there only to keep the frost out. Where snows are

# precautious will not be so important."

Cutting Hay in the Mississippi. bed of the Mississippi River near its from without, but infection through center is the queer scene that was wounds of the skin is quite rare. Gen-Ill., Sept. 4. The unusually low state acute, has obtained considerable attenof the river this year has exposed several tion owing to its important bearcovered with alluvial soil about the milk. In all cases of generalized disthese has grown a crop of wild millet dangerous. The difficulty from the thick as to be almost impenetrable. It tion of the generalized infection duris clean, and would make a fairly good ing life. With the meat the question quality of hay. An enterprising is simple, and resolves itself into horses to the island, and secured a large and with the living animal there are

## TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

Suggestions for the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Disease.

The results of investigations dealing with the serious question of tuberculosis in cattle, from both the economical and sanitary standpoints, are embodied in an important report of the Agricultural discusses the history and character of tuberculosis, and presents many valuable suggestions for the diagnosis and prevention of the disease. The report is in substance as follows:

before the injections it is frequently value of the elevations of temperature the course of the day is frequently so great that if the variation is not deterhigh temperature, natural to the animal The process of laying plants flat on and independent of the action of the venient place for an injection is the side of the neck, where the skin is thin, and a large, strong needle gives much more satisfaction than a small, fine one. Seven or eight hours after the injection the temperature should again be taken, and from then on every two hours, until a decided reaction, continuous during several hours, has occurred, or until 18

> of the injection." The report suggests that a careful inspection of all dairy herds, with the object of detecting and removing all advanced cases of tuberculosis, especially of cows with diseased udders, would probably exclude the sale of most infected milk. Observations show that occasionally the presumably mixed milk of dairies may contain enough tubercle bacilli to prove fatal to guinea pigs in

TO ATTACK TUBERCULOSIS. To attack tuberculosis as it exists at present, continues the report, "is a most difficult problem, and no single measure, however sweeping, is likely to be successful. The present wide dissemination of the disease and its prevalence among other domesticated animals, as dogs, cats, horses, and, above all, its prevalence among man, makes the complete extinction of the malady an unrealizable problem. Infection through the air is the most serious problem to be dealt with. A question of such practical consequence is the effect of repeated infections. That cattle may be infected more than once is self-evident. The more frequent the infections the more rapid the disease and the speedier the danger of the one case to other animals protection, and there is no work more The fewer the tubercle bacilli in the air the more reduced the danger. It is highly probable that the cattle may, milk excluded at once from sale. The bacilli without permanent injury. The importance of reducing the amount of question that should not be overlooked. infection in a herd by all possible means blackberries, Jos. Meehan says he would and keeping it permanently reduced is wish no better time than early Fall. one necessary condition for the success-

The summarized important facts bear-"The situation selected for raspberries ing on tuberculosis of the lungs in cattle

Tuberculosis of the liver is probably,

## GENERALIZED INFECTION.

It does not appear probable that organs are invaded to any extent by tuberculosis starting on their serous covering. The tubercle bacilli appear to be usually carried in lymph channels with the current. But a case of evidently retrograde movement of the bacilli has does not vegetate in the blood, its presence there being accidental. In the more advanced stages of the disease infection of the blood may occur repeat-

Generalized infection may be recognized by the discovery of foci of disease in the organs nor accessible to the virus in any other way than through the circulation or in the lymph glands of such organs. Tuberculosis of the subalways to be looked for all Winter, extra cutaneous lymph glands and of those situated in the muscular tissue of the trunk and limbs are universally accepted as indicative of the generalized A harvesting machine run along the disease. Such glands may be infected witnessed several miles above Alton, eralized infection, both chronic and hundred acres of sandbars lightly ing on the infectiousness of meat and little island of Eagle's Nest, and upon ease the milk should be regarded as which stands four feet high, and so practical standpoint lies in the recogni-Missouri planter noticed this, and con- thorough inspection of every carcass veyed a mowing machine and a team of at the abattoir by a trained inspector, only a few guides, such as the condition

# of the udder lymph glands or enlargement of some of the superficial lymph

glands.

SEATS OF THE DISEASE. The region of the throat and the small intestines are more likely to absorb tubercle bacilli early in life than later on, while the lungs seem to become with age the preferred seat of the dis-Department prepared by Theobald ease. Demonstration of this assumption principal results of the investigation of Smith, Chief of the Animal Pathology is complicated by the fact that calves farm and home proprietorship which Division. It reviews the examinations, are more exposed to food infection than was made in all of the States and Teradult animals, because of the dangers of ritories. This is the first investigation tubercle bacilli in the milk. There is of the kind ever conducted for this or every reason to believe that most of the any other country. tuberculosis of cattle is not demonstrated at or before birth, but is con- whole country, 47.80 per cent. own their "In making tests the temperature of tracted by contagion later on in life. farms and homes and 52.20 per cent. the inspected animal should be taken Cattle owners should pay special hire, and of the families owning their every two hours, at least six or seven attention to the condition of the farms and homes, 27.97 per cent. times, before making the injections, as udders, disease in which is particularly have incumbrances thereon and 72.03 without a knowledge of the variations dangerous, because the milk at first apper cent. no incumbrances. pears normal for some weeks, and thereimpossible to estimate correctly the fore would be used with impunity. 52 hire their farms and homes, 35 own With this disease the only danger to free of incumbrance, and 13 own subafter the injections. The variation in other herds lies in direct contact, or in ject to incumbrance. The number of milk from such an animal. The great- States is 6,066,417, plus such a number est danger exists in the immediate sur- of land owners as may be living in tenmer with green clover, clean straw, or mined, and the temperature is taken roundings of the infection, and loses ant families.

itself as the distance increases. In order to effectually control any portance to recognize in the living animal not only advanced stages, but even the slightest infection. It is essential later than after an interval of six tected at the first test.

The precise composition of tuberculin ject to incumbrance. is unknown, but with further improvements in the means of determining its exact qualities, and the methods used to or 20 hours have passed since the time rate results from tuberculin injections their homes subject to incumbrance and can be expected.

> GENERAL SANITARY MEASURES. In recommending sanitary measures

the report concludes: Cattle owners should become familiar with the general nature of tuberculosis, thereby lifting themselves above the plane where quackery and specifics abound, and understand precisely what to expect after the disease has entered the herd and how to meet the demands of public health. Sanitary precautions should begin with the removal of diseased and suspected animals. Attention should be paid to the stables, and owners should look out for the inhalation disease so common in tuberculosis cattle Each animal should have plenty of room, always occupy the same place, and be housed as little as possible. The infection of food and water should be cautioned against. Much of the difficulty which arises when radical measures for

the suppression of the disease are discussed is the economic value of the cattle products-the meat and milk. The investigations show that the milk of tuberculosis animals is not so frequently infected as supposed. Milk of animals in the earlier stage of the disease and with perfect udders does not contain tubercle bacilli. Only those showing signs of labored breath and emaciation should be gravely suspected and their under conditions, inhale a few tubercle relative danger of the stable air to hu-

## Why Pull Your Corn Fodder?

The above is the title of a bulletin cultural Experiment Station. It treats for San Francisco, 78.46; for Washingof a very important subject and shows that there is a great loss in the present method of pulling fodder and leaving N. Y. the stalks to rot in the field. Nearly one-half of the total value of the corn plant is lost by pulling fodder according to the present plan.

The simplest way to get the most food out of the corn crop is to cut close and of these families, 43.78 per cent. to the ground with short-handled hoes own their homes, 56.28 per cent. hire, at about the time the fodder would be pulled, and cure in a silo. Lacking the cent. own with incumbrance, and 76.91 silo, cut the corn in the same way a few days later, or about the time fodder is generally pulled, and shock in the field. Put 400 to 600 pounds in a shock, and stand the butts out open enough to make the shock stand firm and let in the air to dry the corn. Bind the tops tight to hold together and keep out

When cured, shock out the ears, and cut what is left, known as stover, (the stalks, blades and shucks). Cut in one-half inch lengths with ordinary band feed cutter, or, better, power if you have it. Feed to cows or work teams with cotton seed meal, wheat bran, or such other nitrogenous materials as can be most readily obtained. For nearly balanced ration, feed one pound of meal been noticed. The virus of tuberculosis to four of stover and two of oat straw. The stover alone, fed freely, will support an animal at rest and not giving milk.

Great Falls, Mont., is rapidly growing as a wool market. Nearly 4,000,000 pounds have been marketed at that point so far this season.

# Taste

has lost lives. In former years people wouldn't take Cod-liver Oil on account of its bad taste. Now we have

# Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. which is palatable and easier on the digestive organs than plain oil, besides being more effective. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Draggists.

## Value of Town and Country Dwelling Properties.

The Census Office has made public the

Of the 12,690,152 families in the Among 100 families, on the average,

The farm families number 4,767,179, of which 65.92 per cent. own their own infectious disease it is of the utmost im- farms and 34.08 per cent, hire, while of the owning families, 28.22 per cent. have incumbrances on their farms and 71.78 per cent. have none. In 1880, that the tuberculin test be repeated no 25,56 per cent. of the farms were hired. Among 100 of farm families, on the months, so as to reveal cases not de- average, 34 hire their farms, 47 own free of incumbrance, and 19 own sub-

The results for 7,992,973 home families are that 36.90 per cent. own their homes and 63.10 per cent. hire, while of test its strength and purity, more accu- the owning families, 27.70 per cent. own 72.30 per cent. free. One hundred home families, on the average, contain 63 that hire their homes, 27 that own free of incumbrance, and 10 that own

subject to incumbrance. The cities and towns of 8,000 to 100,000 population are aggregated for the 1,749,579 home families that live in them, and of their families 35.96 per cent. own their homes and 64.04 per cent. hire, while of the owning families 34.11 per cent, own subject to incumbrance, and 65.89 per cent. without incumbrance. In 100 home families, on the average, 64 hire their homes, 24 own free of incumbrance, and 12 own subject to incumbrance.

In the cities that contain over 100,-000 population, there are 1,948,834 home families, of which 22.83 per cent. own their homes, and 77.17 per cent. hire, while of the owning families 37.80 per cent own subject to incumbrance. and 62.20 per cent, free of incumbrance. In 100 home families in these cities, on the average, 77 hire their homes, 14 own free of incumbrance, and 9 own under

Among the cities having 100,000 population and over, New York has the highest percentage of home tenancy, namely, 93.67; Boston is next, with 81.57 per cent.; Brooklyn, third, with 81.44 per cent.; Jersey City, fourth, with 81.20 per cent., and Cincinnati fifth, with 80.82 per cent. The percentage for Baltimore is 73.94; for Buf- entire set at one time can now do so falo, 60.03; for Chicago, 71.24; for by cutting out this coupon, putting on Cleveland, 60.90; for Denver, 70.69; it your name and address, and sendfor Minneapolis, 68.86; for New Orleans, 78.51; for Philadelphia, 77.24; No. 104) just issued by the N. C. Agri- for St. Louis, 79.53; for St. Paul, 59.80; ton, D. C., 74.80. The smallest percentage-56.02-represents Rochester,

To bring the urban population into contrast with the non-urban population, totals have been obtained for 4,224,560 home families living outside of cities and towns of 8,000 people and over, while of the owning families, 23.09 per per cent, own without incumbrance Among 100 of these home families, on the average 56 hire their homes, 34 own free of incumbrance, and 10 subject to incumbrance.

The value of the 1,696,890 farms and homes subject to incumbrance, is 85,687,298,069, and the incumbrance on them is \$2,132,949,563, or 37.50 per cent. of the value. The 886,957 farms subject to incumbrance are worth \$3,054,923,165, and the incumbrance is \$1.085.995.960, or 35.55 per cent, of the value. The 809,933 homes subject to incumbrance are valued at \$2,632 .-375,904, and the incumbrance is \$1,046,953,603, or 39.77 per cent. of

The cities of 8,000 to 100,000 population have 214,613 incumbered hames, occupied by owners, worth \$739, 846,087, with an incumbrance amounting to \$292,611,974, which is 39.55 per cent. of the value.

In the cities of 100,000 population and over the value of the 168,159 incumbered homes occupied by owners is \$934,191,811, and these homes are incumbered for \$393,029,833, or for 42.07 per cent. of their value.

In the country outside of cities and towns of 8,000 people and over, the value of the 427,161 incumbered homes occupied by owners is \$958,337,006, and the incumbrance is \$361,311,796, or 37.70 per cent. of the value. Of the incumbrance on farms and

homes 22.20 per cent. bears interest at rates less than 6 per cent, 34.44 per cent. at the rate of 6 per cent., 43.36 per cent. at rates greater than 6 per cent., and 10.96 per cent. at rates greater than 8 per cent. The average value of each owned

and incumbered farm in the United States is \$3,444, of each incumbered home \$3,250, and the average incumcumbered farms, \$76,728,077; on the classes.

# FARM AND HOME STATISTICS A WONDERFUL COMBINATION

A New Stem-Wind and Stem-Set Watch, a Souvenir Chain, and Our Paper

# FOR ONLY \$1.80.

The Best Watch Ever Before Made for Five Times the Money, and the Best All-Round Farm Paper in America.

The publishers of THE AMERICAN FARMER, ever alert for the best interests of its sub ribers, have now surpassed all previous achievements in the way of a premium. It is a atch which is a stem winder and a stem setter in solid gilt. The chain, which is given ithout extra cost, is a curiosity. It is a souvenir made of a combination of links and medals, shown in the cut. Special dies were made for these medals to secure faithful reproductions as shown in the cut. Special dies were made for these medals to secure faithful reproductions of the portraits of Washington, Columbus, Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman. This chain, itself, for which no charge is made, is an interesting and valuable souvenir of American history.





This watch and chain are not sold without the paper, but will be sent, postpaid, to any address in the United States, delivery guaranteed, with THE AMERICAN FARMER for

war, postpaid, for only \$1.80.

The watch and chain will be sent free of charge, postpaid, to any one who will send a club of only six yearly subscribers to THE AMERICAN FARMER at 50 cents each.

The cuts above give an accurate representation of the watch and the chain. The cuts above give an accurate representation of the water and the chain.

Go to work at once if you want a good watch. Remember, this is no toy, but an accurate timepiece, good enough for any one to carry. The first club raiser in any community has the easiest work in securing names, as a matter of course; so get a watch and chain quickly, and begin the very day you get the paper containing this offer. Your neighbors will be in the field if you are not. Send in the names as fast as you get them, and they will be placed to your credit. If you get enough for two or three clubs, we will send the additional watches and chains, which you can sell and make good wages.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.

# SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD!

## These superb views are reproductions in the highest style of art from photographs which picture Gorgeous Palaces, Grand Castles, Notable Buildings, Historic Views, Ancient Ruins, Cathedrals, Thesiers, etc., together with Earth's Pairest and Most Inspiring Seenes, all forming a complete PICTORIAL AND DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

PART FIFTEEN CONTAINS: The Bank of England, London. The Bromleiaw, or Harbor, Glasgow, The Hamburg Warehouses. The Patti Palace, Florence, Italy.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

SPECIAL COUPON.

American Farmer:

for which

To the Coupon Department,

Street Scene in Napies. Hall of Justice in the Alhambra, Granada, Spain. Port Said, Suez Canal. The Acropolis, Baabek, Syria. HOW TO OBTAIN THE SERIES: In every issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a "Sights and Scenes" coupon will appear. Mail the "Sights and Scenes" coupon and locents—coin or stamps—to "Compos Department, National Tribune." Be particular to (1) sate the number of the part desired; (2) you full name and address; (3) inclose the necessary coupons and 10 cents—

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

I inclose .....

send by mail Parts

20 parts of Sights and Scenes, from Number 1 to 20. Any of our readers who have been waiting to get the ing it to us with \$2. Any of our readers who may desire to order any of the Parts from No. 14 to No. 20, can cut out this coupon, indicating thereon the numbers wanted, and send it with 10 cents for each part wanted.

page 4 as usual.

Sights and Scenes of the World, to Coupon for Part 14 will be found on

owned and incumbered homes, \$65,182,-029. The average interest charge for one year on each owned and incumbered farm is \$87: on each home, \$80. The average rate of interest on the incumbrance on the owned farms is 7.07 per cent.; on homes, 6.23 per cent.; total for farms and homes, 6.65 per cent.

In the cities of 8,000 to 100,000 population the average value of each owned and incumbered home is \$3,447; the average incumbrance, \$1,363; average annual interest charge, \$86; average rate of interest, 6.29 per cent. In the cities having at least 100,000

population \$5,555 represents the average value of each owned and incumbered home. New York has the highest value, namely, \$19,200; San Francisco is second, with \$7,993; Brooklyn third, with \$7.349; Omaha fourth, \$7.179, and Washington fifth, with \$7,054. The annual interest charge on each owned and incumbered home in these cities is \$134, the highest amount being \$438, in New York, and the lowest amount \$33, in Louisville. Denver has the highest average rate of interest on the incumbrance on owned and incumbered homes, namely, 7.87 per cent., and New Orleans is second, with 7.86 per cent. New York has the lowest rate, 4.95 per cent., and Boston stands next. with 5.14 per cent.

It was ascertained that 74.22 per cent. of the incumbrance on owned farms was incurred for the purpose of buying real estate and making improvements, and that 83.51 per cent, of the incumbrance was for the purpose of buying and improving real estate, investing in business, and purchasing the more durable kinds of personal property. In the case of homes, 81.24 per cent. of the incumbrance was incurred to secure purchase-money and to make improvements, and 92.86 per cent. was incurred for purchase-money, improvements, business, and the purchase of the more durable kinds of personal property.

Although the roads of Germany are the best in the world, the vehicles used brance on each of the farms is \$1,224, there are heavy and cumbersome, while on each incumbered home \$1,293. The the horses are of small size and seem uninterest charge for one year on the in- equal to the task imposed upon them. cumbrance on owned farms and homes This is not only true of the farm wagons, is \$141,910,106; on the owned and in- but also of the carriages used by all

# TWO USEFUL BOOKS

FISHER'S GRAIN TABLES.

A neat little book in pasteboard cover, containing 192 pages, giving valuable information to the farmer in weights and measures of grain, legal rates of interest in different States, Wintering stock, profitable age of

sheep, wood measure, etc. SCRIBNER'S LUMBER AND LOG BOOK.

For ship and boat builders, lumber merchants, sawmill men, farmers, and mechanics. Contains 160 pages full of valuable informa-

The price of these books were 30 cents each. but we have secured a few copies of each, which we offer to our readers until the stock is exhausted, at the following prices:

any person sending us two new subscribers at 50 cents each, or both of the books to anyone

sending three new subscribers at 50 Send in your orders early, for we have only

## GOOD PRACTICAL BOOKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

By special arrangements with the publishers, we are enabled to offer the following good, ractical books, which every farmer should lave, at reduced prices: "INJURIOUS INSECTS." By Prof. Frank W.

Sempers. This is a handy little manual of all the insects injurious to crops, with pictures and descriptions of them, and full directions how to treat them. We will send it po spaid to any address for 50 cents, or we will send it and The American Farmer for one year for 85 cents. MANURES: HOW TO MAKE AND USE THEM,

By Prof. Frank W. Sempers. This is a book for which farmers have waited for years. It tells all about manures in a plain, easily understood way, and gives full directions as to their manage-ment and that of the land. Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 50 cents, or with The American Farmer for one year for 85 cents.

## ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD? If So, Here is a Chance.





worn.

black.

colors.

color.

farmer's wife. I

red at the waist-line.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Very full capes of all sizes will still be

A stylish jacket for Fall is short and

double-breasted, fitting the figure closely,

and has a border of pretty gray fur all

around and on the wide cuffs and revers.

worn with many gowns.

Enormous collars of heavy lace are

Gray serge is serviceable and a pleas-

Black velvet ribbon which has been

Parted hair is universally worn, and

or frizzes. It is brushed smoothly on top

Pretty waists for Fall are very full

made of all colors and kinds of silk, with

velvet collars and belts contrasting in

A SATISFACTORY WORK-DRESS.

Shall We Continue to Follow Fashions?

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: Sometime ago I saw

letter advocating the calico wrapper for the

to laundry. I tried blouses and shirts, but being of the unfortunate long-waisted class

could never be sure of being presentable with-

out seeking the mirror. The shirts would sag. I have found something I like. It is comfort-

able, easy to laundry, and becoming. The accompanying cut represents the idea.

My overdresses were cut by the shirt part of a round-yoked wrapper pattern and are shir-

full in front and drawn up at the neck on a

ribbon, so no buttons are required. The col-

My overdresses open in front. It is an excel-

insure cleanliness without heavy washi

I wonder if there are many who feel as I do

rtunity to attend divine service regularly.

money is needed to sustain the service she

garment was worn out before a new

wishes to attend. Nay, more, she must not

hire the change made, and it must be done at the expense of her own overtasked strength.

one was considered necessary or any change made, but now it must follow the fashions set

mainly by silly and extravagant persons, or

A New York paper, in speaking of woman's

extravagance says:
"The woman of wealth ought to spend of

her abundance in every direction. Compara-

tively speaking, the poor are a great deal more extravagant than the rich." I know those

who keep themselves fashionably arrayed, but

they have more intelligent demands upon their

time and strength from the little ones calling them mother. All those who find any trouble

in this direction speak up. Aren't there enough of us to adopt a costume of our

keep Dame Fashion in view, fall behind, or

adopt a distinctive costume suited to our pocketbooks, tastes and intellects?—S. A. M.,

The Hair.

Crimping and curling is no longer

going on in the matter of hair-dressing.

Women are now aiming to acquire that

glossy smoothness to their locks which a

long time ago was considered the only

night, will make the hair as glossy as

satin, and if it is washed thoroughly in a

strong suds of brown soap and cleanly

rinsed, every two weeks at least, it will

become soft and easily managed. Very

What shall we do? Go on striving to

the wearer be the cynosure of all eyes.

about fashion following? One of our neighbors, for the first time since her marriage, has

She has her wedding dress in the three-years-

gone-by style, which will not remodel without the addition of material. That little amount

find wrappers cumbersome

My guimpes are made

children until the ages of 12 or 14.

ant change from the long-worn blue and

### The Stones by the Roadside. BY JULIE M. LIPPMANN.

Along the country roadside, stone on stone,
Past waving grainfields, and near broken stile,
The walls stretch onward and uneven pile,
With rankling vines and lichen overgrown
So stand they sentinel. Unchanged alone
They're left to watch the seasons passing slow;
The Summer's twilight, or the Winter's snow,
The Springtime's birdling, or the Autumn's
moan.

Who placed the stones now gray with many years? did the rough hands tire, the sore hearts eyes grow dim with all their weight of

# tears? Or did the work seem light for some dear sake? Those lives are over. All their hopes and fears Are lost, like shadows in the morning break.

Home from School. Yes, little mother. I'm here to stay:
Let me hold your hair against my face
And kiss both cheeks in the dear old way.
Just look at me hard—I'm well and strong;
Just loel my arms—they'll stand the test;
I'll go to the kitchen where I belong;
You go to the porch and rest.
Now, hear, little mother, you dear little mother,
Sit under the porch and rest.

I like my teachers, I like my books; I had my share of the pranks and fun; But my heart came back to the sweet home nooks

and drawn back loosely at the sides. nooks
And rested with you when the day was done.
I used to think what you had for tea;
Just what you were doing, and how you were and made on tight linings. They are

dressed:
And somehow or other it seemed to me
You didn't take half enough rest.
You shy little mother, you spry little mother,
I'm going to have you rest.

Dear little mother, it brings the tears
Whenever I think what I've let you do;
You've planned for my pleasure years and

It's time I planned a little for you. o drop that apron and smooth your hair; Read, visit, or knit—what suits you best; ean back in your chair, let go your car; And really and truly rest. ou neat little mother, you sweet little mot

ou neat little mother, you sweet little mother, Just take a soft chair and rest. -Exchange,

### ABOUT WOMEN.

MISS ASHLEY is the name of the champion woman sculler of America. She is a Norwegian by birth, but has lived in America since her babyhood. She has developed great strength and skill, and thinks little of rowing 12 or 15 miles in her 27-pound shell.

MRS. LYDIA C. MULOCK, of Middletown, Conn., has celebrated her 100th birthday. She shows no sign of her venerable age. Her parents came to this country before the Revolution. Mrs. Mulock not only takes a keen interest in current events, but reads the daily papers, and attends church frequently.

MISS SADIE MONROE SWIFT, of Massachusetts, has in two ways made herself distinguished. She is the official reporter of the Middlesex and Barnstable terms of the Supreme Court, being the first woman officially recognized as a court stenographer; and this Summer she made a bicycle record of less than 10 hours over the route from Yarmouth to Boston, 881 miles. She is said to be the first woman to make the run.

## Book Cover.

lar is sewed to the back, and has little capes To preserve a paper-covered book, added in front which hold it down to the make a pretty cover for it in the followfront when that is tied over it. The guimpes ing way: Lay two pieces of cardboard reach below the arms, and the sleeves, of course, are sewed to the yoke. Stylish sleeves, over the sides and then sew on a cover collar and girdle make quite a dressy affair. of chamois skin or silk, pasting down the first blank pages at the front and the skirt can be drawn up through the girdle and the hands be left free. Plenty of guimpes back on the inside. Tie together with narrow ribbons or with chamois strings ending in tiny tassels made of the skin.

## Ideas of a Sister on the Necessity of

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: It is always a good idea for people who are going to be together to first get acquainted, so I will introduce myself as the wife of a Missouri farmer, one who takes an interest in everything that pertains to making home and life bright, happy, and useful. While I do not scorn or object to performing the most menial service, still I do spire and strive for thoughts and deeds of a higher order. I do not think a woman should spend all her time cooking, washing and iron-ing, to the total or partial neglect of her own ental growth and to the disadvantage of her

We Americans, as a people, eat too much It is detrimental to our health, happiness and intellect. Now, that it is the rule, rather than the exception, for the wife and mother to be housekeeper and cook as well, would it not for us to simplify our work and use a plain, wholesome diet on our tables? By so ing, it would leave us more time for social intercourse and mental cultivation, thus giving us more ability to train our boys and girls better men and women; for who of us knows but our son may be called upon to fill the Presidential chair, or our daughter be the mistress of the White House. While I admit it would not be much honor, if they should bring such as the present results upon the people, still, I point this out to the mothers people, still, I point this out to of our land, as a warning to instill good principles in their little ones, so, should they be put in places of trust, money will not buy them to prove false to those who have honored

Methinks I see a few of our more conserva tive sisters smile and say: "Another woman's suffrage." Well, perhaps 'tis true, but it depends upon what constitutes "suffrage" not voting and holding office. I respectable way to have the hair. Genconsider her right to be of a higher and more the brushing, a hundred strokes every responsible order than that. Is it not she o first gives man his being and teaches him the ways of life? Then, upon whom but our mothers does the management of this vast universe depend? Stir up, then, mothers of America; teach your boys the principles of power they have in their own homes.—Mrs. tall and wide shell combs are much H. McC., Missouri. governing and your daughters to use the

### WOMAN'S WISDOM.

Ought Women to Vote?

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: We are glad that this question is not as unpopular as it was 15 or 20 years ago. That people do change their minds and adopt opinions that they once discountenanced has been proved many times. All reforms meet more or opposition, and this question, women be allowed the "Shall same privileges of voting as the man," is not an exception. The Order of Good Templars is acknowledged to be the best Temperance organization in the world, and intelligent men tell us that the reason why this is so is because the women are allowed the same privileges as the men; they are considered their equals in every respect—are eligible to every office in the Order, and vote the same as the men.

We do not see why women should not attend town meetings as well as other places where the men and women go together. When we walk up to the ballot-box in the Lodge and deposit our ballot by the side of a man we do not feel that we are becoming demoralized or in danger of losing our womanhood. It has been said that "none but disappointed old maids and women who do not live happily with their husbands care to vote. 17 but we claim that this is not so. We do not see why happy wives and mothers would not enjoy voting for President of the United States as well as for Worthy Chief Templar in a Lodge of Good Templars. Women are just as much interested in the affairs of the Nation as the men. Why not tell the men they must not leave their hom duties to go and vote?—P. M. S., Vermont.

### OUR DAUGHTERS.

Their Education and Influence at Home. EDITOR FARMHOUSE: How many of the farm mothers ever think seriously of the influence of their eldest daughters? I also include the only daughter; for if there be but one her influence is equal or even superior to the eldest of a number, be it two, three or

so much used on dainty Summer gowns will also trim Winter gowns of different If she be not wisely trained, she often becomes selfish and overbearing. I have seen in some households such a usurping of author-The sailor dress is always suitable for ity that the mother seemed to take a secondary place.

But, on the contrary, when she is looked up to by the younger members of the family often called by the endearing name "sister," is a more womanly style than either bangs she is second only to mother when advice is sought, assistance required, or sympathy needed, not only in childhood, but also in

Oftentimes the mother is called from the home circle, by what seems to our feeble sight a mysterious Providence, while the younger mbers of the family are yet children. well for all if the eldest daughter can in a measure fill her place. What a power she then becomes in the home if she can perform those duties so successfully that the home life can go smoothly on without a break except the sadness the change caused.

Again, what a comfort the eldest daughter can be to her mother in ordinary home life. She can advise, with her share at least partially her pleasures, her recreations, or rely on her for help when household cares increase or added years bring them beyond her strength. We will assume she has been properly taught to assist "mother" in early years—for what time like childhood to learn, and who so fit as a patient mother to instil in these young hearts ose habits of industry. I do not insist on the mother educating the daughter, though it would be well if she could at least lay the foundation. All this would be more than the average woman should undertake, even though she were capable of it. But observation will teach you how apt the child is to learn to do triffing acts, like putting the meat over the fire. getting the vegetables ready, sewing on but-tons, feeding the chickens, etc.; then, as years pass, added duties may be required, so these habits of industry be formed.

I cannot say, though, that I approve the plan so prevalent some years ago, giving to the eldest daughter privileges of a term or two at a distant boarding school, to the neglect of the younger ones, some of whom might develop more talent than she. Perhaps the idea was that she might teach the others. This I think utterly a mistaken one, though my observation is confined only to the two States of New York and Maryland. For so often she marries and goes from home, the others pick up what they can get at the country school, and in after years reproach their parents for not giving them a better education. I plead for the younger members of the family. Is it not our duty to give each child an equal chance so far as their talents are known, and to do our utmost to develop that special one, be it music, drawing, reading or sewing ?-A MOTHER IN THE COUNTRY.

## From a California Woman.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: From a remote corner of the United States this letter comes to you; almost entirely across the continent. We are in the foothills of the Sierras with a westerly view of our beautiful coast range. One can look across the Sacramento Valley almost any Summer day and get a view of them. South of us the Buttes are always visible. We have an excellent climate, and will say right here that if anyone who is afflicted with asthma should chance to see this, that no better place than this can be found for them. I lent walking dress for the dewy mornings, for knew but three cases here; two are well and cannot say too much for the place; in the third case the patient was so much better that he went East to sell his place, but could not Of course, a large bibbed apron is required do so in less than a year, and died just before he crossed the "Rockies."

Our little village has a graded school (90 cholars), a church, store, and two "country" Here a doctor who would combin fruit or olive culture with his practice could make a good living, as there is a vast mining region north of us, and one must go 14 miles uth to get a doctor. Of course accidents will happen, and some will get sick in the

healthiest locality.

All kinds of fruit do well here, prunes olives and pears especially, as well as all small fruits and berries. Nut-bearing trees also are a success here. As this is required to be in-teresting to women, I will say that women here raise chickens and ducks to make their spending money. Chickens bring a good price, as well as eggs; there is more profit in ducks, as they are ready for market when 10 weeks

old and bring 50 cents apiece, or \$5 a dozen.

This year I intend to put some fruit in glass iars and send it to some of our Northwestern cities. I think it will pay, and if it does many women could find employment in Butte County.

I wonder how many who may chance to see this ever saw oranges growing. None grow here, but last week I went to visit a friend who lives in the midst of an orange grove. It is a beautiful sight to see the acres of green and yellow. One rides for miles and says, truly, this is the "Golden West."

Sisters, if you are interested in fancy work, don't read this, for with all my housework and two little boys I get but little time for anything of the kind. Not long since I saw a wool mattress which for cheapness and dur-ability "took my eye." The parties raise a few fine goats, but not enough to pay for ship ping, so they had the wool cleaned and carded for a small sum. When the two mattresse were ready for use they had only cost \$4.50, and I cannot see any difference between them and those that cost \$7 or \$8.-F. S. D., Paradise. Butte Co., Cal.

## FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years with uterine tre isplacements, leucorrhea and other irregul-inally found a safe and simple home treatment inily found a safe and simple home treatment that ompletely cured her without the ald of medical ar-rendance. She will send it free with full instructions on to use it to any suffering woman who will send her ame and address to Mrs. D. L. Orme, South Bend, Ind.

## A VACATION.

Two Ways of Doing.

The farmer's daughter has had a racation In that breathing spelf that comes after all the pickles are pickled, the empty cans filled with fruit, the jelly, marmalade, catsup and preserves made, the farmer's daughter packed her trunk, kicked off the household shackles. and sped away as fast as steam could carry her. She felt no twangs of conscience in thus leaving her post of duty, for if the bookkeeper, banker, merchant and school teacher need an annual vacation, why, so does the house keeper. She settled herself comfortably in the car scat and looked out on the fleeing landscape, resolutely trying to keep her thoughts from the ne she had just deserted. Despite her resolution she soon found herself wondering if Maggie would not forget to feed the brindle calf and drive the turkeys home to roost. To guard against such fears she deliberately went to work to study her fellow-passengers. It was an interesting study. In the seat directly in front of hers there was a mother with her half dozen tired, saucy children. Just to watch them was a pleasure unequaled by any thing outside of Barnum's circus. Then there was the inevitable spoony bride and groom and the dashy young girl, ready and willing to flirt with any flirtable object she chanced With such attractions before the eyes of the

farmer's daughter, the five hours soon passed and she was at her journey's end. As speedily as possible she sought a conveyance to carry her to Aunt Martha's home. Now, Arm Martha is one of those individuals who live by cast-iron rules. It is hard to imagine any calamity so dire as to cause her to deviate an inch from her beaten track. Each Monday morning her washing is flung to the breeze at precisely nine o'clock. Her clothes appear roned and folded when the clock hands reach the same dots on the following morning. She bakes bread on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and it is doubtful if either a wedding or a funeral in the family would keep her from her kneading-board on those days. Fridays the house must be swept from garret to cellar: and so the whole week's work clicks round.

Knowing so well her methodical ways, the farmer's daughter was somewhat frightened as her watch told her that it was five inutes after Aunt Martha's supper time be fore the depot was reached. When at last she stood in the doorway of Aunt Martha's home, she knew that supper must have been waiting a whole hour.

"You are late," were the first words that receted her. "Don't be long fixing, dear child," as she was led to her room. "I am child," as she was led to her room. afraid supper is spoiled now."

The farmer's daughter appeared at the table feeling much like a criminal. The very atmosphere seemed charged with the conviction that an unpardonable sin had been con mitted. Only spurts of conversation ensued The tablecloth was white as soap and strength could make it, and its folds lay straight with the points of the compass. Each plate, cup, saucer, knife and spoon occupied their relative geometrical positions. When Uncle Henry in passing a dish failed to return it to its per place, Aunt Martha would give it a pat and a shove till it covered the exact spot she desired it should. The hostess commented that the biscuits might have been good, if eaten as soon as baked; that the tea had steeped too long, and the omelet was a failure A tirade against all flies and dirt in general Uncle Henry and the boys, slippershod and meek-toned, said but little

So it was during the days that followed Aunt Martha waged; her ceaseless war with dirt and disorder from early in the morning till late at night. If the farmer's daughter wished to talk with her, it was only by following her about from cellar to pantry and kitchen and woodshed that it could be done. Yet. Aunt Martha was but one of man schold slaves. Endowed by nature a gift for housework, she had narrowed her iew till, like the frog in the well, she thought her house was all there was of the world. She was not a homekeeper, only a housekeeper. She scrubbed, baked, scoured and brewed, but gave no thought to the necessities of the higher life. She had failed to fulfill a woman's highest duty-to create a home.

The farmer's daughter next visited Aunt Mary. She was ushered into that home boisterously. Two dirty-faced urchins grabbed her hands, while two others rushed on before crying at the top of their voices, come! She's come!" Aunt Mary was picking up various articles and wiping the dust from a chair with her apron as the farmer's daughter entered the room. Papers and books were piled high on the table; playthings were sown thickly around; the chairs were filled with a motley array of things, ranging from a basket of eggs to a cat. Aunt Mary said her dress was too dirty to be seen, but that she would rather visit than take the time to change it; so she sat and talked while the clock ticked was past the time at which the farmer's daughter knew that farmers usually ate. Then there was the sound of booted feet clattering into

the kitchen. "Why," said Aunt Mary complacently, 'I didn't think it was so late. The men have come to supper."

She scrambled together a queer meal, and almost as quickly the dishes were shoved out of sight when the meal was ended.

She seated herself again amidst the reigning disorder and talked on. She quoted Spinoza and Plato; she talked of subjects on which the farmer's daughter was profoundly ignorant: She unfolded rare plans for reforming the social and political world, and was enthusiastic in telling how things ought to be. Mean-while the children rampaged the house like conquerors. They overwhelmed the farmer's daughter with attention; they screamed and hooted, quarreled and swore in turn, while their mother, in seeming ignorance of their existence, soared through the realms of the in-When the farmer's daughter went to her

room that night she resolved before she slept that she would never be like either Aunt Mary or Aunt Martha, but that she would try-oh, so hard-to find the middle path and walk therein.—LUTE KEANE.

## Arrasene Embroidery.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: It requires an artist embroider correctly. Before buying the material you should study your flowers to get the exact shade. Always use the olive shades of green for leaves and stems. In shading, use arrasene one shade darker. In shading leaves use the lighter shade for the upper part and the dark for the lower. Have your work tightly framed. I would advise all amateurs to use a flat

surfaced cloth like felt, until they are thoroughly used to the work. Have a large spray of flowers stamped, and always avoid a iumbled-up pattern.

the lower end of your pattern, and work all stems first, so the flowers will not look as if they were stuck on. Use a large embroidery needle: cut a thread about seven inches long, thread your needle and tie a knot. Bring your needle up through the cloth and twirl the needle through your thumb and finger until the arrasene is twisted. Then about a quarter of an inch from where you be gan, put your needle through, being careful to draw it through just slack. Now bring your needle up again on the outside of your ine, just back a little from where you put your needle through. Make your stitches irregular, always covering all stamping. In this manner work all stems and leaves solid. until not a particle of cloth can be seen. In working a leaf commence at the extreme point, always working to the center rib slant-Work your veins in long, irregular stitches of embroidery silk of any color. owers should first be worked with coarse

white zephyr, then worked over with arrasene,

being careful always to follow your lines

The same stitches are used in flat silk em-

broidery, only the zephyr is not used.—AP-PLE BLOSSOM, Blackwater, Mo.

## A PROBLEM

For Interested Suffragists.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: Perhaps some of your readers are W. C. T. U. women, and if so, I have a problem for them, to which I hope they will all send some reply through your valuable paper-for we consider it a

We have a Union in our town which has been popular and very prosperous, but this suffrage question has troubled us exceedingly. The first time women were allowed to vote in New York, and that only on education, our Union drilled for it, so as to be sure and make no mistake about such a weighty matter. One voman gave them instructions whom to vote for, and distributed her posters and enjoined them to get as many votes as possible for Mrs. House, the Prohibition candidate.

Now, the President of that Union was a little stubborn, and thought she had a mind of her own, and knew for whom she wanted to vote, and so had the audacity to vote for a man; only think of it, and he on the Democratic ticket! He had served as School Commissioner one term and done well, and she boldly declared she was voting for the best man for that office. If it had been an Excise Commissioner, she would have wanted the Prohibitionist. And so without any sentiment, or caring a straw for instructions, went ahead and voted for the man. "Just like a woman," I hear someone say; "always ready to help the other sex." Now, that Union, to punish her for daring to

have a mind of her own, drew up resolutions, wherein they said she, a Christian woman, had failed to avail herself of an opportunity to vote for temperance, and thus made them a butt of ridicule, etc., and asked her to resign. Now, what think you, Mr. Editor? Did

she burt the cause of temperance, or detract from their influence as a temperance organization? Please reply through the columns of our paper. -Mrs. R. A. GRENNELL, Erie County, N. Y.

The problem shows forth our present crude and primary state. That one woman should prescribe to her sisters their way of voting, is bossism in its worst form, and one of the most objectionable features of men's methods. As a paper, we take no voice in politics, but it seems to us that the President was right, and that she did not hurt the cause of temperance. To censure her is a violation of the theory of Government, that in local matters party lines shall not be drawn, and it is also a contradiction of the claim made by the W. C. T. U., to non-partisanship.—Editor.

### Fall Hat.

A neat little Fall hat has rosets of either velvet or ribbon at the sides, and



a stiff aigret, or Mercury wing. The hat itself is stiff and trying to some faces, but if the hair is combed becomingly beneath it, it is stylishly pretty.

## White Aprons.

No matter how plain or homely her



looks dainty if she is dressed in a clean white apron. They should be made long and full, and many have sleeves and high necks. The one shown in the picture has neither, but is very becoming and pretty.

### Many Useful Helps. EDITOR FARMHOUSE: My husband re-

reived a sample copy of THE AMERICAN FARMER a few days ago. We were very mucl leased with it. Such a paper is a benefit farmers' wives. I for one can and do enjoy picking up such a paper, where I can read etters from other women, with the different recipes and ways of practicing economy. The way "A Sister" made a rug would be very pretty and cheap. I will give another way: Take your scraps of flannel, all kinds of worsted, and even silk-no matter if they are soiled some, it won't show. Cut them abo one-half inch wide and two inches long, all colors, and mix them up; put in all the bright colors you can find. Now take two coarse knitting edles and a ball of coarse cotton-about No will do-and put all the stitches on one cedle that you can conveniently knit. Knit one stitch, take one of your scraps and lay between the needles, with a little more on the lower side than the upper; knit another stitch and put the lower half of the scrap up through between the needles; knit the next stitch and take another scrap; keep on until clear across; knit back plain. Make your strips just as long and just as many as you wish, sew them together and knit a border of plain black, red or green, or any color you vish, and put around the rug. it done, clip smooth and line, and you have a vely rug.

I think an Exchange Department will be very nice, and a great help to us.

I must tell you of some drop cakes I make from a recipe found some time ago, and I know they are good. Try them. One cup of ngar, one of molasses, one of meat fryings or drippings, three eggs, one teaspoonful of salt one teaspoonful of cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, a little nutmeg, four cupfuls of flour, and, lastly, one teaspoonful of soda in one-half cupful of water. Beat well and drop about one-half tablespoonful on well-greased tins and bake in quick oven.

Now that it is warm weather, this is a nice

way to take

CARE OF BEEF. Pack down with just enough salt to season well. Take one pound of brown sugar, four ounces of saltpeter in 14 quarts of soft water, put over the fire until it almost boils, take off, and when cold pour over the beef. -FARMER'S

### What to do First.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: There are many young housekeepers who get along nicely after the morning cleaning up is done, but who are rushed and worried the first few hours of the day until they are nervous and tired. baby must be washed and dressed, the break-fast table cleared, dishes washed, beds made, sitting-room put in order, and the housekeepe

is at a loss to know what to do first. One may do a great deal to forward the morning's work the night before. Immediately after the supper is cleared away and the dishes washed, set the table for breakfast, even to the chairs. Grind the coffee and put it in the boiler. Place potatoes in the oven or kettle, as you wish to bake or boil; and have everything else ready to cook. You can get breakfast in half the time it takes when no preparations are made. Then just before reing, put everything in the proper place in the sitting-room, so that it will be ready to be swept in the morning without delay. After breakfast, sweep and dust the sitting-room, After next remove the things from the breakfast table; then you can wash and dress the baby without feeling nervous and hurried.

Unexpected tasks may arise, or interrup tions occur, so that a set program cannot be carried out; then one has to do the best she can. But in that case, you will certainly be glad of the preparations made the night before.

Now, with yourself, home and baby in a presentable condition, you can proceed with the rest of your work without the annoyance and worry you would otherwise feel, and should a friend drop in, the moments spent in chatting will rest and refresh you, instead of causing you additional worry about the appearance of your house and yourself. And the most important thing of all is the effect it will have on yourself, for with your mind at ease, you will think purer thoughts, feel more charitable to all, and develop into truer womanhood than is possible with most of us when fretted with petty cares. -MARY.

### For the Home Table. CRAB APPLE SWEET PICKLES.

Seven pounds of fruit; remove blosoms; steam until tender; put in jars and pour on hot sirup, made as follows: Three and a half pints of sugar, one pint of vinegar, two-thirds of an ounce of bark cinnamon and one ounce cloves. Boil together 15 minutes, pour over fruit, and seal up.-Mrs. WYKOFF, Nebraska.

A STEAMED LOAF, used either as bread or dessert Three cups of meal and one of flour, Two tablespoonfuls of sirup or sugar, One level tesspoon of best soda made fine, The same of salt, then all combine; In cake dish well buttered with care e'll pour then this mixture rare, steamer well heated then will place it, And cover so tight no steam will escape. I'wo hours and three-quarters of boiling 'twil

take,
Then set in the oven one-quarter to bake.
Now one-half of this loaf as bread you may eat,
The other as dessert, with sauce good and sweet.
This loaf will not be, when 'tis eaten, like lead;
'Tis many times better than common corn bread.

OLD VIRGINIA BATTER BREAD. One quart cornmeal, four eggs, one tablespoonfuls melted butter. Bake in

PICKLED BEETS.

quick oven .- L. K. M.

To put up beets for Winter use, take the beets late in the Fall, cook until tender, cut in slices an inch thick, fill a halfgallon can, take a quart of good strong cider vinegar, one-half cup sugar, one teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon bark. Put all into a kettle and let come to a boil; have beets in can and turn this ers and silk and velvet scraps for crazy patchover them and seal up.

TILDEN CAKE.

One cup butter, two of pulverized sugar, one of sweet milk, three of flour, half cup cornstarch, four eggs, two teaspoons baking powder and two of lemon

DELICATE CAKE.

Three cups of flour, two of sugar, threefourths of a cup of sweet milk, whites of six eggs, half cup of butter, teaspoon of cream tartar and half teaspoon soda. Flavor with lemon.

AN EXCELLENT DESSERT.

One can of peaches, two coffee cups of sugar, one pint of water, and the whites of three eggs. Break the peaches and stir all the ingredients together: freeze the whole into form. Beat the eggs to a froth.—SISTER LETITIA.

### Ginger Buns. NICE TO HAVE HOT FOR TEA.

Two cups buttermilk, one cup moasses, one-half cup sugar, one egg, one teaspoon ginger, one heaping teaspoon soda, a little salt, and piece of butter size of a hen's egg; mix soft with flour. This will make two loaves, or is nice baked in gem pans.—Cora B. Cor. Leyden, N. Y.

A Homily on the Washing of Dishes. EDITOR FARMHOUSE: The price of dish-

washing machines being so expensive, the majority of women wash dishes by hand. It is estimated that 15,000,000 families wash dishes in our land three times a day; over 1,000 times a year. Day by day the process goes on. Any mitigation or lessening the labor ought to receive a hearty wel-

California, with her majority of single men ranchers, is probably the worst dish-washed State in the Union; while Massachusetts, with her surplus of women, ought to be the best. One would think that no one but a Digger ndian or an inhabitant of Thibet (who never washes the person) would think of allowing the dog or cat to wash dishes by licking the We heard a person say that that was the quickest way he knew of. A small family of two or three need wash

them but once a day. Scrape dishes after each meal, pile them in snug corner, and wash at the last meal Get a round paint brush one and one-half inches in diameter, costing about 15 cents and lasting a year; place dishes in the pan and pour

over them boiling-hot water—luke-warm water will not kill the microbes. The use of the brush prevents the burning or soiling of hands. Only the tips of the fingers of one hand are required in lifting the dishes, while rubbing with the brush with the other; drain and wipe. Pour hot water on the brush shake out once or twice, hang up to dry, and it will be ready for next time. - O. F. S

### Try It. Mollie S., East Jamaica, Vt., writes: I

want to tell all who have never done so, to make some apple jelly this Fall. Take the reddest sour Fall apples you can find, cut them up parings, cores and all, and cook in a granite-ware kettle, if you have it, if not tin pan will do. With just water enough not to burn, cook very soft, strain through a flannel without pressing, use one pound white sugar to one pint of juice, and boil till it will jelly when a little is put in a saucer; don't get it too thick; it will be as clear as crystal and of a beautiful pink shade. It should b so it will move a little in the tumblers when turned on the side; if too thick it is not s nice. I like it better than crab apple jelly.

## TALKING IT OVER.

Hints and Opinions on Things in the Home and Out of It.

ALL ABOUT FLOWERS.

Mrs. C. M. Jewell, Shannondale, Ind., ays: Let me give you my way of planting seeds. I plant at corn-planting time; have the soil mellow and fine; plant in rows; label each row by writing with a pencil on a piece of shingle or pine. I cover small seeds very lightly—all seeds about four times the diameter of the seeds, dampen and cover with a cloth and keep damp till seeds appear, then remove cloth. Shade for a day or two from hot suns or dry winds, keeping moist all the

time, but not too wet. For busy ones, I would say grow such an nuals as self-sew, like verbena, catchfly, calliopsis, petunia, portulaca, poppy, etc., then each Spring you will have blooms by the time some could be planted. And you farmers' wives should grow hardy perennials—those that bloom year after year without much care such as sweet williams, linum, pardanthus papaver, campanula, hibiscus, etc. Digitalis is a very handsome one, blooms pink and white, thimble-shaped, 50 to 100 on a plant, each flower one and one-half inches long; seeds abundantly. I'll send a few seeds of it to anyone who will send a stamp for their return, and I will also add a few of the new double aquilegia, of which I have 20 shades and colors, from white to purple, from pale pink to dark red, yellow, etc. It grows easily, and lives for years. And I would say add a shrub to your collection each year; they are so satisfactory and require such little care. I admire the lilac-white and purple, the syringa and

spireas, deutzia, yellow-flowering currant, hydrangea, pyrus japonica, and others. I would advise planting a few bulbs for Summer-blooming ones, Gladiolus and dahlias are cheapest and best. Dahlias now come in so many colors, pink, red, scarlet, purple, white, yellow, crimson, tipped and varigated. See that each tuber has a sprout.

ALTOGETHER PLEASED.

Mrs. R. A. Grennell says: Your paper does duty in more than my own family, and my husband and boys think as much of it as I do. Its recipes are the best there is. I hope we may hear how Mrs. Harry Tappan manages to make her poultry pay. Mrs. Henderson's to make her poultry pay. directions for making a stocking rug are lovely.

I like so much what Mrs. Rogers says about exchanging our views on the current topics of the day, and I will give my views some other

WHO KNOWS ONE?

Miss Baker, San Jose, Cal., asks: Will some of the many readers give a good, true recipe for mince meat? I have tried so many and never found a real good one.

SEND EXCHANGE NOTICES. Miss Elizabeth Kilpatrick, Johnson's Mill N. C., starts the Exchange again: What has

become of the Exchange column? I think it would be so nice to keep it up, because we often have things of little use to us that would almost be invaluable toothers. I have patent needle-threaders for machine or common sew ing needles (with directions for using) which quart sweet milk, a pinch of salt and two are of great benefit to anyone blind, as they can be threaded in the dark, to exchange for cloth-bound books in good condition. this year's back numbers of any good periodical or magazine.

Those having books to exchange will please send list of their books, so that I may be sure of not exchanging for something I have already read. St. Elmo, any of E. P. Roe's novels Mary J. Holmes, Rosa Carey or Edna Lyall's works will be gladly received. I would also be glad to hear from those having flower seeds and bulbs to exchange, as I have several other things I would be glad to exchange for flowwork. Now, I have written a long list of ex-changes and I hope others will follow my example, as I think it would be a very interest

## UNION CHEVIOT SUIT.



The biggest bargain of the season. cheviot with extra pair of pants and polo cap. Single or double breasted in blue or black, well made and excellently finished. Sizes 4 to 14 years. Cannot be duplicated for the money. Sent, post-paid, to any address in the United States low price of \$2.50.

## THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.

HANDY BOX NO. 7. THE AMERICAN FARMER has had a new pack age of medicines put up for its subscribers which beats anything in that line ever offered before. This box embraces the most desirable medicines for general use, and can be used by anyone with common sense, as each remedy is contained in a box with explicit directions thereon, the whole being inclosed in one large box. It contains the following:

100 Liver Pills, which act on that organ.
100 Iron Tonic Pills, to restore color to checks and lips.
100 Anti-constipation Pills, to gently move the bowels.
50 Dyspeptic Tablets, for indigestion.
25 Headache Pills, which cure an ordinary headache.

nary headache.

100 Quinine Pills, 2 grain, for malaria, colds, etc. Cours, etc.

The price of above box is \$1. In ordering clease specify that Handy Box No. 7 is desired.

Persons wishing only one of the above remedies can have for \$1 a box containing any one of the following.

300 Liver Pills.
300 Liver Pills.
300 Iron Tonic Pills.
300 Anti-constipation Pills.
250 Dyspeptic Tablets.
100 Headache Pills.

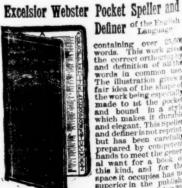
Or 400 Quinine Pills, 2 grs., 81.

This Quinine is the very best that is manufactured, and will often cure when interior Quinine has failed. Coughs-Catarrh-Sore Throat.

One of the best cough mixtures is now put up One of the best cough mixtures is now in tablet form. 250 of these tablets for SI Those suffering from Catarrh are alw lieved and often permanently cured by fing the nasal passages with water in whi of the "Standard Catarrh Tablets" had issolved. Used in the same way, it is if remedy for Sore Throat. Complete directly on each box. Price per box of 50 tablecents.

All postage on medicines is paid by THE AMERICAN FARMER. THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Washington, D. C.



Sent, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents. THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.



sat before the kitchen stove garded with considerable awe by her lighting her pipe. By the townsfolk, as one having authority and citizens of Durkey Points vast experience. She loved to talk, pray she was counted an ex- and write. pert in this line, but to-day unwilling to submit to the customary

like to know? Got the margrums,

A voice from the bedroom answered: "I'm as fidgetty as a cat. I'm scairt of that air rheumatiz comin' back, and I've bout concluded to run up to Sophi' Sweezey's and git her started on that air goin to happen. In the midst of life, Scriptur saith

ing for a fresh coal. "I wa'n't talkin' to year, Than'L"

Wal, who in thunder be ye a-talkin' mine." to?" demanded the voice from the bed-

"My pine," drawled the old lady. "I wouldn't swear if I wuz you. Nice thing, ain't it, for a man to fall a-cussin' when he's talkin' 'bout death."

"O!" said Uncle Than'l, as he came through the doorway, "I couldn't make out who we wuz talkin' to. I wan't exactly swearin', mar. Ye can't really call 'thumber' profane.'

"Tain't sacred, nuther," said Aunt Alciny, grimly, pulling away at her pipe. Then she continued: "So ye're goin' to git that obituary up right off, be ye?" see, I want Sophi' to do it while she's here, for she's a masterhand on writin', and helty on po'try an' sich. I spoke to her," tather hesitatingly, "other night ye." to pra'r-meetin', an' she said she'd fix up

one in first-rate style." Aunt Aleiny smoked in silence, while her husband watched her anxiously. She was a little, wrinkled old woman with a sharp, shrewd, mocking face. Her gray hair was done up in a wee knot at the back of her head. As she sat there she looked so small, so fragile, so uncanny, one might have expected her to disappear in the wreaths of smoke circling up toward the whitewashed ceiling; but little as she was, all the neighbors agreed that she had plenty of "grit," and ruled her husband with a rod of

Her silence was inauspicious. Uncle obituary. He resolved, however, to battle manfully for his inalienable rights. "What do you think, mar?" he

asked, in as careless a manner as he could assume under the circumstances. "Hey ver ben measured for your

coffin vit?" suddenly asked his grim shock of corn has been gleaned."

"Lord! no. mar." " Nor your shroud?"

"Massy me! Heow ye do talk, mar. Ye've set me all of a shiver."

"Wall, I don't see how ye come to overlook them things. Ef ye're goin' to die, I kalculate ye'll need a coffin an' a shroud more'n ye will an obituary."

"Now look here, mar," cried Uncle Than'l desperately, "I hain't agoin' to be baulked on that air obituary. I've set my heart on it. Ye've allus had your way and I've harkened to ye, but I'm agoin' to do jest as I please; yes, sir, jest as I goll darn please 'bout my obituary, an' you put that in yer pipe And, squaring his stooping shoulders, Uncle Than'l rose, seized the milking-pail and set out for the barn. Aunt Alciny was so amazed at this sudden outburst of defiance that she dropped her pipe with a crash upon the hearth and stared after her husband's re-

treating form. Wal, may I be everlastingly swog-

gled!" she ejaculated. From a Durkey Points standard this was a fearful curse for a church member, but Aunt Aleiny felt the exigencies of the occasion would justify the anathema. "Than'l is a bigger fool than I took him to be, an' I ain't never sot no great store by his wits, nuther. He's gone clean daft over the idee of an obituary, and Sophi' is jest sickin' him on so's to have a chance to splurge an' show off them big words of her'n. I'll have to stand it Is pose, unless I kin shame him off the

But Uncle Than'l was not to be chamed off the notion of having an ornate obituary prepared betimes in which his virtues as a citizen, a husband and a church member should be duly set forth. It was one of those harmless bits of vanity which are frequently found in remote rural districts. Life is so peaceful and monotonous that the simple ideas and thoughts of the humble inhabitants continually revolve about themselves. The busy, noisy outside world and its affairs are of very little consequence to

In Uncle Than'I's thirst for an obituary, he was aided and abetted by one

ing a rhetorical "splurge." Sophia was better educated then most

UNT ALCINY BUTTON | three times, and on that account was re-

"She' got the gift of gab," said Miss was refractory and appeared Priscilla Dean, who, it was suspected, cherished envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness toward Sophia for the "What ails ye?" asked Aunt Alciny, giving it a smart rap, "what ails ye, I'd and the sake of those three defunct husbands, it and it are the sake of those three defunct husbands, it is that hain't no one that can address the three of sake of those three three defunct husbands, it is the three of sake of those three three defunct husbands, it is those of sake of those three defunct husbands, it is those of sake of those three defunct husbands, it is those of the sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands, it is a sake of those three defunct husbands. the throne of grace an' give the Lord more news in 15 minutes than Sophi'

Sweezev kin." This woman of parts set speedily to work on Uncle Than'l's obituary. The good man eagerly supplied the necessary data and information, and awaited the obituary. Ye can't never tell what's result with ill-concealed anxiety. One get such a silly word? Sparked is good enough to better.

In the midst of life, evening as he sat enjoying his pipe after enough fer folks like us." the chores were finished, he suspended "O, pshaw!" said Aunt Alciny, reach- puffing for a moment to murmur: "I do wonder, mar, how Sophi' Sweezey is propitiate his critic. a-gettin' on with that air obituary of

> As a rule Aunt Alciny contented herself with an ejaculation-something besupposed to convey contempt. One the details of his taking off. He hesinight, however, after carefully knocking tated over "the stroke" which killed the ashes from her pipe upon the hearth, she coolly remarked:

"Of all the vaingforious animals, Than'l, I ever see in my life, you are the worst. Ye'd better beware. Satan is a-temptin' on yer—a tryin' on ye. importance. Ye're a gittin' to feel big -and I blame it all on that obituary. I wish the plagued thing had never en-"Wal, yes, mar," replied Uncle tered your head. But I wash my hands Than'l, sitting down beside her. "Ye of it. Ef any judgment overtakes ye, don't expect no sympathy from me, for it'll be along of that obituary you an' Sophi' Sweezey are a-cookin' up betwixt them all, "now, mar, I call that a

> Thus ended Aunt Alciny's expostua prophet and became instead a critic. For the very next day Sophia brought home the obituary. She intended to remain to tea and read it aloud to the old couple, but as this suggestion met with no encouragement from Aunt Alciny, she framed an excuse for a sudden departure and retired, rather abashed, from the presence of the old woman,

than usual But Uncle Than'l could scarcely wait so desirous was he to see his virtues pre- enough fer the family." sented in ink. With nervous hands he Than'l felt that she disapproved of the unfolded the manuscript, tied up, with lugubrious propriety, in narrow black ribbons, and clearing his throat with a resonant "hem," began to read aloud.

Meanwhile Aunt Alciny smoked. "' Another ripe sheaf has been garnered," so ran the obituary, "'another

"I s'pose that's you," dryly interrupted Aunt Alciny; "you're the shock of corn and ripe sheaf. Humph! you look more like one of them dried bullrushes Priscilla Dean's got stood up in the corner of her parlor. Wal, go on." "'We are again called upon to mourn the untimely loss of a prominent citizen," Uncle Than'l smacked his lips now and read with the greatest satisfaction, "'devoted and faithful father and husband and an upright pillar of the church."



HEV YER BEEN MEASURED FOR YOUR EOFFIN YIT?"

"Humph!" from Aunt Alciny's corner. "Ain't all pillars upright, I'd like to know? "But, mar," suggested Uncle Than'l

timidly, "hain't ther some pillars more upright than others."

"Mebbe, mebbe," replied the old woman; "go on, let's hear the rest on't."

" · Nathaniel Button, one of the oldes of Durkey Point's settlers, Deacon of the Baptist church and Town Pathmaster, entered into rest last""-here a blank was left for the date of Uncle Than'I's demise.

"Wal, why don't she git to work? demanded Aunt Alciny, "here you've been gleaned and garnered an' entered Sophia Sweezey, who was, as Aunt Alinto rest. There's enough of that I should ciny had shrewdly said, desirous of mak- think. Why don't she tell where ye was born, an'," bridling a little, "who ye of her neighbors. She had been married ligious experience. Pshaw! I could git ashamed of," announced Uncle Than'l climate.—New York Sun. married, an' something about your re-

without half tryin'."

" Hold on, mar; I'm comin' to that," It's more fittin'."

"'Nathaniel was born in Brattleon.

"Wa'n't nuthin' of the kind," answer-"That's so," rejoined her husband

nervously. "I don't see how I come to make such a mistake." "'At the tender age of nine, deceased

removed with his parents," continued the "deceased," to New York State, and after various changes settled in Durkey Point, then a howling wilderness.' "Howling!" ejaculated Aunt Alciny; I'd like to know! What howled?'

"Wildcats, mar," suggested Uncle Than'l, nervously.
"Wildcats don't howl," said his wife contemptuously; "they yowl."

"Wall-yowl," repeated Uncle Than'l rather impatiently. "I don't know as there's any great difference." "Than'l," said Aunt Aleiny, waving

her pipe emphatically, "have it right. Ef ve're bound to have an obituary don't for massy's sakes have any howling wild cats in it fer folks to laugh at." "'When deceased was twenty he

wooed and wed Alciny Griggs'"-"Wooed!" said Aunt Alciny, with infinite scorn. "Wooed! Where'd she

"I'll change it, mar, ef ve'd like it better," said Uncle Than'l, eager to "Wal, I should think ye'd better.

Wooed!" Aunt Alciny gave vent to one of her most disdainful snorts. Uncle Than'l read on to the close of tween a sniff and a snort-which was his life and followed with great relish

> "It might be a stroke," he said, 'an' then again it might be rheumatiz or consumption, mar, or fits."

"Twon't never be no consumption, Than'l, with them lungs of your'n," Ye're a gittin' puffed up with a sense of stated his wife; "more likely a stroke." "Wall, that can be fixed up afterwards," rejoined Uncle Than'l; "an' now, mar," he added, after going over the description of his funeral and the list of his pall bearers, an item he had quite insisted upon, although Sophia had

mighty good obituary, don't you?" "No, I don't," said Aunt Alciny, lations. From this hour she ceased to be tartly. "I shouldn't have said nuthin' bout your donations to the churchlooks like braggin' too much-an' there wa'n't no need of bringin' in that lawsuit agin Tom Beebe-an' "-

suggested that he might possibly outlive

"Now see here, mar," said the deceased," suddenly rising and speaking with unwonted firmness, "whose obituary is this? When you have your'n composed, you can have what you want; whose face wore a more sardonic smile

"Me?" echoed Aunt Alciny, shrilly. "I hain't such a plagued fool as to have until the evening chores were finished, no obituarys wrote. No sir; one idiot's With this parting shot she returned to her pipe

The obituary was carefully folded and laid away with Uncle Than'l mortgage and notes in the old-fashioned secretary. But it was often stealthily brought forth and pored over by its subject, who fancied that his wife did not notice the

act. But Aunt Alciny's eyes were sharp and nothing escaped her. Moreover, she remarked that her husband was changed since the obituary was written. He had assumed an air of importance, strangely at variance with his former humble mien. He paid more attention to his dress, brushed his thin hair oftener. and took to wearing his best Sunday coat on week-days. He expended money-he who had always been so frugal, even penurious. Instead of smoking at home he flaunted his pipe along the highway. On several occasions he swore alarmingly and conducted himself in general like a very depraved and gay old boy, instead of an estimable citizen and an upright pillar of the

church. "It's a judgment," murmured Aunt Alciny, "come on account of his vain-He's got so sot up since that glory. air obituary was writ, there hain't no livin' with him. He's growin' so dressy an' sassy I dunno what on earth I'm goin' to do."

The climax of Uncle Than'l's riotous

living came when he saw Miss Priscilla Dean home from prayer-meeting one Thursday evening. Durkey Points was horrified at this lapse from social standards and tongues wagged fiercely on the matter, which became at length so great a stench in the nostrils of the neighborhood, it was deemed necessary that a committee from the church should call upon Uncle Than'l and show him the error of his ways. So it came about that Deacon Alvin Hoosier and brethren Ezra Applebee and Amri Goodrich called on Uncle Than'l one dreary December afternoon, wearing their best clothes and expressions of

great melancholy. Uncle Than'l received them cordially and ushered them into the sitting-room where Aunt Alciny sat, silent and stern, for she at once suspected the nature of their visit. But Uncle Than'l was perfectly at ease and chirruped away about the crops and the church until Deacon Hoosier said, with a degree of mournfulness befitting so solemn an occasion: Brother Button, we hain't come to talk about no crops nor yet the church, but about your own conduct."

"My-my conduct?" faltered Uncle "Yes, we are grieved with ye," turned the deacon, while something like

a groan escaped Brother Amri. "I dunno's I've done nuthin' I'm

up a better obituary than that myself rather testily. "What air your charges?"

"We don't bring no charges yit," replied Uncle Than'l, "don't be in such said the Deacon, with considerable eman all-fired hustle. An obituary is a phasis on the last word. "We only want thing ye've got to go kinder slow with. to reason with yet to open yer eyes to yer transgressions.

" If ye can do that," stated Aunt Al borough, Vermont, in 1817," he read ciny from her corner, "ye can do more'n I can."

"Brother Button," pursued the deaed Aunt Alciny, "'twas 1815. Tryin' con, "we air grieved at the light state to make yerself out younger 'n ye be, I into which ye've fallen of late. Ye don't walk circumspectly as ye oughter. Ye hang round the corners tellin' stories an' smokin'! Ye air sot up in ver manner. an' it don't look proper for a married man and a perfesser to walk hum with no old maids. Folks air a-talkin' about yer and ye air a-castin' reproach on Zion, and the church'll have to do somethin' if ye don't quit it. That air's our grievance, an, if you'll jine us we'll pray," and pray he did, loudly and fervently, that the eyes of Uncle Than'l might be opened to the position in which he stood.



JKE A DEPRAVED AND GAY OLD BOY. When his visitors departed Uncle Than'l sat silent before the fire, occasionally casting shamefaced glances toward his grim little wife. At length he spoke: "I hope ye didn't think nuthin' of my walkin' hum with Priscilly, mar, did ye? 'Twa'n't exactly my fault. 'Twas a rainin' an' she didn't have no parasol, so I jest offered to let her walk

dong under my umbrell." "There wouldn't have been no harm in it as I know on," said Aunt Alciny, if Priscilly had knowed enough to keep her mouth shut. But blab! why, there hain't man, woman nor child in Durkey Points that she hain't told on't. Tickled to death to have a man walk with her,

Fust time, I s'pose."
"She's a fool—a blamed old fool," stated Uncle Than'l.

"There hain't nothin' like an old fool. ye know," dryly suggested his wife. She's vain, ye see. Jest shows where vanity 'll lead ye. An' that's what ails ye, Than'l. Ye've grown orful proud lately. Why, our old peacock out in the 6. Boats of the Philippines. (Cent.) vard there hain't a mite vainer'n von he lately. Ye strut 'round as if ye owned the town, wear yer best clothes ever day. and keep lookin' in the glass the hull

time." "Wal, I don't know what's the matter with me," sighed Uncle Than'l; " I hain't felt jest right lately. It's kinder seemed as if I wasn't myself but some other

"Wal, I know, if you don't," said Aunt Aleiny; "it's that air obituary of vour'n."

"Pshaw, mar!" said Uncle Than'l. rising impatiently, "ye're bound to blame

everything on my obituary." "Than'l Button," said his wife olemly, " ye hain't never been the same crittur since that air obituary, a praisin' an' a flatterin' ye up, was brought into this house. Ye couldn't stand all them fine things that wuz said about ye. Ye got important, thought everybody wuz ookin' at ye' an' admirin' ye, an', let acid. me tell ye, Than'l, when a man gits to that place he ginerally makes a fool of

himself in some way." Uncle Than'l made no reply, but, taking his hat, stole softly out to bring in the wood and kindlings.

In the middle of the night Aunt Alciny suddenly wakened. Missing her partner, she rose on one arm and looked through the door into the kitchen where a dim light showed her a strange sight. Uncle Than'l sat by the kitchen stove, holding a candle close to his eyes, by whose light he was poring over the obituary. Quite out of all patience, his wife was on the point of speaking to him, when, with a deep sigh, he carefully folded the obituary, opened the stove, thrust it in, set it on fire from the candle and watched it slowly perish.

Then, with the dejected mien of one who had parted with his dearest possession, Uncle Than'l softly tiptoed back to bed.

Aunt Alciny? She smothered a laugh in the bed-clothes and had the grace to pretend to be sound asleep.—Short

September Hops. The old saw, "September's sun should

never shine on hops," is disregarded in the higher latitudes and elevations of this State, where the hops hang on far into the forbidden month. Doubtless the old saying originated from the fact that the hazy weather so common in September is believed to be peculiarly unfavorable to hops. It sometimes happens that the vines in such weather are attacked by plant lice and well nigh ruined while the blossoms are yet unpicked. The hop is one of the few vines that prosper at high elevations in northern New York. Many of the native creepers refuse to grow in that

[For the leisure hour of readers, old and young. All are invited to contribute original puzzles and send solutions to those published. Answers and names of solvers to this issue will appear in two months. An asterisk (\*) after a definition signifies that the word is obsolete. Address letters for this department: "Puzzle Editor," American Farmer, 1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.]

ENUCLEATIONS.-NO. 4. -I-ride-scent. -VESICOPROSTATIC 29- R 30-Lovely; Volley. LOB N
WOOES 32-Kiefekil.
WOODHAM 33-HIGRSERADISHTREE

Authors: Cinders, Dan D. Lyon, Hesperus, Nypho, Nyas, Prudence, St. Julian, Itami.

## ENIGMANIACS.

Complete Lists: G. Race, Alumnus, Guidon, J. C. M., Iron Mask, Ellsworth.

I ompletes: H. S. Nut, Aspiro, Ivanhoe,
Zanca, Waldemar, Harry, Lucille, Eugene,
Serpeggiando, Sacramento Rose, A. N. Drew, Serpeggiando, Sacramento Rose, A. Newcomer, Cosette, Jo Urnal, Dan D. Lyon, Panal P. Scott Aleda, Cecil, Wm. Wall, Scott, Aleda, Cecil, Wm. K. T. Did, Pearl, Ernest, A. L. S., Mildred, owena, Silvershot, T. O'Boggan, Lillian

PRIZE WINNERS. 1. Ellsworth; 2. Pearl; 3. Frank P. Scott;

> ENIGMANIA NO. 6. NO. 43-ANAGRAM.

Locke, Nyas, Christo.

Nyas.

Sailer, contemning, I read we rime of rec. He was the cook and the captain bold, And mate of the "Nancy" brig; The boa's'n tight and the midshipmite, And the crew of the Captain's gig.

NO. 44-HALF-SQUARE.

1. Canes obtained from a species of Calamus. 2. Belonging to the tabula votiva. (Dungl.) 3. Preparations of casein from milk, used in calico printing. 4. Remedies which attract fluids to the parts to which they are applied. (Dungl.) 5. Greek or Latin proper name. 6. A mixture of hot and cold water. (Dungl.) 7. P. O., Dutchess Co., N. Y. 8. A town of Peru. 9. Affections. (Murray.) 10. Is not.\* 11. Musical notes.

NO. 45-TRANSPOSITION. At the tender flush of day, Winding down through camelot, With a flashing, broad array, Rides the good knight Lancelot. Clear the bugle notes arise;
The porter opes the clanging Two.

And, winding downward from the skies, The mystic town is lost to view. Thus my fancy TOTALS oft Romaunts of the long ago,

Ere the sages sneered and scoffed— Shot their knowledged shafts of woe. But the gilded fancy breaks, And, like the Lady of Shallott, Death and doom but overtakes

When the rough world nears the spot! NO. 46-HALF-SQUARE, 1. Old Italian or Spanish dance tunes. One who has an antipathy. 3. Having a small or narrow mouth. 4. A village of the island of Sardinia. 5. Extractum. (Dungl.) Attollent muscles. (Murray.) 8. A ghoul.
9. The capital city of Peru. 10. A verb

suffix. 11. Occupied with. 12. A letter. NO. 47-FINAL-LETTER CHANGE. Her little hands-ah me! I loved them so!-Held me in embrace fond and tight-

veet languishments born of affright And gratitude for succored woe. And I had played the errant knight: PRIMELY with name Two didst requite That I the better might her know.

Filled with high thought my way I took, And blithely hailed a passing car, To learn, when I had searched each nook, This fact my roseate vows to jar: I'd been relieved of pocket-book,

Watch, chain, a pen-knife, and-cigar!

NO 48-DIAMOND A letter. 2. English judge; 1192. 3.
 One of the knights of the Round Table. (Fict.) 4. A Latinist. (Cent.) 5. Boltheads. 6. Pertaining to the fathers of the heads. 6. Pertaining to the fathers of the Christian Church. 7. Mesodmitis. (Dungl.) Stopped, as a channel. 9. Salts of resinic cid. 10. Declaimed. 11. Surfeits. 12. A cover. 13. A letter.

> NO. 49-TERMINAL AMPUTATION. (To Iron Mask.)

Not theirs the Northland and its Gothic

thought, The ghastly mocks of charnel vault and blue That by the peevish monks were after told: Death unto them no sombre bodings brought.

A torch extinguished: fitting emblem,

franght ALL tender feeling, poesied and deep, A passage to the gods or dreamless sleep! This was their verdict and they knew no mort. Two was a fated journey all must press;

There were no aching pains, no carking smarts; Wreathed as Olympia's victor in his parts They pyred the spell to primal nothingness, Then decked their urn with pensive tender-

And kept his living image in their hearts! NO. 50-DOUBLE DIAMOND. Down: 1. A letter. 2. To cut off. 3. French theologian; 1631-1713. 4. Desired. 5. Gymnasiums. 6. Tending to advance. 7.

A sectary. 8. In a silly manner.\* 9. French poet; 1504-1553. 10. Mess. (Cent.) 11. A Across: 1. A letter. 2. Mixed types. 3. European measures of length. 4. Makes clean. 5. Steam direct from the boiler. 6.

Frustrated. 7. Establishments for the making of carthenware. 8. Am. Brig. Gen.; d. 1862. 9. The whiteweed. 10. To corrode

NO. 51-PYRAMID.

Acress: 1. A letter. 2. Memorandum. (Cent.) 3. A town of Austria. 4. European whitefish. 5. Keel-shaped. 6. Chides.\* 7. As seen or estimated from the center of the moon. 8. The bluefish.

Down: 1. A letter. 2. Portuguese theologian:

1530-1596. 3. Share.\* people of Europe. 5. Parish in the Isle of Man. (Lipp., 1855) 6. Character in Shak-"Pericles, Prince of Tyre." (Fict.) A child's play. 8. The ancient name of Bengazi. 9. A conductor. 10. Swimming in the water. 11. Town of Dahomey. 12. Town of Italy. (Collier.) 13. River of Spain. 14. One of the Cyclades. (Lempriere.) 15. A letter.

ENIGMIANA.

The two first correct guesses as to the authorship of last month's puzzles were re-ceived from Nyas and G. Race. Who will win the prizes this month?—Arty Fishel s urnishing to Golden Days "Puzzledom" a series of verse puzzles called "Pages from Philadelphia History." The work is good. —In "Complications" a valuable encyclopedia was offered to the person contributing the best puzzle during September, to be de-termined by voting. Some excellent work was published .- Frank P. Scott is a newcomer. He wins a prize.—The Study will probably resume publication the present month.—Nypho evidently completes a lot of diamonds with the aid of his Wright's Provincial Dictionary. -- Christo is very wel-

10-1-'94.

R. O. CHESTER.

## THE MARKETS.

### Review of the Fortnight.

### Farm Produce.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.-Butter-The cool western dairy are quiet. Factory is also quiet. We quote:

State dairy, half-firkin tubs, choice, per pound... Eastern creamery, choice, per pound... Eastern creamery, fair to good, per pound... Eastern Creamery, fair to good, page 225
pound. 23ia24
Eigin creamery, fancy, per pound. 23ia24
Western creamery, choice, per pound. 16 al7
Imitation creamery, choice, per pound. 17 al8
Imitation creamery, fair to good, per
pound. 15 al6 western factory, tubs, fair to good, per
Western factory, tubs, fair to good, per Beans and Pens—There is some demand for red kidneys for export. Foreign beans are also quiet. Green peas are dull. We quote:

good. Beans, red kidney, new, choice..... Beans, Lima, California, per 60 Cheese—The market for cheese was quiet to-lay. Exporters are holding off for lower prices, and the local demand is rather light. State factory, large, white, fancy, per

pound.
State factory, large, colored, fancy, per
10 a 10 tate factory, full cream, choice, per Dried Fruits and Nuts-Evaporated apples are n liberal supply, and prices have declined, herries are easier, and raspberries are firmer. Blackberries are quiet. Peanuts are quiet. Peanus are firmer. Chestnuts are rather quiet.

Peanuts, fancy, per pound..... eanuts, good, per pound..;...... Peanuts, Virginia, shelled, per Peanuts, Virginia, shelled, per pound. Peanuts, shelled, Spanish, per pound. Peacans, ungraded, per pound.... Chestnuts, per 60-pound bushel.... . .1ta . .3 . .2†a . .4‡ . .4 a . .4† ... a\$6 00 Eggs-Prices of eggs have advanced, and the sooler weather has encouraged holders to main-ain prices with much confidence. There is a good demand for choice fresh grades. State and Pennsylvania, fresh-.... a . 194 .... a . 19i per dozen... Northwestern, fresh-gathered, . 19 a . 194 choice, per dozen...... Western and Southwestern, prime,

Fresh Fruits-Fancy apples are not plentiful, 13,200 bales

and, with a good demand, prices have generally advanced. Cranberries have only a light demand, and prices are barely steady. Choice green generally but Damsons and cummon fruit are dull. Prunes are steady. F. nc. Bartlett pears are scarce and firm, and a few lots exceeded quotations. Seckles, Beurre d'Anjou, and other kinds of pears are steady. Prime grades are not plentiful, and the grades have advanced in price and are firm.

Apples, Maiden Biush, per doublehead barrel. 200 as 250 Apples, Culvert, per doublehead barrel. 150 a 2 00 Apples, Culvert, per doublehead barrel. 150 a 2 00 Apples, Fall pippin, per doublehead barrel. 250 a 3 00 Apples, Gravenstein, per doublehead barrel. 250 a 3 00 Apples, Gravenstein, per doublehead barrel. 250 a 3 00 Apples, Gravenstein, per doublehead barrel. 250 a 3 00 Apples, Gravenstein, per doublehead barrel. 250 a 3 00 Apples, Gravenstein, per doublehead barrel. 250 a 3 00 Apples, Gravenstein, per doublehead barrel. 250 a 3 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel. 250 a 3 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel. 250 a 3 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel. 250 a 3 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel. 250 a 3 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel. 250 a 3 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel. 250 a 3 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel. 250 a 3 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel 250 a 3 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel 350 a 2 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel 350 a 2 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel 350 a 2 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel 350 a 2 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel 350 a 2 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel 350 a 2 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel 350 a 2 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel 350 a 2 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel 350 a 2 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel 350 a 2 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel 350 a 2 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel 350 a 2 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel 350 a 2 00 Apples, King, per doublehead barrel 350 a 2 00 Apples, King, per doublehead b Apples, Gravenstein, per double-head barrel.

Apples, King, per double-head barrel.

Apples, Common, per double-head barrel.

Apples, common, per double-head barrel.

To a 1 25 a 275 a 2 

 Prunes, State, German, per 10-pound basket
 30 a 50

 Pears, Swan's Orange, per barrel
 1 50 a 2 25

 Pears, Seckel, per keg
 1 00 a 1 50

 Pears, Seckel, per barrel
 2 00 a 3 25

 Pears, Bartlett, prime to choice, per barrel
 3 75 a 4 50

 Pears, Bartlett, common to good, per barrel
 75 a 1 50

 Pears. Bartlett, common to good, per barrel. 75 a 1 50 Pears, Sheldon, per barrel. 1 50 a 2 90 Pears, Beurre d'Anjou, per barrel. 2 00 a 2 50 Pears, Beurre Bosc, per barrel. 2 00 a 2 75 Pears, Louise Bonne, per barrel. 1 75 a 2 25 Pears, common cooking, per barrel. 1 25 a 1 75 Irapes Western New York, Ningara, per small basket.

per small basket.

rrapes, Western New York, Delaware, per small basket.

rrapes, Western New York, Concord, per small basket.

rrapes, Western New York, Con-10 a 15 a 17 21a 11a rapes, Niagara, wine in bulk, per per basket.... eaches, New Jersey, red and white, 

12 a 14

f medium grades are lighter, and prices are teady. There is enough straw on hand to meet il demands. We quote: Hay, Ro. 3, per 100 pounds.

Hay, clover, per 100 pounds.

Hay, slover, mixed, per 100 pounds.

Hay, shipping, per 100 pounds.

Long rye straw, per 100 pounds.

Short rye straw, per 100 pounds.

Dat straw, new, per 100 lbs.

35 a

Wheat straw, per 100 lbs.

a

demand and firm. Choice Western dry-picked chickens are scarce and firm, but poor qualities are dull. Choice scalded chickens are steady. Turkeys are quiet. Choice Long Island young ducks are firm, but Boston are quiet. Tame squabs are in good demand and firmer. Choice partridges and grouse are scarce and firm. Wild ducks and snipe and plovers are scarce. Fresh venison saddles are firm. We quote:

LIVE POULTRY. 

Chickens, Spring, Southern, per lb.
Fowls, near-by, chorce, per lb.
Fowls, medium, per lb.
Roosters, per lb.
Turkeys, per lb. DRESSED FOULTRY.
Chickens, Western, dry-picked,
mixed weights, per lb...
Chickens, Western, scalded, mixed
weights, per lb.
Chickens, Western ordinary, per lb.
Fowls, Western dry-picked, prime,
per lb... Fowls, Western, scalded, prime per Towis, Western, common, fair, per lb Old roosters, per lb... Turkeys, young dry-picked, choice, per lb... Turkeys, young, dry-picked, good, per lb... Turkeys, young, scalded, choice, per Turkeys, young, scalded, good, per Potatoes, Maine, Hebron, per sack. \$2 00 a Potatoes, New Jersey, prime, per Darriel. New Jersey, port to good, per barrel. 137 a 1 62 Sweet potatoes, Southern, prime, per barrel. 125 a 1 50 Sweet potatoes, Southern, prime, per barrel. 125 a 1 50 Sweet potatoes, New Jersey, per barrel. 200 a 2 25 Green corn, Norfolk, per basket. 3 1 50 Eggplant, New Jersey, per bol. 50 a 1 25 Eggplant, New Jersey, per bol. 50 a 1 25 Cucumbers, pickles, large, per 1,000 1 50 a 1 75 Cucumbers, pickles, large, per 1,000 1 50 a 1 75 Cucumbers, pickles, small, per 1,000 1 00 a 1 37 Tomatoes, New Jersey, per box. 30 a 60 Onions, Orange Co., red., per bbl. 50 a 2 00 Onions, Orange Co., yellow, per bbl. 50 a 2 75 Onions, Eastern, red., per bbl. 50 a 2 75 Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl. 3 00 a 4 00 Onions, State, yellow, per barrel. 1 75 a 2 00 Onions, State, yellow, per barrel. 1 50 a 1 75 Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl. 3 00 a 5 00 Cabbage, Long Island, per 100. 2 00 a 4 00 Lima beans, flat, per bag. 10 a 1 50 Lima beans, potato, per bug. 1 0 a 1 50 Celery, Western, choice, per dozen stalks. 30 a 500 Celery, flat, per dozen roots. 10 a 1 50 Cauliflower, prime, per barrel. 1 25 a 1 50 Cauliflower, per bobl. 75 a 1 00 Green peppers, per bbl. 75 a 1 00 Green peppers, per bbl. 75 a 1 00 Green peppers, per bbl. 75 a 1 00 Sundries.—We quote: 10 Cries. boxes, buckwheat, boxes, per pound.
Honey, extracted, State, per pound.
Honey, extracted, Southern, per pound. 5ia

Grain.

		Open	. High	Low	. Clo
(	September	.504	.504	.504	.50
Wheat.	December	.534	.534	.53	.53
1	May	.584	.581	.584	.58
i	September	.487		.48	.48
Corn	December	.474	.474	-464	.46
	May	.494	.50	.49	.49
(	September	.271	.277	.271	.27
Oats }	October	.277	.077	.274	.27
	May	.331	.334	.331	.33
	September		13.50	13.30	13.40
Pork					
	January	13.05	13.25	13.05	13.22
	September		8.50	8.50	8.50
Lard	October	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
	January		7.70	7.62	7.70
	September	7.32			****
Ribs	October			****	
	January	6.70	6.77	6.70	6.77

6.05 6.16 6.22 6.26 Wool.

As the London market now governs the price of American wool, the quotations there are of deep interest to American farmers. We give them: LONDON, Sept. 28.—At the wool sales to-day

and holders have much confidence will be higher.
Oregon wools are quiet but steady, possibly excepting No. l.
Pulled wools are moving fairly well as received, but the trade is not heavy.
Territory wools continue to be in good demand and are quoted very steady. It is being generally conceded that these wools are about

generally conceded that these wools are about as low as they will go. We quote the selling prices of the market for leading descriptions as follows:

Michigan, No. 1.
Combing, No. 2.
Combing, No. 2.
Kentucky and Ind. ½-blood combing
Kentucky and Ind. ½-blood combing
Missouri ½-blood combing.
Missouri ½-blood combing.
Delaine, Ohio fine.
Delaine, Michigan fine
Montana medium
Wyoming fine. Georgia,
Texas Spring medium, 12 mos.
Texas Spring fine, 12 mos.
Texas Spring fine, 6 to 8 mos.
Texas Spring medium, 6 to 8 m
Texas Fall
Ventucky 1-blood clothing. Texas Fall
Kentucky 1-blood clothing
Kentucky 1-blood clothing
Unwashed fine Ohio and Michigan
Unmerchantable Ohio
Unmerchantable Michigan New Zealand clothing..... cross-bred fit

The Agricultural Department estimates the cost of raising wheat at \$11.48 per acre.



### A Domestic Discussion.

Wife-William, I do think our boys are the worst I ever saw. I'm sure they don't get it from me. Husband (snappishly)-Well, they

don't get it from me. Wife (reflectively-No, William; you seem to have all yours yet .- Detroit Free Press.

## A Fair Example.

"Do you think," said the intellectual young woman, "that there is any truth in the theory that big creatures are better natured than small ones?"

"Yes," answerd the young man, "I do. Look at the difference between the



## Simplicity of English.

The Frenchman asked an English sparmaker what he was making. "A yard," was the reply.

"How much have you got done?" was the next question. "A yard." "Where did the spar come from?"

And the Frenchman was very much surprised at the lucidity of the answers, Jersey mosquito and the Jersey cow." and amazed at the simplicity of our language.-Leisure Hours.

"Mrs. Nextdoor has sent word over

that our Fido has dug up a lot of her

it won't make any difference; he's to

How We Are Ruled.

"You don't have monarchs in this country," said a visitor to the United

"Not by that name," replied the na-

The Joy of Looking Forward.

Farmer Brown (after 14 hours at

having)-Never mind, Tommy: havin'

to do but saw wood an' 'tend the cattle

an' go to school an' study nights .-

Great Old Times.

Sunday-school teacher-Now, about

Bobby-About two thousand B. C.

Sunday-school teacher-Quite right

Bobby-I guess it means Before

Cleveland, 'cause dad said them was

A Life's Tragedy.

and painlessly, "you have been a good husband to me."

"I have tried to be, Lucindy," re-

"You have laid yourself out to make

"I have always tried to do my sheer,

things easy and comfortable like for

what time did Moses live?

and what does B. C. mean?

great old times.-Judge.

plied Farmer Millsap.

"We have servant girls, how-

have a bath to-day, anyway.

States, musingly.

Harper's Bazar.



A City Boarder.

Dude (angrily)-How the deuce can I get over this blamed fence without bagzing me twowsahs at the knees? Farmer (laconically)-Take 'em off!-Truth.

## Where He had Been.

"Hello, Biggs; you look all tired out. Been on a trip the rector clear through the service without any help."

## Time Working Wonders.

Dere aint no pup, Mister. 'E's growed inter a dorg since yer began torkin'. Huh! Come orf Bonesy."

Update?

bright girl. May-She must be; I hear you don't

## Mistaken Charity.

During the Campaign. A man is lingering at the gate-

# A Brunet's Advantage.

Dottie (who has an older sister)-Pooh! I wouldn't be a blonde like you, can be a blonde any time I want to!-

## Had the Fun.

Full Blown Rose-What a pity, dear, you are engaged so young! You will never have the fun of refusing a man. cepting one.

She-I don't believe you think half He tells me he could die for me. He-That's nothing. I love you

## Hence These Tears

"That, my son, is a Congressman." "What makes him look so sad?"

"He has been telling his constituents that the new Tariff Bill was the best thing in the world, and now the aforesaid constituents are wanting to know why a Democratic President refused to sign the best thing on earth."

## Free America.

Lord Tuffnut-It seems to be a very arbitrary law of yours that a man must | you, Obadiah?" be born in the United States in order to become a President.

Mr. Barnes (of New York)-Yes. But we have still another more exacting. Lord Tuffnut-Dear me! What is

Mr. Barnes (of New York)-A man must be born in Ireland in order to become a policeman,-Life,

And, while they battled nobly
For verbal victory keen,
Up walked his Shanghai rooster
And gobbled her Jap screen.

"The yard."



flowers.

ever."

## Poor Consolation.

"Well, I should say so. I followed

## "B-b-boy, kick-kick-kick call that p-p-pup off, d-d-do you h-h-hear?"

New York Recorder.

## Her Brilliancy.

May-Are you still calling on Nellie Brother Jack-Yes, she's a very

May—She must be; I hear you don't don't last forever. Jest remember need a light in the parlor when you that Winter's comin' soon, an' nothin' and she are there.

Farmer Oatbin-I put down \$5 to lay for a pipe-organ for the new church. Mrs Oatbin-Land sakes, what was you thinkin' of? It was only last Sunday we had a sermon on the evils of smokin'.

Some tramp or burglar, maybe: Oh, no, he is a candidate-

## He wants to kiss the baby. Lottie-I wouldn't be a brunet like

'cause you couldn't be a brunet, but I

The lifework of Farmer Millsap's Bud-No, but I've had the fun of acwife was over. Like a head of wheat fully ripe she was about to be gathered in by the grim harvester. A Greater Proof. "Obadiah," she said, in a feeble voice, as the end drew near peacefully

so much of me as Tom Dinsley does. well enough to live with you .- Boston Transcript.

"What is that man, father?"

"Obadiah," she went on, "we've lived together 55 years, hain't we?" " We have." "And ever since we were married

me.

Lucindy."

you've eat all the bread crusts, hain't you?" "I won't deny it, Lucindy, I have."

"You've eat the crusts for 55 years. so's I wouldn't have to eat them, hain't "I don't deny it, Lucindy." "Obadiah," said Farmer Millsap's

wife, after a pause, "it was very kind of you. And now you won't mind my telling you one thing, will you?"

"No. What is it, Lucindy?" "Obadiah," and there was a world of self-abnegation in her voice, "I always with the different kinds of dairy butter was fond of crusts." - Chicago Tribune. under which they are offered.

## THE DAIRY.

### Skimmings.

The dairy pays better in Winter than

Each year the United States and

Canada ship to England 2,500,000 boxes of cheese. This amount is only about one-third the quantity made in England. Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin University, estimates that a shrinkage of

from 30 to 50 per cent. in the dairy products of the State was caused by the recent drouth. By good management one cow can be kept the year round on the product of an acre of ground, but no management can make less than four acres of pasture

support one cow. When Canada started to make cheese she sent to the United States for cheesemakers. Now the Canadian cheese sells for from one-half to one cent more than that made in the State of New York.

Mangels alone will not make butter; they are too watery, and this notwithstanding the belief of some persons that the food has nothing to do with the product of the butter. Some grain food should be given with the mangels, and as much of this as the cow will consume and turn into butter may be given. The varieties of mangels commonly grown are the large red and yellow globe; with good culture they yield from 25 to 30 tons per acre. The land for these roots should be plowed in the Fall.

Dairymen should wake up to the value of mangels and beets as feeds. These roots are free from the objectionable odor of the turnip family. They are really cheaper than ensilage, and better than this food for making milk, for they have no ill effect on it, as is alleged of silage, and this allegation may be considered justified by the conduct of the milk condensers, who wholly refuse the milk made from silage-fed cows. The roots are kept in perfect condition in cheaply-made pits until June, when the fresh, green

The Best Roots for Cows. The best kinds of roots for feeding cows are those that have no strong taste or smell, such as carrots, mangels, beets, and parsnips. Turnips of all kinds are to churn. This may be done by the use to be avoided as food for cows giving of ice, but the butter is very apt to fall milk, although by the exercise of care in feeding them the ill effect on the milk may be prevented. This is done by feeding them immediately after milking; then the odor will pass off through the cow's skin before the next milking. But as there are so many better roots, and most of them will yield more than any Mamma-Well, run and tell her that kind of turnip will, it is better to grow these than the turnips. Sugar beets are Ithis butter was sold at a fair price. the most nutritious of all the roots, as Their chief value, however, for feeding should be five to 10 pounds of corn, peas, place of half the meal.

## Grading of Butter.

The commission merchants of Minneapolis have adopted the following classification and rules governing the sales of

CLASSIFICATION Creamery. Creamery imitation. Dairy tubs. Ladles tubs. Ladles firkins. Grease butter.

The qualities and conditions necessary to constitute the different grades are set forth in the annexed explanations: Extras-Shall be composed of highest grade of butter under the different classifications mentioned in the call, and up to the following standard:

if fresh made, and fine if held. Body-Must be perfect and uniform. Color-Good for the season when made, even and uniform.

Flavor-Must be quick and perfect,

Package-Good and uniform. Firsts-Shall be a grade just below

extras, and must be fine butter, in the class and grade in which it is offered. Flavor-Must be fine.

Body-Good and uniform Color-Good for the season when made, even and uniform. Salt-Properly salted, neither high nor

Package-Good and uniform. Seconds-Shall be a grade just below firsts and must be fine for the class and grade in which it is offered.

Flavor-Must be good and clean. Body-Must be good and uniform. Color-Good for the season when made.

Salt-Properly salted, neither gritty nor flat. Packages-Good and uniform.

Thirds-Must be good butter for the class and grade in which it is offered. Flavor-Clean and sweet. Body-Sound and good.

Color-Good for the season when made. Salt-Properly salted. Packages-Good and uniform. Extra Dairies-Shall correspond

Poor Butter-All grades below fifths, and better than grease butter. May be strong, store packed, uneven in color, and in any style of packages.

Grease Butter—Shall consist of all

grades below poor butter. Parties wishing to offer butter not Fodder to keep a cow can be grown described in the foregoing classifications, at not more than one-fifth the cost of

in making the offer. Known Marks-Known marks shall comprise such marks as are well known to the trade under some particular designation or mark, and shall be of such quality as those familiar with the mark generally understand it to be

in the season in which it is offered. Packages-Must be sound, with full number of hoops, covers tight, and properly fastened, or made so at seller's expense unless otherwise stipulated at time of sale.

### Making Butter Through the Heated Term.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: With your permission I will tell the farmer housewives how one woman makes good butter when the thermometer ranges among the nineties.

An exceptionally good milk cellar became heated and close, and consequently the butter when churned was soft and salvey, and by no process could it be hardened. In this dilemma I had an entire window removed from my pantry, which is on the north side of the house, and a screen tacked on from the outside so in case of rain the sashes could be quickly fitted in. I then removed my milk from the cellar to the pantry. Th prospects for making good butter are now greatly improved, from the reason that the pantry is cool and airy. The milk is skimmed as soon as changed, or before it becomes thick; the cream pail is kept on the bottom of the cellar and churned every other day. About six hours before churning I have the cream pail suspended in an open well, where the cream becomes very cold, probably below 60 degrees, the temperature rising

a few degrees in the process of churning. When the butter is taken from the churn it is firm and solid, and of a good color and flavor. The butter is rinsed and salted at the rate of an ounce to a like the Concord, though earlier. pound, the moisture pressed out after standing until the next day, and then packed. In my observation I have found that if butter is soft when taken from the churn, it is apt to remain so, especially in hot weather; consequently the cream must in some way be brought to the right temperature before beginning of ice, but the butter is very apt to fall back to its original soft state as soon as

the atmosphere penetrates it. Within my recollection the public taste for butter has greatly changed. I remember when farmers' wives invariably packed their butter during the entire season, and as a preservative added a newed from time to time, the grapes will trifle of saltpeter and loaf sugar to each keep until April in good condition. churning before packing. In the Fall

At the present time public taste they have 12 or more per cent. of sugar mands freshly-made butter very slightly ticle is used at all for this purpose, and in them, and an acre of good land will salted. Such butter may please the palyield 12 to 20 tons of them. But no ates of some, but it will not keep; it soon with bone and potash. There is an abunkind of roots alone will make good milk, becomes off flavor, if not decidedly ran- dance of rain to wash the soluble parts as they contain so much water, having cid. Salt is a preservative of butter, the into the soil. This will start a vigorous from 80 to 90 per cent. of it in them. same as of meat, notwithstanding some growth in the Spring, whereas if applied dairymen claim it is not. Where every in the Winter or Spring it is apt in Sumis in this water, as it helps in the digest- condition for making good butter has mer to make too luxuriant a growth. ion of other food, as well as makes the been faithfully observed, unless properly whole of the substance of the roots them- salted the butter will not keep. Much selves digestible. With a peck of cut of the poor stuff found in stores and sold roots given to a cow twice a day there for wagon grease may originally have should be five to 10 pounds of corn, peas, or oatmeal, with bran occasionally in for lack of salt. My practice is to season butter somewhat higher for long keeping than for immediate use, as a trifling excess of salt is less objectionable than butter off flavor. As a matter of course, those having large dairies can make a more uniform quality of butter by the use of a separator, or even a creamer, than those who do not keep cows enough to make these desirable conveniences pay. But good butter can also be made by the old process of setting milk in pans, providing we have good conveniences, and give the business a proper amount of care.-A. C. B., Meridian, N. Y.

## Popular Forms for Butter.

The most convenient shape for fresh butter to be put up in, is the oblong square form, one pound in weight, di vided by narrow grooved lines into three portions for cutting up for the table. Thirty cubic inches of butter will weigh a pound, if it is made as dry as it should be, that is, with only 10 per cent. of water in it. A mold of this shape and size is easily made by any person, of always been badly affected with brown some kind of wood that has no taste or rot, which is a fungus parasite. Last Salt-Properly salted, neither high nor odor, as maple, cut out of a solid block, Spring it was decided to treat one of and with no bottom. It is laid on a slab of similar wood, but marble is the best material for the block. A loose lid or The former was sprayed on June 9 follower made of the same kind of wood | with Bordeaux mixture, about two and is made to fit in the mold, and may be half gallons being applied to the leaves carved with some figure or device to be and young fruit with a knapsack used as a trade mark for the dairy. The sprayer. On July 5 the tree was follower has the two dividing lines cut in sprayed again, about the same quantity it to mark the divisions mentioned. It of the mixture being applied. is pressed on the butter by a light lever | The season was unfavorable for fruit press, by which the butter is made into of all sorts, and neither the sprayed nor a firm cake. The cakes are wrapped in the check tree bore as full crops of parchment paper, wetted with clear brine, fruit as usual. Some rotting fruit was and then packed in boxes holding a certain number of cakes, for instance, a box | trees and a good many plums rotted and 12 by 15 by 8 will hold 48 pounds, a fell from both during the Summer. convenient quantity for shipping. The boxes should be provided with neat brass and from the sprayed tree were reor nickel-plated handles at each end to moved 477 plums, weighing 111 pounds; lift them by. This mode of putting up butter has an important and favorable plums, weighing six pounds. The differresult in the selling of it.

### Making Reparation. Wife (tearfully)-You have broken

the promise you made me. Husband (kissing her)-Never mind, my dear. Don't cry. I'll make you

Are You Hard of Hearing or Deaf? Call or send stamp for full particulars how to for 30 years. John Garmore, Room 18, Hammond Bldg., Fourth and Vine, Cincinnati, O. | into the remaining water.

### THE ORCHARD.

Never let suckers grow around the orchard trees. The Colorado farmers think the fruit

blight is passing away.

Now is the time to note the unfruitful portions of the vineyard. In the East the Kieffer pear is gener

ally considered the best for canning. A light crop at home and a failure abroad seems to be the order of the apple yield.

Grapevines may be trimmed late in the Fall, but in northern latitudes it is best to lay them down and cover slightly.

Train trees to low heads and spreading tops, shortening the branches each year. The trees will then stand better against storms, and the sprayer will be more effectual. Fruit that is badly ripened, poor and

watery, will not keep under any circumstances. The fruit should be well ripened, be sound, and be carefully handled if it is to be stored for long keeping. With apples, in nearly all cases, as soon as the fruit will part readily from

any delay in this is usually done at the expense of the keeping quality of the The arrival of peaches from California has been very heavy. The quality, how-ever, compared with Eastern fruit of the same kind, was very inferior. They do

not, therefore, interfere with home market prices, as do the pears. Has anyone tried Japanese plums There is an impression that they are all tender, but the Burbank, Abundance, Willard, Ogen, Satsuma, Berger and Chabot are quite hardy in the plum

region of New York State. The Concord grape is still a leader among the rarer varieties. Moore's Early is larger but not so productive. It is two weeks earlier and of better quality, and for table use is perhaps the best early grown. The Worden is much

The Yellow Transparent apple has been a favorite in Minnesota. The fruit is full, medium in size, roundish-conical in form, with a smooth skin; light greenish-yellow when ripe; flesh nearly white, fine grained and tender: flavor pleasant, slightly sub-acid. Tree symmetrical grower, beginning to bear while young. ed. A French method of preserving grapes

is to place a shoot bearing a couple of bunches of sound grapes in a bottle filled with water containing charcoal in solution, the bottles then hung along the edges of notched shelves in a dry place. It is said that if the water be re-The rainy season is a good time for

the application of stable or lot manure to the grove or orchard, where this arprovided always that it is supplemented

In a recent lecture on pruning, at Germantown, Pa., the speaker said how to prune, but think they do, and many more do not know how intelligently. On the office of roots he said there was less need of saving all the roots than most persons suppose, as but the new roots are. Trees grown too fast are more likely to be injured by the fruit is found well inside the tree. The cold of Winter than those of more quality of the fruit is below the average, moderate growth-hence the required ends of roots are to be all nicely trimmed | be in excess of the Fall of 1891, except off, and not set as they come from the as it may be changed within the next nursery. He said it mattered not whether a root was one foot long or two feet when the New England States, New York the wind, and the new roots which they send out more efficiently aid in this

Spraying Plums for Rot. Horticulturist Gorman, of the Kentucky Experiment Station, says, in a

recent bulletin: On the Kentucky Experiment Station grounds several plum trees have these with Bordeaux mixture, leaving another standing beside it as a check.

observed at the time of picking on both

On August 22 the plums were picked,

plums, weighing six pounds. The difference in favor of spraying is thus about five and a half pounds in the weight of fruit. Or we may say the spraying increased the yield about 48 per cent The mixture was made of 22 gallons of water, six and a half pounds bluestone, three and a half pounds fresh lime. The bluestone is dissolved in three or four gallons of hot water. Slack the lime and make of it a paste as thick as cream. Stir the latter into the bluestone solution and finally turn the whole

## THE APPLE CROP.

Necessity of Care in Packing and Shipping.

The short apple crop makes it impor tant that all windfalls and culls should be preserved by evaporation. They will sell for good prices and are well worth

This year not only is the crop light in this country, but also in England and many other of the European apple growing countries. Reports from the latter say that they have the worst apple crop in a score of years, at east. There will be very little if any surplus for market. The market demand must mostly be supplied by other countries. Many of the other European countries will have none for sale, and some will want to buy. Holland's crop is only half of a full one, and that of Germany only one-fourth. In southern France there is a good crop, but it is mostly early fruit, and will all be gone by the time Winter reaches us. Northern France has a poor crop, and this part usually sends many apples to the English market. Belgium reports a better crop, but like southern France mostly early sorts. Italy, too, will have only a light crop, and her exports, instead of being heavy like those of last the tree it is ready to be gathered, and year, will be very light. In all, the shortage in Winter fruit seems most pronounced.

It looks as if prices would exceed those of last year, and that we will be called on to send supplies across to Europe. One of the heaviest losses to our fruit growers every year is the careless handling and picking of the crops after they are grown, and poor management in assorting and packing. There is no gain in sticking to the old pony barrels because they are much smaller than the standard barrel and apples packed in them sell for much less.

By painstaking hand picking more bruising will be avoided than by using any number of new devices and inventions for this purpose. When baskets of apples are added to the barrel it should be shaken after each basket full. The barrels should be filled full so that when the head is forced in there will be no danger of the apples shaking Many apples come to market with the barrels so scantily filled that the apples rattle around till they get badly bruised and so sell for lower prices. On the other hand the barrels should not be fill ed so full and the apples squeezed down so forcibly that the latter will be crush-

The name of the variety should always be marked on the face end. It is said to be as convenient to ship fruit to England in these days as to New York There are firms in the latter city who will take charge of shipments and see that they are transferred to the steamer and properly consigned to the dealers on the other side. As soon as sales are made, the amounts are cabled back to the consignors and the checks are made out for the growers immediately. They will get their returns sooner than from some of the commission merchants in

braska, Iowa, and Canada, and says with

reference to the crop: "The New England States will have a good average crop, and the outthat many untaught people do not know look where I have been outside is for a large yield. In no particular section west of the New England States is there a full crop, but every section in the States I visited, which has supplied Winter fruit heretofore, will supply quite nursery roots are not the feeding roots, largely this year. A close inspection shows this to be a season in which the except in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, caution against late cultivation. Bruised and Iowa. The aggregate supply will few weeks by the elements. The crop in planted out. We think this statement and Michigan is fully equal to that of needs qualifying, as an important office last year. In some sections apples have of roots is to hold the tree stiff against been injured by the severe drouth, but late rains are bound to help them."

Fall Notes. Gather peppers and tomatoes before frost comes. Pull a few plants and hang them under a shed away from the frost. Keep onions from dampness. Do not

pile them up in deep layers. They must

be stored in a dry, cool place. Cucumbers, pumpkins, squashes, and melons, must be gathered before they are frost-nipped. Melons will finish ripening if packed in oats. Use ripe cucumbers for pickles.

The late Fall celery planted in single rows needs blanching by earthing or boarding up. Winter celery planted in the same way must now be handled to make it grow upright, and fit it for storing in trench or cellar.

To get rid of tobacco gum after topping, suckering or working among the green crop, rub the hands with a ripe tomato and thoroughly rinse. The acid in the tomato cuts the gum.

### Garden Notes.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Among the atalogs are new varieties of both vegetables and flowers, and while some of them are almost worthless, there are others well worthy a trial. One of these new acquisitions safe for the amateur is the new cabbage christened Succession. It is good either for extra early, Summer, Fall or Winter use, has good sized, solid heads very firm in texture, and

well flavored.

The Market Gardener's beet is all that is as the Egyptian, makes a good succession, being ready to market just as the Egyptians are gone. They are all of a uniform size on good ground, turnip-shaped, dark red, very sweet and tender, and will keep tender who left in the ground, while some other varieties must be marketed as soon as large enough, they will become tough and stringy.

Vines that grow and bloom from seed to first year should not be sown in the ope ground until the first of June; when the ground becomes warm, then plant ornamenta gourds, nasturtium, and thunbergia. Soman beginners fail with these vines on account of planting them out too early. Another fine climber, but not so rampant, is the cypress vine and Alleghany vine or wood-fringe These can be planted in the border.—Mrs JOHN GAILLARD.





particulars and prices. Write THE SEDGWICK BROS. CO., RICHMOND, IND.



funded. Agenta Wanted. For exclusive ter and prices write PORTLAND MFG. CO., Box 10,1 When writing mention this paper





A. A. MARKS, 701 EROAGWAY, NEW YORK CITY. New York.

An expert fruit man, of 15 years' experience, has just returned to New York from a tour through that State, northern Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Canada, and says with



MUST HAVE AGENTS AT ONCE stamp. Immense Unrivalled. Only good cinvented. Heats weights. Sales unpralled a day. Write quick, BROHARD, Box 95.

A WOMAN'S SUCCESS at Home. Instructions FREE to lady reagers. Send (No humbug.) BRS. J. A. HANNING, Box 56, ANNA, OHIO. MARKED BACK PLAYING CARDS

FOR ALL. \$75 a month salary penses paid. If you want employment on the penses of the p

OUR LATEST AND CREATEST OFFER!



Opinions rendered as to the novelty ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR OF and patentability of inventions and validity of patents. Rejected applications preserving AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.